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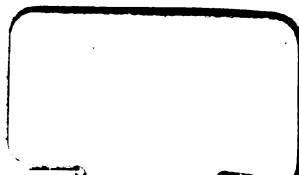
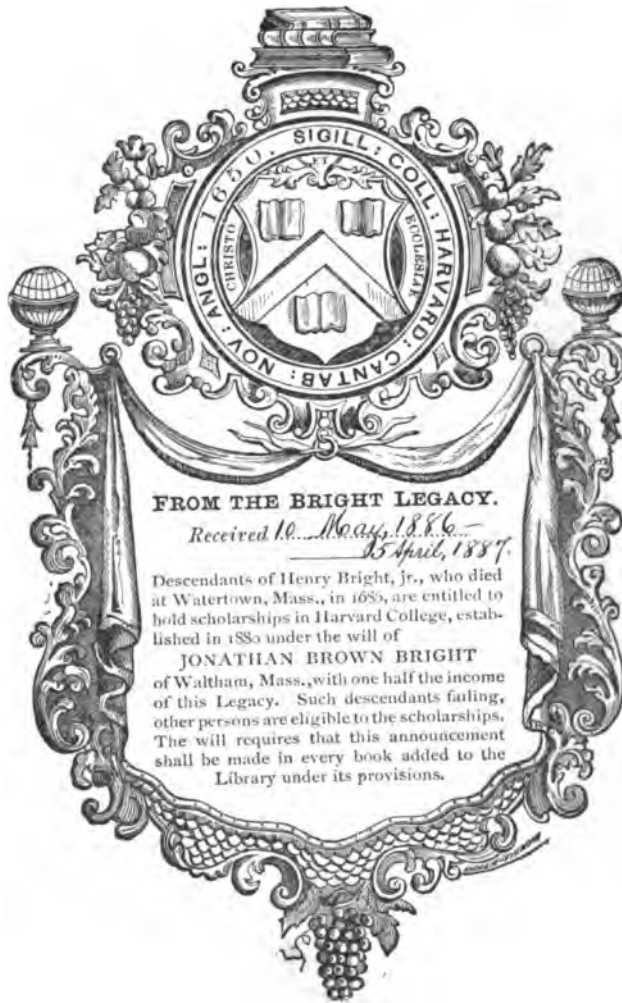
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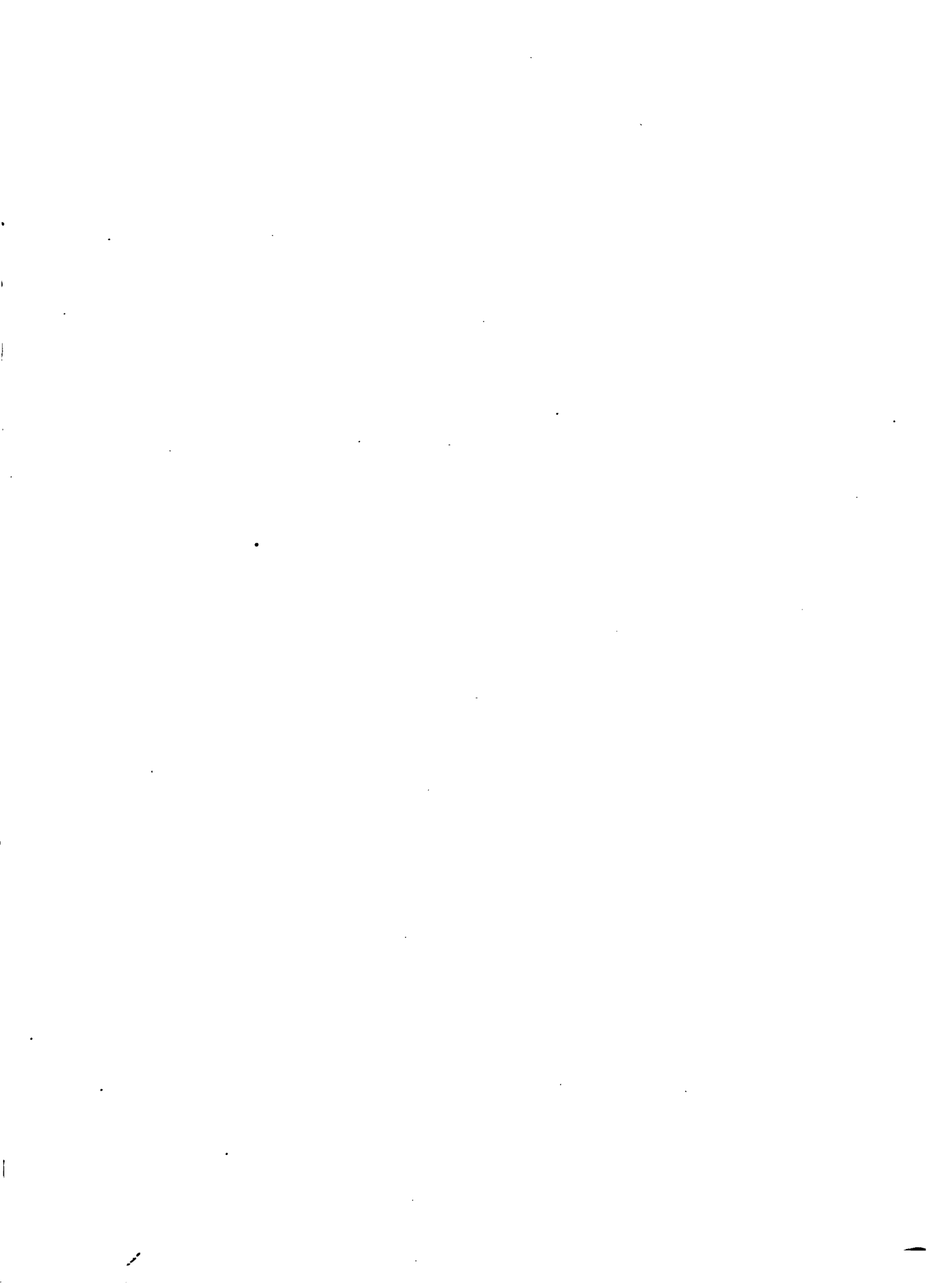
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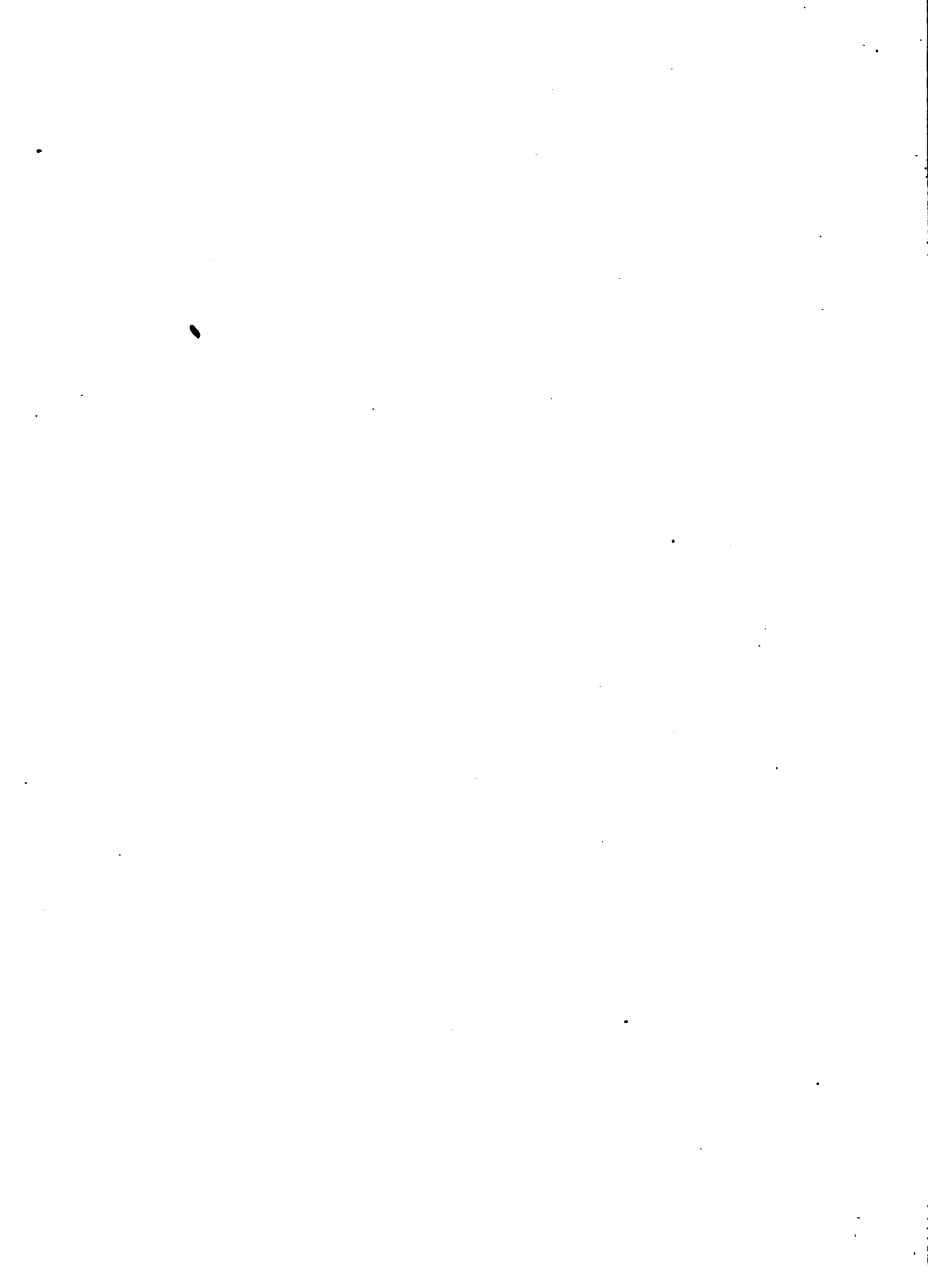
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### JUSTICE TO AUTHORS.

The right of property, or of ownership in all sorts of things, such as lands, houses and personal effects, seems to have always, among all peoples, been a right established by common sense and common custom. It seems unnecessary to try to strengthen this right by niceties of reasoning; and it does not seem as if any such niceties of reasoning could overthrow it. It must be taken as one of the ultimate facts or axioms on which society is built; and we so take it. But, when we find that there are fine reasoners, dealers in metaphysical subtleties, who are willing to admit that men may rightfully own lands, houses, and other property which they may have earned by labor or bartering, or have inherited, or received as gifts, and who yet at the same time deny that an author has any real right to the ownership of the works which he has created, one begins to wonder whether common sense and metaphysical reasoning have anything in common; whether we can, at the same time, serve these two masters, or whether we must not necessarily hold to the one and despise the other. Authorship comes nearer to the act of creation than any other act of which man is

capable. When a man writes a book or an article, he originates what no other person could have originated. That exact book, or poem, or article, would never have had an existence had he not given it being. Whatever value it has belongs to him absolutely, for he made it.

To say that he may rightfully own houses or lands, which he did not make, but which he may have simply inherited, or which some one may have given him, but may not own or control the book which he has made, would seem to simple and unmetaphysical minds to oppose common sense.

And so, when we go back to the old common law, which means, I take it, the old common sense of England, we find by the best authorities the author's ownership in what he created absolute, unquestioned, and unlimited by time. It was not until, in the reign of Queen Anne, individual reasoners, with the best intentions, but with limited vision, began to tinker in parliament with the law of common consent and of common sense that the right of the author to absolute and unlimited ownership in his own work came to be impaired.

To-day, as we all know, in England and in America, and in other countries, an author, his heirs and assigns, are allowed (*mirabile dictu*) by statute to own and control his literary property in his own country for a limited number of years. It will be strange if some day common sense does not reestablish the common law, and give to him his ownership in his book, just as in his house, absolute, and unlimited by years. However, that is a question for the future, and not, perhaps, of the greatest practical importance.

The question now is, How can we yield to common sense and common right, and grant to the American author the right to own, control, and profit by his own works in America, and to the English author the right to own, control, and profit by his works in England, and yet deny to the English author his right to own, control and profit by his works in America, and to the American author his right to own, control and profit by his works in England?

If we grant the right of property at all to the author—and we must, for common sense grants it,—can we, under any possible plea of right, take it away from him when his work is carried, perhaps against his will, across the frontiers of his country?

To reason about the matter as a question of right and wrong seems to be to throw away words. We could not think of so treating

any other property owner. To take away an Englishman's gold on its arrival in New York, or to submit for one moment to an American citizen being robbed of his personal effects on their arrival in London, are things which could not be thought of. But to plain common sense, is there, really, any difference between this and the confiscating of the foreigner's book? Some one will tell us that by publishing his book he has given it to the world, and surrendered all his own title to it. He has, really, sold copies of it to be read and enjoyed by the purchasers, but not to be reprinted without the author's consent. The man who sells a patented machine sells the use of that machine, not the right to make similar machines, and it is precisely so with the author. It is true that, from the ease with which copies of a book may be multiplied, it is more difficult to protect it than to protect real or personal property. Or, rather, it is true that the same laws will not protect both. But it can be protected. It is not quite so easy to protect the right of property in a patented machine; but it is protected; and just so the right to print and publish a book can be protected. It is protected already in the author's own country, and it can be protected as easily in another country. If it is right to protect by one set of laws one kind of property, it is right to protect by another set of laws the other kind of property.

Granted the abstract right of an author to property in his writings, and that right cannot justly be limited by the boundaries of his own country, but must follow him the civilized world over. The Englishman's book is as much his own in America as his trunk, and the American's book is as much his own in England as his coat or his hat. That this should ever have been denied will some day seem as strange as that the right of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" should ever have been questioned. That under this denial thousands, yes, millions, of dollars' worth of property should, through a long series of years of supposed enlightenment and civilization, have been confiscated, as if contraband, from British and American men and women of letters, will one day be regarded as a late instance of the old and ill reign of might over right. And yet, we, a people professing to believe that government is best founded upon a sense of right and justice in the whole people, are among the last of civilized nations to sustain this form of the reign of might and wrong. Perhaps we do not clearly understand, as between ourselves and England, how we, and we alone, are responsible for the whole great wrong.

We know that the books of English authors are to-day, as a matter of course, let us say, *appropriated* in this country, and enjoyed by

millions of readers, without, as a rule, any recognition of the authors' right in them—without one cent of reward to those who by labor and toil created them. We hear their murmurs often expressed with Saxon plainness of speech. From Macaulay to William Clarke Russell their words are bitter. We read in a pamphlet issued by Mr. Ruskin in January last, of "the whole continent of America which pirates all my books, and disgraces me by base copies of the plates in them." And latest of all Mr. Bunthorne Gilbert has pettishly but pointedly refused the ten pounds which were sent him by the Messrs. Harpers, and has informed us that "notwithstanding the fact that I have been pillaged right and left by such of your" (our) "countrymen as are engaged in publishing or theatrical ventures, I am not yet reduced to a state of absolute penury." We know too in what round terms we are denounced as a nation of pirates by that gentle journal "The Times" of London.

But have we not known as well that our authors are no better treated in England? Has not Mrs. Stowe been pointed out as a woman from whom Englishmen had wrongfully withheld a quarter of a million of dollars rightfully her due for innumerable copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" sold in England and her colonies? Do we not know that Mr. Longfellow, who never complained, could count twenty-eight different editions of his works issued in England, from only three of which he had received any pecuniary reward? Do we not know that most of our authors have the same sad story to tell, and perhaps even sadder ones? General Lew Wallace's popular novel was not only reprinted in London without pecuniary recognition to him, but copies of it were then sold to him with such rechristening and alterations and emendations that its author could scarcely recognize the book to which his name was prefixed.

We all know this; and we have thought, perhaps, that we could justly fling back the Englishman's fierce words, and could say if our hands are foul, yours are not clean; if there is piracy going on you are doing your full share of it, and are as guilty as we.

It is hard for an American to be compelled to say that this conclusion is not true. No matter what stealing is going on on either side of the ocean, we alone are responsible. We are to blame for the robbery of our own authors in England as much as for the spoliation of English authors in America. England has done all in her power to stop it, and only asks our cooperation. The law of Great Britain to-day grants the privileges of copyright, that is, of ownership, in Great Britain to the authors of all countries whose laws grant the same privileges in their own territories to the authors of Great Britain. Should we to-day

pass an act giving copyright in the United States on similar conditions to the citizens of other countries, an order in council would immediately be issued by the Queen giving to all American authors the same rights in Great Britain that her own authors now enjoy. The English law now recognizes the right of the author to ownership in his works the world over. It only remains for our law to reach the same high level, and the whole shameful wrong, so far as this country and Great Britain are concerned, will end at once. She has done all she can; and now she only waits for us to be as just as she, and pass a similar law, and, by that act, we will secure the rights of the authors of both nations. *Can it be that this is known?* Does it need more than a plain statement of this situation to the American people, and a plain understanding of it by them, in order that our law shall establish justice for our own and foreign authors, as it establishes justice for all other owners of property?

The Hawley international copyright law, now pending in Congress, if passed, will do this. Can there be any reasons why it should not be passed? There is much opposition; and some reasons are given, but they may practically be summed up in this one objection: *It would not be expedient.* We must have cheap books no matter how we get them. The information, the enlightenment, and the culture which come from books are too great a boon to stop at a little matter of honesty in their acquisition. We would not steal bread and beef for the starving, nor clothes for the naked, nor medicines for the sick, nor coffins for the dead; but we must feed our hungry minds and our aspiring souls on cheap novels, cheap and elevating poetry, cheap and heavenly sermons, even though they be stolen. What rubbish to put honesty against enlightenment!

The *right* is always *expedient*, although it may not always seem so. The dishonest man and the dishonest nation always sacrifice more than they gain, although the loss can not always be so easily shown, as we believe it can be in this case. Under the present system we undoubtedly enjoy the use of new English books at a lower price than we should if an international copyright existed. The English books already written and published in this country, that is, the great body of the English literature of to-day, and of the times of Chaucer and Shakespeare, and Pope and Addison, and Wordsworth and Macaulay,—would still be free to us to reprint as cheaply as we will. The new books only would be affected. New poems which Tennyson may write, new novels by Black or Blackmore, new histories by Lecky and McCarthy, and even new comic verses by the irate Mr. Gilbert, will cost us

more than they now do; but that they will ever be dear—that they will ever bear any relation to the prices at which some books are now published and sold in England,—no one who knows the difference of the market for books in America and England can for one moment think. In England the buyers of the best new books to-day are the nobility, the wealthy commoners, and the great public libraries. The number of buyers is few, but their purses are deep. In this country the book buyers are the reading millions scattered over all our States. The buyers are many but their purses light. All books, therefore, whether English or American, intended to reach a profitable sale in this country, must be published at a moderate price. In France books generally are covered by copyright, national or international, but nowhere do we find well-printed books sold so cheaply. The conditions which make and keep books cheap in France are very different from those which prevail in England, but they are similar to those which prevail here, and they will make and keep books cheap here. Though under an international copyright new English books will be somewhat dearer than they now are, there is no danger that they will be really dear. Some oddity of genius, like Mr. Ruskin, may, of course, insist that his books shall be made only in a certain expensive style; but not so the mass of authors, for they want their books to sell. The slight increase in price we can well afford to pay. The satisfaction of reading what Mr. Lowell happily calls a book "honestly come by" will certainly repay us for the extra cost.

And, after all, what do we want books for if not to give us that education and enlightenment which truly elevates, and which quickens the conscience as well as the intellect? As a nation, can we really be getting good out of books which we are content to steal? Can we afford to imitate the old lady who stole a Bible in order that she might read and profit by the good book? Can it be a good economy which grudges a just recompense to the man or woman who spends laborious days and nights to benefit us, or to give us pleasure? Stolen corporeal goods we long ago conceded can do no one any good. Can we believe then that we get any real good out of stolen intellectual goods?

Here, as everywhere, we find at work the great laws of retribution and compensation. While we are feasting on the ill-gotten spoils of British and other foreign authors, we are destroying among us that without which no people is great, no nation strong and individual—a national literature. It is no new truth that the producer cannot thrive who must sell his wares in a market stocked with cheap because stolen goods; and that is exactly the position of him who would to-day strive to be an American author. It was not so when

Bryant, and Hawthorne, and Prescott, and Bancroft, and Emerson and Longfellow, and Whittier and Holmes, and Lowell made their early essays; nor was it so to anything like the same extent when a later school of authors represented by Howells, and James, and Aldrich, and Wallace first gained audience. Then, by what was called the "courtesy of the trade," which meant the honor and justice of right-minded publishers, the English author was, as a rule, paid voluntarily that price for his works which our law did not allow him as his due. This could only be done so long as publishers generally recognized such voluntary arrangements between one of themselves and an English author, and abstained from stealing from one another the books so protected. Under such voluntary arrangements, Dickens and Thackeray, and, in their earlier days, Bulwer and Tennyson, received liberal compensation from America for many of their works. But men are not all honest when it pays to steal, and a race of publishers sprung up which knew not the "courtesy of the trade." They stole the books which their brothers paid for, and the *honorarium* to the English author was practically at an end. We have, perhaps, hailed these new publishers with delight, for they spread cheap books broadcast over the land. If cheap books, however come by, are a blessing, then these men are public benefactors; if books dishonestly come by can never in any way be a blessing, then let them go down to history with the name of pirate branded upon them in hue as black as that which marked the "long rakish hull" in which a certain gentleman named Kidd once sailed into unenvied fame. They made books cheap, and about them, as about him, there may gather something to please and captivate an unthinking, popular fancy.

But time will show that, with a little good they bring untold evil. So far as new authors are concerned, we may almost ask in our midst to-day the old question: "Who reads an American book?" In fiction we pore over pictures of English society, we learn English ways and English slang, we think English thoughts, and live wearily over again the despairing lives of a society that has passed its prime. We discuss their troubles and disappointments, not our own hopes and possibilities. We waste time on problems which do not concern us, and have no discussion of those which open vitally on every side of us.

In history we follow the guidance of English historians. We revel in the small details of the Saxon kings, and we experience a more thrilling interest in an episode in the "Wars of the Roses," or in a skirmish between Round Heads and Cavaliers, than we have ever felt in the most gallant battle of our revolution, where, perhaps, our own rude forefathers, half

armed, but strong sinewed in the sense of right, worsted the united soldiery of these two doughty factions.

We are too well provided with that literature which concerns us not. It is in every library, in every home, in every shop, and in every railway car. The child reads it, the idler reads it, the thinker reads it. It is interesting; it has passed the ordeal of the critics; it is good literature; and it is cheap. What care we for the book of the untried American author? And so the American author dies; or rather, he is not born. The best authorship, like other good things, is of slow growth. It is the result of many efforts and many failures, of years of study and waiting. A few geniuses spring full armed into the field, but in the history of literature they are the exceptions. The first book is not, perhaps, brilliant, but it is good; and the author is encouraged to go on, and the result is a Bryant or a Longfellow, a Hawthorne or an Emerson.

But in the America of to-day this tentative process has no encouragement. The cold wind of summary rejection sweeps down on the tender flowers hidden in the modest first manuscript, and they are withered, never to bloom again and bear fruit. It is the custom to-day of many, perhaps of most, of the American publishers to refuse even to read an original manuscript from an unknown American author. Of course, the publisher is governed by hard-headed business rules. His reasoning is this: To find one good manuscript he must read and reject many, a waste of time or money (for competent readers are expensive), and, if he find a good one, it is more likely, if published, to bring loss than gain; and for these reasons. He must publish it at such a price as will give him back his expenditure in type-setting and electrotype plates on a moderate sale, for the book being by an untried author, even though an excellent book, he cannot surely count upon a large sale, while the man who reprints without pay the book of an English author of established reputation, can fix upon it a low price upon the certainty of a large and continuous sale. And while the reputation of the English book and author is already made and needs no considerable outlay in advertising, the publisher of a new American book cannot be certain that even a very large expenditure in advertising it will result in anything but increased loss.

And, besides all this, he must, of course, if the author is to derive any benefit from it, pay to the American author a royalty on each copy sold, while nothing is paid for the English book. In other words, of the American book he cannot risk a large edition, while the sale of very large editions of the English work is certain; he must incur an

extra large expense in advertising the one, while the other is already made famous, and he must pay the author royalty upon the former, while the latter costs nothing.

Is not the logic of the situation clearly and convincingly against the American book? Of course, the publisher says to himself, it is better that I read no American manuscripts, for, if I do, I may like them, and may weakly publish them. This is no exaggeration of the reasoning and the practice of most American publishers to-day. Only a few days since, a prominent Boston publisher testified before a committee of Congress that for two years he had not read an American manuscript.

With this state of affairs, what becomes of American authorship? How can we have an American literature? Mr. Howells has just said that "Mr. T. W. Higginson has gone far to make us believe with him that our national story (history) is more important, more varied, more picturesque, and more absorbingly interesting than any historic subject offered by the world beside." But just as we have done in the past, we are likely to go on in the future, reading Hume and Macaulay and Gibbon, and Green, and Guizot, and learning every history but our own, because it is cheaper so to do. We shall go on thinking not our own but Englishmen's thoughts, discussing not our own but Englishmen's topics, seeing life and the world through insular glasses, and narrowing ourselves through insular prejudices. Can we afford to live on this cheap food, meant for men of another continent, and of a fading era, and not intended for us, whose nation and form of government belong emphatically to the present and to the untried future?

And thus works the great law of compensation and retribution. We enjoy our cheap imported fruits, which have been carried too far from their native fields to be entirely healthful for us, and while we enjoy them we unconsciously destroy the possibility of that rich and abundant and healthy native growth which should be springing up all over our own broad land.

I have but attempted to give a general view of the situation, and to show that common honesty, and our good repute among the nations of the world, demand the immediate passage of an international copyright law; and that, while we may short-sightedly think that expediency would forbid us to be just, yet in reality we are paying too dearly for our supposed cheap books; and that our own self-interest calls just as loudly as conscience for this long delayed reform. I have tried to show that here, as everywhere in this divinely governed world, the right is the best good, and honesty is not only beautiful in itself, but the best policy.

There are other phases of the subject, but

these are its broad lines. There are questions of detail, such as where the books shall be manufactured, and by whom, questions of the interests of publishers, and of type manufacturers and printers. But these are minor matters and should not be allowed to confuse our minds, nor to endanger the quick righting of a great wrong.

While we are combatting the fallacies of the new reasoners who would say that the land does not belong to him who owns the title, nor the railroads to those who paid for them, and, in fact, that it is doubtful if anything belongs to anybody, we had best ourselves be honest in all things, and bow to the great commandment, "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL." Let us do justice though the heavens fall; but we should be wise enough to see that the heavens will not fall, but, on the contrary, will shine upon us with greater brightness and blessing, and give us that true prosperity which we never can reach under the old and ill reign of might and injustice.

ALEXANDER C. McCLURG.

#### HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.\*

On the 15th of March, 1882, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote:

"O Bells of San Blas, in vain  
Ye call back the Past again;  
The Past is deaf to your prayer;  
Out of the shadows of night  
The World rolls into the light;  
It is daybreak every where."

On the 24th of the same month, the poet sank quietly into death. The world followed him to his grave at Mt. Auburn, and has waited reverently and patiently for some one, properly qualified, to tell the story of his life, meanwhile contenting itself with such "Studies" thereof as might from time to time appear. And this desire to know the life of one whose words had become household phrases in many lands was not that evil curiosity that seeks to turn every public man's life into a mere museum; but the loving expression of appreciative hearts that wished to come into closer and more permanent relations with him who had given them help, comfort, and inspiration. It was the feeling that the life of such a man had in it, if it could be known, that which would increase the value of his spoken word. Our land may yield us, and the world, poets who shall surpass Longfellow in a mere literary point of view; perhaps it may have done so already; but it will never produce one who will come any nearer to the heart of the people.

At last, after some years of expectancy, we

\*LIFE OF HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. With extracts from his journals and correspondence. Edited by Samuel Longfellow. In two volumes, with portraits and other illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

have a biography that, whatever may be its defects, will be the authority upon the life of Mr. Longfellow. Contained in two octavo volumes, illustrated with portraits of the poet (some of which are etchings), reproducing in fac-simile some of the poems so familiar to every schoolboy, having also a pleasing picture of Mrs. Longfellow, well printed, and most carefully and conscientiously edited by his brother, the long awaited story reaches us. Turning to the table of contents, we see the customary chapters devoted to the childhood and early education of the subject; but the editor has kindly spared us any tedious narration of ancestry, and has introduced us to his college days as soon as possible. But even then we notice that about one-half of the work is a publication of Mr. Longfellow's journal, and that very much of that part devoted to the earlier years, his college days, his travels while fitting himself for the duties of his professorship at Bowdoin, and again while preparing for his chair at Cambridge, is composed of his letters. In fact, these are but his journal thrown into the form of correspondence and mailed at regular intervals to his parents.

It will thus be seen that the claim of Mr. Samuel Longfellow to be simply an editor is well sustained. And yet, enjoyable as the book is, if there be any defect it is just at this point; for, as if apprehensive of the fate of so many occupying a similar position, a certain reserve is practiced in the journal—evidenced by the entry for Dec. 14, 1853, which reads: "How brief this chronicle is, even of my outward life. And of my inner life not a word. If one were only sure that one's journal would never be seen by anyone, and never get into print, how different the case would be! But death picks the locks of all portfolios and throws the contents into the street for the public to scramble after." And five years later, this: "A serious question arises: is it worth while to try to live twice at the same time, by recording one's daily life?" But our editor assures us that he has adopted this method that the poet might tell his own story, and because the life of a man of letters is so devoid of incident that no other would serve as well. All of which we may admit, and we are willing to testify to the efficient way in which the plan has been followed; and yet there are times when the editor has become the author, and then we cannot forbear wishing that he had not adhered so resolutely to his method; for, as in the closing chapters of the work, he tells us so graphically and tenderly that which we wish to know, that we feel almost impatient at being compelled to read page after page of mere diary. It is true that the journal reveals the poet, the husband and father, the friend and the professor; that we

learn in it how glad he was to be relieved from the routine work of the chair; and it is also true that but for this journal we might not have found how great was his humanity. But was it necessary to ask us to read entries concerning the "baths he took with his boys," or his "casting flatirons for his children," or his "going to the police station to have some German women released from the charge of stealing apples"?

In accordance with the plan, the domestic life of Mr. Longfellow receives comparatively little attention. Yet the omission is so gracefully made as not to imply any defect in the character of the poet, but intimates that while much could be said the whole was touched with the reserve that appealed to all but the most intimate visitors at Cambridge. In a manner very charming, we are led to see the devotion of Longfellow as husband and father, and yet he is made perfectly secure from anything approaching indelicate intrusion on the part of the reader. Yet while the editor has intended only to let us see the man, he has really uncovered the poet—for such Longfellow was, by nature, choice, and culture. It is not necessary to particularize the influence of his childhood, but these pages make very apparent the solid sense of his father and the good judgment and affection of his mother. And for himself, he had the rare fortune to know what was in him and to adhere to his resolution to develop it. He declares this to his father, who, with matter-of-fact logic, replies to the desire of his son to become a literary man, that "it may be well enough as a diversion, but there is not wealth enough in the whole country to support mere literary men." Nevertheless, Longfellow, without breaking with his father, carried his point; for he had a clear idea of the "genius of modern poetry in its recognition of the religious feelings," and by this recognition of the province of poetry shaped his life work into success.

Notwithstanding the caution with which he penned his journal, there does appear upon its pages much of the inner history of his poems. It is evident that not all is unfolded, but there is enough to show that the poems do not owe their wonderful acceptance to a vivid imagination, whereby he succeeded in simulating the feelings of the reader under the supposed conditions of the poem and writing accordingly, but to experiences through which he passed and to emotions and hopes which had swayed him. Referring to his "Psalm of Life," he says: "It was a voice from my inmost heart, at a time when I was rallying from depression." It was regarded by him as so much a part of himself that it was kept in manuscript for some time. Later he remarks how he heard it quoted in a sermon, but "the



conceit was taken out of him by hearing a lady at Prescott's say that 'nobody knew where the quotation came from.' So again, referring to "The Reaper and the Flowers" he writes: "I was softly excited, I knew not why; and wrote, with peace in my heart and not without tears in my eyes, 'The Reaper and the Flowers.'" Often he speaks of his inability to catch the thought that lies floating in his brain; but at other times they come into form not by lines but by stanzas. It must not be inferred that his poems were the result only of "moods;" on the contrary, they were carefully planned; but however thoughtfully outlined and carefully revised, the actual suggestion and composition were "inspirational" in the strongest and highest human sense.

There is one side to our poet, brought out in this work, which may be new to many of his readers, namely, his critical disposition. It is but just to say that he tried to exercise his judgment as thoroughly upon his own productions as upon those of other writers. The translation of Dante—to which he set himself partly as a relief from his great sorrow, and partly at the suggestion of his friends—was subjected to the severest criticism. Every Wednesday Mr. Longfellow would read the proof of a canto to his friends Lowell and Norton, and every doubtful word or obscure phrase would be carefully taken up and made the subject of the most searching examination. Perhaps the poet followed this method because, in the instance of "Hyperion," he had discovered that his own valuation of his work was at variance with that of the people, and also because he wished to honor his native land by offering to the Florentines upon an historic occasion the most worthy English translation of their greatest poet. But it was not to Dante only that he gave such care. All of his poems are shown by this journal to have been the subject of most conscientious revision; and we may be permitted to state that entries in regard to the "Christus" are found covering many years. Parts of that design appeared in print through the course of the time in which he was engaged upon it as the "inspiration" came upon him, until all were gathered into one complete poem. Even his warm friendships with literary men did not prevent him from exercising his critical faculties. He speaks of Carlyle's "unpolished manners, Scotch accent, but such fine language and beautiful thoughts that it is truly delightful to hear him," and of "the lovely character of Mrs. Carlyle, with her simple manners, and so very pleasing." He does not hesitate to criticise a poem of Prescott as "most rabid trash"—"trash with a tail to it;" nor to disapprove of Cooper and Bulwer and Maryatt, and to deprecate the course which Irving

pursued in writing odds and ends for "The Knickerbocker." Even his friend Sumner comes in for a share of gentle criticism for his Anglomania upon his return from Europe. Willis he almost sneers at, though that exceedingly light poetaster boasted of making ten thousand dollars in one year through his "poetry." He refers to "Jane Eyre" as an interesting book, and to "Adam Bede" as written by one who confuses the sex; but he scarcely notices Poe. It will be remembered that his use of the hexameter in "Evangeline" was severely criticised. Cogitating one day upon the effect of that metre, and contrasting it with the pentameter, he makes several couplets, and among them this:

"In hexameter sings serenely a Harvard professor;  
In pentameter him damns censorious Poe."

Elsewhere appears a letter to this poet—purely a courteous one—upon business; but nowhere else does there seem to be any allusion to him. Longfellow was an habitual churchgoer; but even here he could not resist a temptation to criticise the preacher. One hot day he heard a hair-splitting sermon by Dr. W., and commented thereon that the preacher "should have lived in the days of Thomas Aquinas," adding that "a sermon was no sermon to him unless he could hear the heart beat." Of Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlet," No. 1, he says that he appears to be "running to emptings;" and Mrs. Browning's Portuguese Sonnets seem to him "to be admirable, though at times rather dusky, yet deep and impassionate," while of Ruskin he remarks "that in all his books there are divining-rods and grand passages of rhetoric like iliads in nutshells;" but he notices of a certain lecturer, that his definition of great poets was such as to include the lecturer himself. We have not space to speak in detail of Longfellow's intimate and beautiful relations with Hawthorne, Agassiz, Felton, and Sumner, nor of his profound interest in the struggle in which Sumner was so deeply interested and which eventuated in the war; nor can we quote the record of the honors paid him by literary men and institutions. Enough has been given to show the scope and value of this work. While we do not believe it should be the last word concerning its illustrious subject, it has made possible a satisfactory study of our household poet's place in the temple of English literature.

WILLIAM M. LAWRENCE.

#### THE EPIC SONGS OF RUSSIA.\*

One seldom comes upon a more attractive book, both inside and outside, than Miss Hapgood's "Epic Songs of Russia." The typog-

\*THE EPIC SONGS OF RUSSIA. By Isabel Florence Hapgood. With an introductory note by Professor Francis J. Child. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

raphy is of the most beautiful and the stories are among the most entertaining of their class. The term "epic" may seem to some inappropriate for a collection of some thirty short stories; but the style and the material are purely epic, and the stories, although short, are not isolated. There is a well-defined group of heroes found in nearly all of them—the courteous Prince Vladimir, Dobrynya Nikitich the dragon-slayer, and Ilya of Murom, the peasant hero. Indeed, Wolf's theory of the Homeric poems might find strong support in these tales. It would not require much manipulation—at the hands, say, of a Russian Pisistratus—to mould these into a continuous epic, possessing almost as much unity as the *Iliad*.

In saying that these stories are epic in style and material, we would not be understood to place them upon the same level as the great epics of literature, or even to imply that they are capable of being wrought into an epic of their standard. They are upon a distinctly lower plane—heroic, but the heroism of Russian peasants, not of Greek chieftains or of Scandinavian warriors. We all remember a controversy between Matthew Arnold and F. W. Newman, as to whether the adjective "quaint" would apply to Homer's poetry. Mr. Arnold seemed to us to have on the whole the best of it, as regards Homer's style; but for the style of these Russian songs *quaint* is almost too weak an expression. They are in many places *grotesque*, and sometimes, one would think, consciously and intentionally so. Where Nestor tells with dignity of his prowess as a youth, the nobles of royal Kief fall to boasting at their banquets. "Thou testest not my-white swan," says Vladimir to Stavv, "neither makest thou any brag." At which Stavv is incited to relate the splendor of his home, among other things that he has "thirty young tailors—masters of their trade, who make ever new caftans, so that Stavv weareth his garments but a day, or at the most, two days, and then selleth them in the market to princes and nobles at a great price. But Stavv will not brag." The deeds of strength are told in an oddly statistical style. "The measure of that cup was a bucket and a half, and its weight a pood and a half [60 lbs.]. Quiet Dunai took the cup in one hand and quaffed it at a breath." "He leaped into the lofty belfry, tore down the great bell of St. Sophia, in weight 3,000 poods, and set it on his head as a good cap." The book is full of horrors, but the horrors are so grotesque that the effect is often comical in the extreme. Vasily Buslaevich, the brave of Novgorod, when a boy, had a bad habit of jesting "in rude fashion with noble and princely children. When he plucked at a hand, it was torn away from the shoulder; each foot he pulled

dropped off with the leg attached; heads at his touch spun round like buttons; when he knocked two or three children together, they lay as dead." As might be expected, "then came people from the Princes of Novgorod to the honorable widow to make complaint of her son."

Like the Charlemagne and the Nibelungen cycles, these legends gather around the names of real persons. Vladimir is of course a well-known historical character, the first Christian prince of Russia, although he is confused with another Vladimir (Monomachos) of the eleventh century. Volga Vseslavich is Olga, the successor of Ruvik. Most of the names are identified with actual personages, and with these legends have been incorporated the memories of the heathen period. An appendix, which explains these historical allusions, generally identifies the hero with some natural phenomenon, after the manner of the prevailing school of comparative mythology, and these identifications are interesting and valuable. This theory is also stated with some detail in the Introduction. In the Preface, however, the author says: "The theory that the epic songs are of purely legendary origin, and not native myths, is gaining ground." This is an interesting statement. Undoubtedly the accepted theory has been pushed to an undue extreme by some writers, and we see a reaction from it in various directions. In the stories before us, it is hard to trace the representation of natural phenomena, without the help of the interpreter—and not always easy then. It will not do, however, to go to the other extreme, and reject this interpretation entirely.

The Introduction is not long (nineteen pages), but contains a very adequate and helpful account of the origin and interpretation of the legends. Here we learn the important fact that these are, to all intents and purposes, the only surviving examples of the popular heroic epic:—in western Europe these epics having been committed to writing in the Middle Ages, and "their memory having completely died out among the people." In the Faroë Islands these songs were still sung, we are told, at the beginning of the present century; but, we suppose, have perished since. "Russia presents the phenomenon of a country where epic songs, handed down wholly by oral tradition for nearly a thousand years, is not only flourishing at the present day in certain districts, but even extending into fresh fields."

Miss Hapgood's book is ushered in with a hearty word of welcome, by Professor Child, "for this spirited and sympathetic version of the more important of the Great Russian Popular Heroic Songs." Commendation from this source makes all other praise superfluous;

and we need only add our assurance that the student will derive instruction and the reader hearty enjoyment from this volume.

W. F. ALLEN.

#### RECENT FICTION.\*

In our last review of current works of fiction attention was called to the "War and Peace" of Count Tolstoi, a portion of which had then appeared in English. Since that time there has been published an English translation of the "Anna Karénina" of the same author, and the opportunity is now first offered to judge of the famous Russian by the whole of one of his two acknowledged masterpieces. In forming a judgment of this sort, the question of the translation itself is of the first importance, and in this respect "Anna Karénina" has decidedly the advantage over "War and Peace." The earlier translation is made through the French, and so badly made that the sense of many parts of the original is no longer to be recognized. The present translation is made directly from the Russian by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, and seems to have been a very careful and painstaking work. It was certainly no holiday task, for there are nearly eight hundred pages in the compact volume which contains its final product. The work is, for the most part, so well done that we notice with more than usual regret the occasional instances of hurry or carelessness in its use of language, and the one very serious error of judgment into which the translator has fallen. Of this carelessness a few illustrations may be given. "Had he realized that this news would have had such an effect" is a phrase which occurs in a place where "would have" is obviously intended for "would have had." Another instance is

this: "He strongly adhered to the views on all such subjects, as the majority . . . advocated." Still another is this: "A spirit of conflict, which she, no more than Vronsky, had power to control." Elsewhere we find the descriptive phrase "very enormous," which does not seem exactly defensible as grammar, and still elsewhere we have a passage descriptive of evening twilight which speaks of Venus as rising "clear above the hills," which is certainly not defensible as astronomy. These are a few cases of something for which we made no special search, but which occasionally forced itself upon our attention. The error of judgment to which we allude is more serious. The translator has taken the responsibility of modifying, in deference to the squeamish taste of American novel readers, certain portions of the work. "In certain scenes," he says in his preface, "the realism is too intense for our Puritan taste; and, perforce, several of these scenes have been more or less modified in the present translation." After this frank avowal no lack of good faith can be charged upon the translator, but we regret that it should have been necessary to make the avowal. If we are to have translations of the masterpieces of literature at all, we have a right to demand that they shall be as accurate as scholarship can make them. The alteration of a single word or any conscious modification of its meaning is a serious offence to literature. If "Puritan taste" cannot take the great writers as they are, so much the worse for that peculiar species of taste. Literary and artistic tastes have quite as good claims to be considered.

"Anna Karénina" (1875-1877) was first published in a Russian review. It is the most mature and probably the greatest of the products of its author's imagination. Unlike "War and Peace" it is purely domestic in its subject matter, but there is no lack of variety in its scenes and characters. It is, indeed, a world in itself, so comprehensive is its grasp, and so intimately does it bring us into relations with the manifold aspects of country and city life in Russia. Were this work the sole available document, it would be possible to construct from its pages a great deal of Russian contemporary civilization. It is, of course, realistic to the last degree. But its realism is not confined to minute descriptions of material objects, and is no less made use of in the treatment of emotion. There are few works of art in which the art is so well concealed; few works of fiction which give so strong a sense of reality as this. We seem to look upon life itself and forget the medium of the novelist's imagination through which we really view it. And right here we are brought to compare the methods of Tolstoi with those of his better known and unquestionably

\*ANNA KARÉNINA. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

WAR AND PEACE. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Part II. The Invasion, 1807-1812. Two volumes. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

SALAMBO OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT. Englished by M. French Sheldon. London and New York: Saxon & Co.

SNOW BOUND AT EAGLE'S. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE BOSTONIANS. By Henry James. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A TALE OF A LONELY PARISH. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE ALIENS. By Henry F. Keenan. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE LATE MRS. NULL. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

HASCHISCH. A novel. By Thorold King. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE PRELATE. A Novel. By Isaac Henderson. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

LOVE'S MARTYR. By Lawrence Alma Tadema. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE JANIZARIES. By James M. Ludlow. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

greater countryman, Tourguéniéff. In the marvellous novels of Tourguéniéff we have this same feeling of immediate contact with the facts of material existence and of emotional life, and the effect is produced with much less machinery than Tolstoï is compelled to use. The work of Tourguéniéff surpasses the work of Tolstoï, in revealing that final sublimation of thought and imagination which give to it an artistic value beyond that of almost any other imaginative prose. Tolstoï lacks this power of concentration and this unerring judgment in the choice of word or phrase. He cannot sum up a situation in a single pregnant sentence, but he can present it with great force in a chapter. Now that this story of "Anna Karénina" has been brought to the cognizance of the western world, it is not likely to be soon forgotten. It will be remembered for its minute and unstrained descriptions, for its deep tragedy, unfolded act after act as by the hand of fate, and for its undercurrent of gentle religious feeling, never falling to the offensive level of dogmatism, yet giving a marked character to the book, and revealing unmistakably the spiritual lineaments of the Russian apostle of quietism.

In this connection we have also to note the appearance of the second part of "War and Peace." This portion of the work is entitled "The Invasion," and carries on the story through the years of tranquillity that followed the peace of Tilsit up to the period of renewed warfare and the advance of the French army upon Moscow. The same grasp of character, the same descriptive power, and the same vivid reproduction of military life which fascinate the reader of the earlier volumes, reappear in these later ones.

Still another and a very important work claims our attention in its first English translation. The "Salammbô" of Gustave Flaubert has a well defined place among the classics, and the author's high rank in French literature is determined almost equally by this work and by the better known "Madame Bovary." The same qualities of minute description and unsparing analysis which in that story of French provincial life leave an uneffaceable impression upon the memory are found in this archæological romance of old Carthage. The ordinary writer of the historical sort of fiction contents himself with a few conventional scenes as a background upon which to outline the successive acts of a drama whose feeling is essentially modern and of the every-day world. The method of Flaubert in "Salammbô" is very different. Mr. Edward King remarks in his introduction to this translation that "Flaubert was a thorough convert to the idea that every material thing the description of which is per-

manent in literature must have been seen, grappled with, handled, lived." In pursuance of this idea he spent years in becoming acquainted with the material of his romance; he travelled through Phœnicia; he went to Tunis and examined with untiring industry the ruins of Carthage and the characteristics of the surrounding country; he ransacked the museums of Europe for illustrations, and he read the literature of the subject with a zeal which stood him in good stead when the critics assailed the details of his marvellous reconstruction of antiquity, for they found him prepared to hold his own and to produce an authority for each questioned detail. And the result of all this labor, it is surprising to say, is not a piece of pedantry or a labored piece of mechanical construction, but a work drawn upon the broad and symmetrical lines of art, which meets at once and equally the æsthetic and archæological requirements. The number of modern French paintings which have been based upon scenes from this work testify in the most striking fashion to its graphic excellence, and the force and beauty of its style speak for themselves upon every page. Flaubert's vocabulary was as large as that of Gautier, and he had much the same mastery of expression, bestowing almost inconceivable pains upon this feature of his work. In view of this the task of translation presented great difficulties, and the present translator has perhaps done better than was to be expected. There is still a certain harshness in the English which is foreign to the original, but we are not disposed to be over-critical of so careful and sincere a piece of work. For its appreciation there is needed a somewhat robust taste, and those readers who delight in the effeminate and boudoir kind of literature should be warned that there is nothing for them in this gallery of glowing pictures wherein the horrors as well as the beauties of semi-barbaric antiquity are sparingly displayed.

As we turn from the strong meat of such works as these to the pastry of the home-made fiction, there is a painful sense of the limitations of American novelists. Perhaps the strongest and most genuine of them all is still Bret Harte, whose powers show no sign of decay. "Snow Bound at Eagle's" is the capital story that the long line of its predecessors would lead us to expect, and the only regret which this and Mr. Harte's other recent productions occasion is that they come so quickly to an end. "Gabriel Conroy" shows that the kind of interest which these short stories have can be sustained by the writer throughout a full-grown romance, and makes us wish for others of the same generous proportions.

Why Mr. Henry James should call his latest

novel "The Bostonians" is not exactly clear. It is true that some of the scenes are laid in Boston, and that some of the queer figures who appear in them are represented as inhabitants of that city. But they are types so entirely abnormal as to prevent them from reflecting in any degree the character of Boston people, or, indeed, of any people as a class; the author might, with some approach to fitness of nomenclature, have called his book "The Mississippian," for the only person in it who has much human reality is the one to whom that designation applies. "The Bostonians" is long—very long; it is also eminently uneventful. The secret of its length needs no further elucidation than the opening passage gives. "Olive will come down in about ten minutes; she told me to tell you that. About ten, that is exactly like Olive. Neither five nor fifteen, and yet not ten exactly, but either nine or eleven." Not only is the author wearisomely minute in his own analysis, but he forgets himself to the extent of allowing his characters to imitate him in this respect. The net result amounts to what is almost a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole method. He has never before told so slight a story in so many words, and the consequence is that these pages are lacking in most of the qualities that they should possess. Nothing remains, in fact, but a mass of analysis of trifling things which is burdened by its own excessive weight, a collection of more or less felicitous expressions, most of which are repetitions, and a generally accurate use of English. It undoubtedly is gratifying to find one writer who uses the word "demean" correctly, and if a novel were merely an exercise in style, "The Bostonians" would be a marked success. But it will not quite bear even the microscopic tests which it invites, and to find one of the most familiar lines of "Faust" misquoted in its pages is all the more depressing for its general excellence in matters of detail.

According to Schopenhauer, the people who write books are of three kinds: those who write to give expression to their previously formed thoughts, those who do some thinking while they write, and those who write without thinking at all. The writer of "A Tale of a Lonely Parish" does not appear to belong to either of the first two classes. Mr. Crawford gave some promise when he first entered the field as a novelist, but the promise has become more doubtful with each successive appearance. He seems now to have reached the point at which the composition of romances is a strictly mechanical process, and we see no reason why he should not produce a new one every six months for the remainder of his life. To be sure, it is just possible that the public will detect the lack of inspiration and refuse to read him after a while, but, judging from the

shining example of the Reverend Mr. Roe, we see no good reason for looking forward to such a critical awakening on the part of this uncritical world. The new story is commonplace in subject as well as in treatment. It is wearisome to a degree even beyond the reach of "An American Politician." The style of the writer, which once had certain praiseworthy qualities of vigor and concentration, has become relaxed in fibre and flaccid in texture. Altogether, it is a very poor example of the art of story-telling, and does no credit either to Mr. Crawford or to American fiction.

"The Aliens" is Mr. Henry F. Keenan's third novel, and exhibits something of an advance upon the other two. It has no "ingratiating epigraph" like "Trajan," nor is it guilty of the thinly disguised personalities of "The Money Makers." The gorgeous vocabulary of the earlier novels has been cut down to limits not greatly beyond the author's reach. Moreover, the story is not without a certain power in its presentation of the condition of our Irish emigrant population. It dates from early in the century, and the scene is laid in Western New York, Warchester and Bucephalo standing very evidently for Rochester and Buffalo. It deals with the fortunes of an Irish emigrant family and discusses with a good deal of feeling the way in which they are treated by the Americans among whom they cast their lot. Mr. Keenan is full of sympathy for the "aliens" of this race, and his book is almost as much a tract as a story. As a story it has too much Irish brogue and too little imagination of the better sort. It alternates, for the most part, between the lurid and the commonplace, and while it undoubtedly has a fair supply of local color, it does not carry us back into the past with much effect. Its gravest fault is to be found in the confused manner of its telling, and many of the passages have to be re-read before they become intelligible.

"The Late Mrs. Null" is certainly better late than never, although her failure to appear on time sorely taxed the patience of numbers of expectant readers. The story is successful in preserving the peculiar qualities of Mr. Stockton's humor, and has the added interest given by an intricacy of plot and a variety in character of which the short story does not admit. It is a cleverly planned and delightfully written piece of fiction, with just enough hold upon the realities to keep it out of the clouds, and just enough of airy humor to prevent us from taking it very seriously. The interest deepens continuously as the end is neared, and the closing episode is one of the most amusing things in recent literature.

"Haschisch" is the brief and significant title of a simple but clever and interesting story. It deals with a mysterious murder, and the

detection of the criminal by employment of the titular drug. He is led to partake of the "haschisch" by a ruse, and in the induced state of excitation which follows he enacts in pantomime the crime of which he was once guilty in reality. When he realizes the fact of his self-conviction, he promptly puts an end to his life. The writer seems to have studied the Gaboriau and Hugh Conway types of novel to some purpose, although he has avoided the over-complexity of the one and the impossible element of the other. We must object to his connection of the Assassins with the drug whose name has a fancied similarity to theirs.

There is the material of a good story in "The Prelate," and it fails to be one chiefly from an unfortunate didactic admixture. The writer has attempted to combine a tract directed against Jesuitism with the elements of a romance, and neither the tract nor the romance is benefited by the conjunction. The feeble and incoherent opening chapters are, it is true, chiefly suggestive of the young woman who has spent a few months in some foreign city, and believes herself thereby qualified to base a novel upon her anything but novel impressions and experiences, but the faults of the story in its earlier chapters get less and less apparent as we go on. The writer's grasp becomes firmer, and the somewhat intricate network of relations in which we are involved is untangled with considerable skill. We speak of the writer as a woman, because the story has characteristics which warrant the suspicion that the name of Isaac Henderson is an assumed one, and deceptive as to the writer's sex. The story is not unlike the work of Miss Tinker, both in subject and in treatment, and gives more promise than is usually given by first efforts.

"Love's Martyr" is a novel by the daughter of Alma-Tadema, the celebrated English painter. It is said to be her first literary production, and, considered as such, it has unusual finish. It is refined in sentiment and graceful in expression, treating a difficult, and, indeed, almost impossible subject with considerable power. The story, which is merely a sketch in retrospect, is of the simplest design, and its parts are skilfully grouped. The total effect would be altogether pleasing, were it not for a certain sombreness of tone, and for the difficulty inherent in the subject, which is that of a woman married to a man whom she does not love, after having thrown herself at the feet of another only to be rejected. The sense of duty which is urged in justification of her course does not seem a sufficient warrant for it.

The surprise of our collection of current fiction comes, however, in the shape of a historical romance of the time of Scanderbeg and the fall of Constantinople. "The Captain of

the Janizaries" is the work of Mr. James M. Ludlow, and is a refreshing and remarkable production. There is here no wearisome soul-searching and no minute analysis of the trivial, but a straightforward romance written almost in the great manner of Scott. As a story it is absorbingly interesting from first page to last. As a resuscitation of history, it has the accuracy without the pedantry of the works of German and other moderns. As a presentation of the physical aspects of the Balkan peninsula it is very striking, and shows close familiarity with the regions described. As a study of the life and manners of the remote epoch with which it deals it exhibits without ostentation a careful and minute research. And as a literary composition it has more merits and fewer faults than most of the books written in this age of hurried production. The colossal historical figures of Scanderbeg and of Mahomet II. are drawn with the hand of a master, and scene after scene of the final great struggle of Moslem and Christian is brought before the dazzled sense of the reader, leading him up to the crowning event—the capture of Constantinople—which is described with extraordinary vividness. Those readers who have preserved their reverence to Scott in the face of all newer developments of the novel cynical, satirical, analytical, or critical, will find this book after their own heart. It is full of the warm-blooded, healthful life of the age of deeds: a quality which cannot be too highly prized in an age of words. It brings us close to the heart of nature and of man—of nature in a land where nature asserts herself, and of man as he was before over-civilization brought enervation in its train and much thinking made him prematurely old. Besides all this, it gives fascination to an epoch whose history has heretofore been buried in the collections of those dreariest of annalists who chronicled the fortunes of the Byzantine empire.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY.\*

What the Fourth-of-July orators have long been telling us in glittering generalities, Mr. Carnegie has set forth in a bill of particulars; and he shows conclusively that the much-ridiculed orators have been telling the truth. He confines the field of his observations mainly to the past fifty years—the era of railroad building, on which the rapid development of the country has so largely depended; and gives, incidentally, a great deal of significant information regarding other countries besides our own. He sets out with an array of facts

\* TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY; OR, FIFTY YEARS' MARCH OF THE REPUBLIC. By Andrew Carnegie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

that hardly cease to be startling even when familiar; as, that the United States contain more English-speaking people than all the rest of the world; that the wealth of the republic exceeds that of Great Britain; and that it also surpasses the mother country not only in agriculture but in manufactures. Many of the other items in the array of statistics follow as corollaries from these, but not all. It is shown that for every pauper in the United States there are twenty-one in Holland and Belgium, and six in Great Britain and Ireland; that seven-eighths of our people are native born; that twenty-two per cent. of them now live in towns of 8,000 or more inhabitants; that if the live stock in our country were marshalled in procession five abreast, in close order, the line would reach round the world and overlap; that Chicago alone makes half as many steel rails in a year as Great Britain, and Minneapolis turns out so much flour that the barrels would form a bridge from New York to Ireland; that we produce sixteen pounds of butter annually for every man, woman, and child in the country, and if our crop of cereals were loaded in carts, it would require all the horses in Europe, and a million more, to move it; that more yards of carpeting are manufactured in Philadelphia than in all Great Britain; that a single factory in Massachusetts turns out as many pairs of boots as 32,000 boot-makers in Paris; that our Government has given us more land for the support of schools and colleges than the entire area of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Nearly every page of the book is crowded with facts, those here cited being only snapped up at random. But Mr. Carnegie has not thrown them together at random; he has marshalled them in orderly array, considering in succession the growth of our cities and towns, the conditions of life in America, our occupations, our system of education, our religious liberty, our treatment of pauperism and crime, our agriculture, manufactures, mining industries, trade and commerce, railways and waterways, our progress in literature, art, and music, and our national balance-sheet. He has done his work so well that no reader need pass the book by because he hates figures; he has turned the census into exciting reading, and rendered statistics poetical. Only in rare instances does his rhetoric outrun his facts; but two are noteworthy. When he says, "The American people have never taken up the sword except in self-defence or in defence of their institutions; never has the plough, the hammer, or the loom been deserted for the sword of conquest," he forgets the Mexican war; and when he says "They [the freedmen] now exercise the suffrage just as other citizens do; there is not a privilege possessed by any citizen which is not theirs,"

he forgets the wholesale suppressions of the votes of freedmen in the South. On the whole, the volume makes a showing of which any American may justly be proud, so far at least as present achievements are concerned; and in its indications of the future the citizen may find many texts for serious reflections upon our responsibilities as well as our privileges. It should especially be read by those who are accustomed to fix their eyes upon the defects of American institutions and manners, while ignorantly extolling the supposed superiority of something across the sea. Mr. Carnegie is himself a living example of the prizes that our country offers to genius, enterprise, and industry, unhampered by accidents of birth and social restrictions. He came here from Scotland, a poor boy, and he is now, at the age of fifty, the greatest steel manufacturer in the world, and a millionaire several times over,—made so, not by any gambling stock-jobbing or management of "corners," but by the development of useful industries. He very pertinently says: "Only the man born abroad, like myself, under institutions which insult him at his birth, can know the full meaning of republicanism."

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A LITTLE volume entitled "Curiosities of the Old Lottery" (Ticknor & Co.) gives an entertaining account of a custom which prevailed in New England, and especially in Massachusetts, a century ago, and which was regarded as a perfectly legitimate method of raising money for benevolent, religious, and educational purposes, as well as for objects of public interest. In January 1761, Faneuil Hall, in Boston, was burnt, and in March the General Court granted the town the privilege of a lottery to rebuild it, and 6,000 tickets, at two dollars each, were sold, of which 1,486 were to draw prizes (ranging from \$1,000 to \$4 each) and 4,514 blanks. The net proceeds, after deducting expenses, was only \$1,200. The saving clause in the statutes was that no lottery could be set up without a special act of the General Court. Harvard College maintained a succession of lotteries from 1794 to 1811. The first building erected for Williams College (then the Williamstown Free School) was raised by a lottery in 1790. The tickets were hawked about the state and advertised in glowing terms as they are now in Southern newspapers. The "Massachusetts Centinel" for June 5, 1790, gives the information that: "Two apprentices belonging to Mr. Bemis, paper-maker, in Watertown, drew the thousand dollar prize of the Williamstown Free School lottery." Dartmouth College had its lottery in 1796, with 1,896 prizes, ranging from \$3,000 to \$6, subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.; and Brown University (then Rhode Island College), in 1797, had a drawing with 3,328 prizes, ranging from \$4,000 to \$9, and yielding \$54,000, from which the college reserved \$8,000. The Providence Episcopal Church had a lottery in

1800, in which the highest prize was \$8,000. It was advertised freely in the Boston newspapers, with a wood-cut heading representing the goddess Fortune, with eyes blinded, standing on a wheel with arms extended, and holding in one hand a scroll with "\$8,000" inscribed upon it; and in the other hand an inverted cornucopia from which money is dropping, and a naked boy is catching it in his hat. Above was the legend: "It is impossible to tell on whom the GOLDEN SHOWER will fall." The Newport, R. L. Congregational Church had its lottery in 1792, and the Boston advertisement stated that, "A few tickets may be had at No. 61 Long-Wharf, if applied for immediately." Leicester Academy had a drawing in 1790, and the managers said: "As the design of this lottery is for promoting piety, virtue, and such of the liberal arts and sciences as may qualify the youth to become useful members of society, the managers wish for and expect the aid of the gentlemen Trustees of the Academy, the reverend clergy, and all persons who have a taste for encouraging said seminary of learning." Col. John Russell was president of a bank in Salem, and regularly announced to his customers the drawings which were to take place and their features. One of these advertisements (March 24, 1807) he heads "A New Dispensary," and in it says: "Then there is the Harvard College lottery which commences in May, which has the highly balsamic cordial of twenty thousand dollars, which will produce the most wonderful effects, by giving a solid tone to the regions of the pocket, and by enriching and invigorating the whole system." Roads were constructed, bridges built, mills erected, and every sort of public improvements made by means of lotteries. During this period a few persons saw their evils and severely denounced them. Joel Barlow wrote in 1792: "I cannot avoid bestowing some remarks on public lotteries. It is a shocking disgrace of modern governments that they are driven to this pitiful piece of knavery to draw money from the people. It has its origin in deception; and depends for its support on raising and disappointing the hopes of individuals; on perpetually agitating the mind with unreasonable desires of gain; on clouding the understanding with superstitious ideas of chance, destiny, and fate; on diverting the attention from regular industry, and promoting a universal spirit of gambling which carries all sorts of vices into all classes of people." Such healthy and vigorous prose as this, at a period when it was needed, is a partial atonement for the writer's bad poetry. The last gasp of the lottery craze in Massachusetts was in 1840, when it was proposed to raise by this method the funds necessary to finish Bunker Hill Monument, and the project failed. A feeble offspring of the old curse still lingers in charitable and church fairs.

We hardly look for anything new to be said in defence of a protective tariff; yet in the work of Ex-Governor H. M. Hoyt, "Protection versus Free-Trade" (Appleton), we find the threadbare topics treated in a fresh and spicy way, worthy the attention of those interested in the subject. The book had its origin in a friendly challenge given by an eminent professor of political economy in New England to the ex-governor of Pennsylvania, to investigate the science of political economy, especially its teaching in relation to protective tariffs. The result appears

quite different from that anticipated by the professor. Governor Hoyt came to the investigation confessedly under a bias in favor of the policy so strongly and persistently advocated by leading citizens of his state. He comes out in the book one of the most intense denouncers of the doctrine of free trade, and one of the most unqualifying defenders of the protective system we know of. The author shows himself a vigorous writer. His reading has been evidently extensive and thorough; three-fourths of the matter embraced in his 435 pages is made up of quotations from books and treatises of political economy, and scarcely any author of repute is passed by unnoticed. He holds himself quite closely to the line of inquiry indicated on the title-page, viz., "The Scientific Validity and Economic Operation of Defensive Duties in the United States." The inconsistencies and contradictions of various theorists and professors of the so-called science are artfully thrown together to show that there is really no accepted science of political economy—that there are no laws of universal application. Some will regard this as a virtual admission that the protective policy, at least, has no scientific basis to stand on. The writings of Professors Perry and Sumner are made special objects of good-natured, yet sharp criticism and assault. The analogy drawn from transactions of trade between individuals as applied to international trade is set aside with the demand that the wants of the nation as a whole must alone be considered in contemplating what we are to draw from a foreign market. The history of American industry is traced in the light of the protective policy. The high wages paid for labor in our country—a condition to be maintained at all hazards—is magnified as the main consideration demanding the continuance of defensive duties in the United States indefinitely. The discussion throughout proceeds on the assumption that a protective tariff is absolutely necessary to the development of diversified industry in this country—that without it our people are shut up to the one pursuit of agriculture. The book presents, on the whole, an able and clear argument for protection, adapted to the present stage of the discussion. Even those who will not accept it as conclusive may well give it respectful attention.

The fourth number of the popular series of historical studies called "The Story of the Nations" (Putnam) is a work of high merit. It is "The Story of Chaldea," by Zénaide A. Ragozin, an author with a foreign and unfamiliar name, but dating the dedication of his book at San Antonio, December, 1865. He has written out of a fulness of knowledge which has enabled him to discuss his subject with admirable ease and force. Young readers, for whom the narrative is expressly designed, will find it every way charming,—a "story" indeed, with all the fascination of a romance. But grave historical students will prize it for this, and for much beyond: for the extent of its valuable and precise information, conveyed in a scholarly and finished manner. The book opens with an account, occupying about one-third of its space, of the present condition of the site of Chaldea, of the circumstances of its exploration by European antiquarians, and of the rich results of their untiring researches. It is a vivid description of the labors of modern scholars in disentombing the records of a long-lost and remote era in the history of human culture, and is freely illustrated with engravings. The remain-



der of the volume is devoted to the story of Chaldea as it has been pieced together out of the fragments gathered from tradition, from the Old Testament, from the structure of the languages spoken by the ancient nations of Asia, and from the ruins and the literatures unearthed in the plains of Mesopotamia. It is a strange revelation, almost undreamed of a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Ragozin claims for Chaldea an antiquity older than that of Egypt, its monumental records pointing to a date nearly 4,000 B. C. He suggests that the Turanian race, the Accads which first settled the country, came originally from some valley in the Altai range. They were superceded by the Cushites and Semites, who brought with them an advanced civilization, founding the cities and developing the arts which distinguished Chaldea in its most prosperous age. The religion and mythology of these different peoples are detailed at considerable length, with their material progress and vicissitudes, so far as these have been at the present date deciphered. The connection of the Chaldean history with that of the Hebrew patriarchs, and the relation between the Chaldean and Hebrew legends, as shown by Mr. Ragozin, are points around which a profound interest centres. Maps of Chaldea are attached in a convenient fashion to the inside covers of the volume.

THE many Americans who have found the sentences of Emerson "a divining-rod to one's deeper nature," as men of such diverse genius as Lowell, Tyndall, and Hamerton have found them, will be glad of the evidence of a still wider extension of the master's sway contained in a recent translation from the German. Professor Herman Grimm of the University of Berlin, author of standard works upon Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Goethe, is one of the most accomplished of living critics and master of an exquisite German style. He is the son of Wilhelm, the more literary of the renowned brothers Grimm, and inherits to the full his father's fine genius. What better evidence do we need of his sure critical eye than is contained in the fact that he was the first German to discover Emerson? His two essays upon Emerson, together with those upon the brothers Grimm, Voltaire, Voltaire and Frederick the Great, Frederick the Great and Macaulay, and others, are now offered us by Miss Sarah H. Adams under the title of "Literature" (Cupples, Upham & Co.). The essays upon Emerson are a sincere and unadorned record of successive impressions received by the author himself and by others who were led by him to read the American seer. In reading it one has the deep satisfaction of learning just what Emerson can do for a cultivated scholar bred to habits and views so different from ours, who comes to our master with no preconceptions. No one could be more thoroughly impressed than is Herman Grimm with the pure genius of Emerson, his freedom from vanity, his penetrative earnestness, his humanity. He shows how Emerson has slowly made his way in Germany, conquering his adversaries or silencing them as has been the case at home. The other essays are not of inferior value and interest. They will serve to open the eyes of readers who are accustomed to regard all Germans as either miners for facts or metaphysicians. In the present translation, however, Professor Grimm shows to little advantage: the rendering, although fluent and generally readable, is too often obscure and incorrect. Miss Adams should

employ an expert to revise her work and to read her proof. Were this translation characterized by the clearness and felicity of the original, these essays would take their place by the side of the best of the kind that have been produced during the present generation in England and America.

THE awful story of the desperate and continuous battle between the Indians and the white men on our frontiers is well outlined by Mr. J. P. Dunn, Jr., under the title of "Massacres of the Mountains" (Harpers). The story could not be completely written in a single volume of portable size; but the portions narrated by the present author give a vivid idea of its savage and bloody nature. Mr. Dunn has devoted much diligent and faithful examination to the Indian question, and seems to have preserved a fair and independent spirit in the pursuit of his inquiries. He places blame for the wrongs practiced between the Indians and the whites, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other; and does not hesitate to declare his verdicts in strong and direct terms. He is a vigorous and picturesque writer, and his narrative, which is compact and solid in statement, nowhere halts or weakens in interest. It begins with a summary of the status of the Indian in the United States since the arrival of the Saxon race to dispute its territory with him; the population of the tribes, their rank in civilization, and their relations with our government. After this follows a history of the "acquisition of the mountains," and then a condensed account of the chief encounters between the Indians and the conquering race which have been fought in the region of the Rocky Mountains. It is an appalling tale of treachery, outrage, and slaughter, in which bloodthirsty warriors, lawless white men, and innocent settlers—men, women, and children,—have been the indiscriminate victims. Shame, horror and indignation contend with each other as one reads this page of American history, so black with crime, so stained with the blood and the anguish of the tortured and the slain. Painful as it is to consider, it should be brought to the mind of the public by frequent publications like the present, until by some wise legislation "the wards of the nation" are justly and honestly cared for, and open and avoidable causes of offence by and against them are done away with forever. Mr. Dunn has made liberal use of maps and engravings to render the events he records intelligible.

THE name of Joel Barlow was conspicuous in the post-Revolutionary age as that of a man of varied and signal abilities, which gave him rank among the leading minds of his day. He was the classmate in Yale of Noah Webster, Zephaniah Swift, Uriah Tracy, Josiah Meigs, and Oliver Wolcott; he was the fellow-townsmen in Hartford of John Trumbull, David Humphreys, and Dr. Lemuel Hopkins; and later in life was the friend of Fulton, Jefferson, Thomas Paine, and a host of kindred worthies who were foremost in science, literature and politics. His name is associated with the title of poet, statesman, and philosopher; titles which were more easily acquired a hundred years ago than they are now,—yet each was in a measure due him, for his earliest and chief distinction was that of a versifier, while he displayed in the service of the government no mean skill in statecraft and his interest in philosophical and scientific researches was very decided.

It has been reserved for a recent biographer, Mr. Charles Burr Todd, to write the history of his career with fidelity and amplitude. The "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow" (Putnam) are wanting in no detail which a careful author could supply to present a true picture of the subject under his hand. Dr. Barlow was born at Redding, Connecticut, in 1754. After finishing his course at Yale at the age of 27, he served three years as chaplain in the army. He then prepared for the bar; but the profession not being to his taste, he devoted himself for a time exclusively to literary pursuits. In 1788 he visited Europe as the agent of the Scioto Land Company, and remained abroad seventeen years, during which time he amassed a fortune by trade and speculation. Returning to America he established himself in Washington on the beautiful estate known as Calomora. In 1808 he gave to the world his most pretentious poem, "The Columbiad," on which he had been engaged for many years. It was published in the most sumptuous volume that had at that time been produced in America. In 1811 he accepted an embassy to France, and the year following died near Cracow, in Poland. He left no children.

THE little volume entitled "Frank's Ranche" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) contains a pleasantly written story of a "holiday in the Rockies" which a Londoner gave himself last autumn, for the purpose of viewing the home of his youngest son and meeting once more the child from whom he had been separated several years. The youth came out to America in 1880, to try his fortunes in the far West. He had been reared in luxury, and a place had been made for him in his father's counting-house; but he was restless and longed for a wider sphere. As so many of his young countrymen are now doing, he struck out for the broad plains in the Rocky mountain region, and after bravely enduring the hardships of a frontier life—severe labor, rough fare, solitude and privation,—succeeded in getting a foothold in the wilderness, and at the date of his father's visit was the owner of a ranche and on the road to independence. It illustrates again, as so many English books have done before, the sturdy manhood, hardihood, and pluck of the young offshoots of the English race. There is something we never can cease to admire in the character of a young fellow, reared to ease if not luxury, who voluntarily chooses the hard life of the pioneer which brings him back to the soil, and makes all he is and all he has the result of his own exertion. How many American youths would imitate this English boy? It will add interest to the little book to know that the modest E. M. which stands for the authorship upon the title page, being interpreted, means Edward Marston, the present head of the old London house of Sampson Low, Marston & Co. This book, and another issued a year or two ago over the same initials, called "An Amateur Angler's Days in Dove Dale," prove that Mr. Marston, if he were not so busy as a publisher, would be apt to take a high rank among the authors of to-day. The "Days in Dove Dale," though known perhaps to but few in America, is really one of the most charming little books in the whole wide range of angling literature. Its style and spirit are as gentle and lovely as that of old Isaac Walton himself, and it is flavored with a humor as genial as that of Addison.

M. ERNEST CHESNAU's treatise on "The Education of the Artist," (translated from the French by Clara Bell), is one of the best volumes yet selected for Cassell's "Fine-Art Library" by the discriminating editor of the series. Its author is an artist and a man of ideas. He starts out with the assertion that, "Throughout Europe, art is in its decadence;" England being the only nation which is improving on its past. The reason he alleges for this decay is that art recruits its votaries for the most part from the illiterate classes, who lack the knowledge to perceive that the men of the present age have a new ideal before their minds, and therefore art must assume a new phase to harmonize with it. Painters insist on following old formulas and old methods which the progressive world has outstripped; therefore their works make no appeal to the people, confer no enjoyment, and find no admirers or patrons among them. It was not so in ancient Greece, when the great masterpieces of architecture and sculpture were created. The artist of that day expressed the life of his time, the spirit and the habits and the customs of his contemporaries. He was no senile imitator of the past. He thought and worked in the present, crystallizing in marble the ideas and emotions, the aims and achievements of his own generation. He reproduced the life before him; hence his work conformed to truth, and like all truth, it was immortal and the common people understood and loved it. But human nature is ever the same in its essential elements. It has not degenerated; it has improved with the passage of time. Men are therefore more capable of great work in art to-day, as they are in all departments of activity, than they were in the age of Pericles. Were our painters educated men, were they to treat art in a philosophical spirit, applying to its development the laws which are obeyed in kindred pursuits, modern architecture and painting would be no less original and noble and inspiring than they were in Greece four centuries and a half before the Christian era, or in Italy in the sixteenth century. M. Chesneau supports these and other propositions with forcible argument and eloquent diction.

IN "The Mammalia in their Relation to Primeval Times," Professor Oscar Schmidt has given a very clear and interesting account of the principal groups of the mammalia, and the probable origin of each, in accordance with modern scientific views. In the words of the author, this work "will be found to contain proofs of the necessity, the truth and the value of Darwinism as the foundation for the theory of descent, within a limited field, and is brought down to the most recent times. \* \* Although the student of natural history may have become acquainted with interesting fragments of the actual science, still the subject has not before been presented in so comprehensive a manner or in so convenient a form." No special reference is made in this work to the ancestry of man, beyond the remark that "the alternative as to whether man was created or developed can no longer be raised, now that we are exercising the free use of our reason." "We are all the more justified in postponing any such discussion," he says, "as the study of anthropology can in no way boast of having made any definite progress during the last ten years." Among the more interesting chapters is a valuable discussion of what Professor Schmidt calls "The Phenomena of Convergence." These phenomena are the

analogies produced by certain peculiarities of environment on different organisms which are not closely related by blood. That in very many cases similar modifications are brought about in the animal world, in organisms of different nature exposed to the same environment, is certain; and, as Professor Schmidt has said, the matter is worthy of more special attention than has been given to it in the works of Darwin. As a convenient compendium of what is known, or can be guessed with reasonable probability, in regard to mammalian genealogy, this work of Professor Schmidt is to be highly commended. It is fitly placed in the "International Scientific Series" (D. Appleton & Co.)

THERE come to us at the same time a new volume in Mr. H. H. Bancroft's "History of California" (A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco), and a volume upon California written by Prof. Josiah Royce—very largely with the aid of Mr. Bancroft's materials—for the "American Commonwealths" series (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Mr. Bancroft's volume is number four in the history of the State, number twenty in the order of publication, and number twenty-one in the entire series. It thus stands midway among the seven to be devoted to California, and also among the thirty-nine which will constitute the complete work. We congratulate the historian upon having thus successfully reached the half-way station of his long and laborious journey. The events of five years, from 1840 to 1845, are covered by this volume, and everything is now cleared away for the narrative of the conquest and the annexation, which will occupy the next volume. In the present volume there is nothing of a very striking nature, although the constantly increasing influence of foreigners upon Californian affairs is an interesting subject of study, and we have a very distinct pre-*sent* of the future in the American capture and brief occupation of Monterey in 1842. Prof. Royce calls his volume "a study of American character." In it he deals with but ten years (1846-1856) of Californian history, but with these years in such detail that his work is about twice as long as other volumes of the series to which it belongs. It is the work of a specialist and has involved a great deal of research, but certainly does not carry out the plan of the series, which is to present succinct and readable accounts of the histories of the States, for the use of such readers as have little or no previous acquaintance with their annals.

THE "historical method" has invaded and taken possession of nearly all departments of knowledge during the present century. We have seen it advance successively upon such subjects as language and law, mythology, ethics, and economics, and force them either to a capitulation or a truce. Perhaps in literature alone have æsthetic and *apriori* methods remained predominant up to the present time. But it would seem that the day of literature has at last come also, and the new criticism is put forth in the latest issue of the "International Scientific Series"—a work written by Prof. Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett, and entitled "Comparative Literature" (D. Appleton & Co.) The work is a very remarkable one, to say the least, and deserves the close attention of all students of the subject. Literature is given a strictly scientific treatment by a writer whose æsthetic appreciation of it is also very evident. The growth of literature is found to be characterized

by four well-marked stages. These are the communal or clan stage, the stage in which it reflects the feeling of the city commonwealth, that in which it becomes national, and that in which it comes to have universal import. The author is disposed to quarrel—somewhat needlessly, we think—with the current æsthetic criticism of literature, which takes little account of environment and social conditions. That criticism has its place no less than the other, which it by no means excludes. The author's method, as an instrument of independent investigation, yields in his hands results which are certainly sufficient to warrant its further application. The style in which these results are embodied, moreover, is nearly always good, and in some places it is remarkably good. Special literatures have already been treated in this way, but we do not think that literature as a whole has before been studied in so broadly scientific a spirit, or with such erudition and analytical ability combined.

THE initial number of the series of "Actors and Actresses," edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, and published by Cassell & Co., reveals the plan and execution of a work which is to include five volumes containing biographical sketches of about seventy-five members of the histrionic profession who have adorned the stage in England and America in the last hundred and thirty years. The first volume presents, under the general term of "Garrick and his Contemporaries," a brilliant and gifted group of artists—Macklin, Quin, Barry, Kitty Clive, Peg Woffington, Mrs. Abington, Garrick, Sheridan, and others to the number of fifteen,—who flourished in the middle and latter part of the last century. The memoirs, contributed by several different writers, are as brief and bald as the articles in a biographical dictionary. To add something like flesh and blood to their bare skeletons, they are supplemented by a collection of extracts from biographies, essays, critical reviews, etc., which furnish a meager amount of anecdote and personal characteristics. The effect of this style of biography is rough and patchy, a poor makeshift for the rounded, finished, life-like delineations which are rightfully anticipated in any attempt to portray the versatile talents and the romantic and exciting adventures which make up the career of the successful theatrical performer, and offer the choicest material for the use of a competent historian. The second volume of the series will be devoted to the Kembles and their contemporaries; the third, to the actors of the generation of Edmund Kean and Junius Brutus Booth; the fourth, to those surrounding Macready and Forrest; and the fifth, to the leading performers now before the public.

MR. JAMES MARK BALDWIN makes, and Dr. McCosh introduces to the American public, a translation of the *Psychologie allemande contemporaine* by M. Th. Ribot, one of the most important of recent psychological works. In this "German Psychology of To-day" (Scribner), the author has summarized and clearly stated the recent experimental work of the Germans, which has so greatly developed the physiological aspect of the science. It is almost impossible to open any of the later works upon psychology without finding references to Weber, Fechner, and especially Wundt, and all students unfamiliar with German or French, will be grateful

for the English version of this able exposition. M. Ribot is already well known to English readers through his works on the subjects of heredity and memory, and his ability as an exponent and critic of the views of other psychologists is generally recognized. The preface which is furnished by Dr. McCosh is of a conservative nature, as might be expected; but a little conservatism is not out of place, for the adherents of what is termed "the new psychology" are inclined towards arrogance, and often forget that the science which they are approaching from the side of physiology must yet be eternally and primarily dependent upon introspection. Far from developing a new science, they are merely studying a neglected aspect of a very old one. No psychologist of to-day can afford to neglect Wundt, who, of course, figures largely in the present work; but such metaphysicians gone astray as Herbart and Lotze can contribute little to the comprehension of psychologic problems.

A NEW book by John Burroughs needs but to be mentioned, to bring to mind fancies of spicy odors, the balmy breath of trees and flowers, bird-songs, and the varied rustle and stir of wild life. The freshness and charm of nature are reflected in every page, as the verdant fringes that border still waters are mirrored on their face. Mr. Burroughs's latest work, "Signs and Seasons" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is the same in style and character as the six volumes which have preceded it. They are as like as the seasons which succeed each other—and as diverse. There is a newness in each beautiful day, as though it were the first which ever dawned upon the earth. There is a perennial vigor and raciness in the soul of a man living close to nature, which are never lessened or changed. John Burroughs allies himself so intimately with the living things in the woods and fields that he has become akin to them in spirit,—simple in aim, unconventional in feeling, clear in vision, patient in effort, and unaffected and poetical in utterance. He keeps to a single line of study in harmony with his instincts. It has been his desire to know but a few things, and to know them well; and the value of such a course is declared openly in every page of his writing. It has given him a genuine culture which the most scholarly admire, and wonder at withal. The essays in the present collection treat of birds and beasts and plants and phases of the seasons and the weather, each under some apt and pithy title. There are thirteen of them, all idyllic in form, and as replete with beauties as a summer sky or a sunny landscape.

WHEN, at any time, the reach of human knowledge in some particular direction is undergoing rapid extension, it is well to make an occasional pause for the purpose of reviewing what has already been accomplished. The principle of organic evolution has now been before the world for a quarter of a century, and the extension of knowledge to which it has led is unprecedented in the history of biology, and perhaps in the history of science. Dr. H. W. Conn has thought it well to call attention to the progress which has already been made under the guidance of this principle, and to prepare a summarized account of its present status and prospects. His work bears the title "Evolution of To-day" (Putnam's), and the author's claim that it fills a vacancy in our literature is not without foundation. Its aim is to

state rather than discuss, and the statement is clear, forcible, and well provided with illustration. Upon the main question there is to-day, of course, no longer room for discussion; but there are many minor questions which are still open, and the opposing or rival views now held upon these questions are explained with great fairness by the author; and the reader, aided by these explanations, would be enabled to follow the discussions of more argumentative works. It is certainly a cheering sign of the times that a work upon evolution, written in the strictly scientific spirit, should hail from a sectarian educational institution in Connecticut.

THE historical sketches entitled "The Last Days of the Consulate," from the French of M. Fauriel, have a singular history. Some years ago the manuscript fell accidentally into the hands of M. Lalanne, together with the papers of the famous girondist, M. Condorcet. It was without signature, and not until the year 1883 was its authorship established. It was then proved without doubt to be the work of the philologist and historian, Claude Charles Fauriel. Its importance had been noted by M. Lalanne on first reading it, and as soon as its identity was fixed, he caused it to be published, with an introduction and copious explanatory notes prepared by himself. The work comprises a historical sketch of the events which preceded and foreshadowed the destruction of the Republic, dating from the 18th Brumaire; notes on the principal events of the English conspiracy prior to the arrest of Moreau; and a historical picture of the trial of Georges Cadoudal and Moreau; with an incomplete chapter treating of the death of the Duc d'Enghien, etc., etc. The work is valuable for the material it furnishes toward a full understanding of the schemes and purposes of Napoleon in the transformation of the Consulate into the Empire of France. It is calm and firm in style and minute in detail; recording circumstantially a chain of incidents which are of interest to the student of history rather than the popular reader. (A. C. Armstrong & Co.)

MR. W. M. TOWLE'S "Young People's History of England" (Lee & Shepard) is a fair piece of literary work. It is written easily and clearly, and from a good general knowledge of the subject. The author lays no claim to original research; he simply works over the facts which other men have mined, and puts them into a shape suited to his purpose. Neither has he any brilliancy or marked individuality of style. But he is an entertaining narrator, carrying his story along with an agreeable evenness of interest. Occasionally he blunders strangely, as when he says, "For the sixth time, Henry the Eighth married his last wife;" but such lapses are not frequent. "The Young People's History" may be placed in the hands of an intelligent boy or girl with a confidence that it will both amuse and instruct the reader. It is greatly condensed, but the leading events in the life of the nation are plainly defined, and convey a lucid and coherent idea of its development from the conquest of the Britons by Cæsar to the present era. An excellent feature in the plan of the work is the portrayal of the progress of the people in special chapters after each well marked epoch.

THE little story bearing the odd name of "Buz" (Holt) is an admirable piece of work. Its author,

Maurice Noel, offers it to children in the hope of interesting them in the habits of bees; and it cannot fail to effect its purpose, for it is imbued with charms which young people will yield to with delight. But its influence must reach beyond them, to ripe and cultivated minds which alone appreciate at their worth rare literary merits that distinguish a child's book. Buz, the heroine of the story, is a lively and venturesome creature, true to her bee instincts, but marked with a strong individuality. The experiences of her short life are such as befall her species, we may easily believe, even when they are most colored by the author's imagination. They teach us a good deal of bee-nature, and of human nature too; and when they are ended we feel that we have been the spectators of a vivid and touching drama, which has imparted impressive lessons not soon to be forgotten. The book should be passed about from old to young—or from young to old; for it will afford every one a pleasure which it is a pity to miss.

ANOTHER addition to the "Fine-Art Library" which has special worth is "A Short History of Tapestry," by Eugène Müntz, translated from the French by Miss Louisa J. Davis. It deals with a subject of which little is known, especially in our own country, where tapestries of any art value scarcely exist. "Paintings in textile fabrics," as they have been called, have been produced and prized by all nations, from the Egyptians and Assyrians down to the Germans and French of our own day; and the examples of various dates which still exist are surprising in number. M. Müntz has gathered a vast mass of facts concerning the manufacture of artistic hangings in all countries and times, and has interwoven them with critical comments upon the significance and value of different representative works as expressions of the art-feeling and education of the people with whom they originated. The work is valuable as a manual of reference, being, for its scope, exhaustive and accurate.

THE "Life of a Prig, by One," (Henry Holt & Co.) is not as satisfactory a piece of satirical humor as its title would lead us to expect. This is chiefly because the prig who relates his experiences is of the narrow clerical type, so that his priggishness is of a contracted sort, and gives little idea of the possibilities of the prig nature as a whole. This particular individual begins his career at Oxford, and in his search for an exclusive and aristocratic religion passes through the stages of ritualism, Roman and other catholicism, Buddhism, (probably of the esoteric sort) and agnosticism, and finally reaches his goal in egotism; worship of himself being the only religion in which he finds no one else desirous of sharing. Perhaps the little book is worth the half hour which is all that its perusal requires.

MR. JAMES BASSETT is an American gentleman who spent the greater part of fourteen years as a Presbyterian missionary in Persia. He naturally felt himself in duty bound to write a book about his experiences, and he calls it "Persia: the Land of the Imams" (Scribner). It consists of a very plain matter-of-fact narrative of his travels, and a few supplementary chapters upon Persian customs and institutions. It is a more solid sort of book than the vacation tourist writes, but is not to be

compared with the recent book of Dr. Wills, for example, nor does it seem to occupy a place which such works have not already filled. We recommend its extraordinary system of orthography to the attention of Mr. Frederic Harrison as an apt illustration of what he calls "a pedantic nuisance."

As a journalist, artist, and author, Mr. Charles Lanman has been during a long career in the way of meeting men of distinction in various walks of life. His recollections of such persons must needs be numerous and interesting, and his volume of "Haphazard Personalities" (Lee & Shepard) shows that he has a pleasant and confiding manner of communicating them. He furnishes biographical notes of nearly forty different men, many of which are new and entertaining. The reminiscences of Prof. Joseph Henry and Washington Irving are especially attractive; but in nearly all the sketches incidents are recorded which throw fresh light on the character of the original subjects.

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

PALGRAVE'S "Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics" will soon be issued in a fifty cent edition, by Macmillan & Co.

POPE LEO'S autobiography, which is announced to appear in the summer of 1887, is first written in Latin, and translated into various tongues. It is said that the publishers of the work, C. L. Webster & Co., expect to print two million copies.

THE summer season brings the announcement of "Macmillan's Summer Reading Series" of popular novels, to consist of new stories by Mrs. Oliphant, W. E. Norris, and others, with reprints of short tales by Crawford, Shorthouse, Miss Yonge, and other favorite writers. The volumes will be sold at fifty cents each.

MR. J. R. OSGOOD has sailed for London, where he will have charge of Messrs. Harper & Brothers' English branch house. In this position, for which Mr. Osgood's long experience as a publisher gives him peculiar fitness, he will succeed the late Sampson Low, who represented Messrs. Harper & Brothers in London for nearly forty years.

It is proposed by admirers of the late Charles Reade—among them Lord Tennyson, Wilkie Collins, Edwin Arnold, James Russell Lowell, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant and Henry Irving—to erect a suitable memorial to him, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, have undertaken to receive and forward subscriptions from this country. A letter from the Rev. Compton Reade says: "Charles Reade was almost an American in his habit of thought, and would have come across, but for sea-sickness, which deterred him."

SIR HENRY TAYLOR, who died a few weeks ago, was the last great English writer whose life connected the eighteenth century with our own age. He was born near the close of the closing year of that century,—October 18, 1800. He led the two-fold life of a man of letters and of a public official. His connection with the colonial office lasted for nearly fifty years, and his efficiency in that connection was tested upon many occasions. His works consist of miscellanies in prose and verse, and a series of blank verse dramas, entitled in the order of their production: "Isaac Comnenus" (1828), "Philip

Van Artevelde" (1834), "Edwin the Fair" (1862), "The Virgin Widow" (1850), and "St. Clement's Eve" (1862). His autobiography was published just a year ago. Of these works, "Philip Van Artevelde" is unquestionably the greatest, and one of the noblest poetical productions of the century. It is a work that will always be secure of the small but fit audience of those whose decision is final in matters of literature, and it has already long borne the seal of their approval. It is said that our age has forgotten Sir Henry Taylor and his works. If this be so, the fault is assuredly not with him, but with the age that can be so forgetful of what it ought to cherish. Mr. Swinburne's fine sonnet on the death of Sir Henry Taylor, published in the London "Athenæum," may fitly be reproduced here:

"Four score and five times has the gradual year  
Risen and fulfilled its days of youth and old  
Since first the child's eyes opening first beheld  
Light, who now leaves behind to help us here  
Light shed from song as starlight from a sphere  
Serene as summer; song whose charm compelled  
The sovereign soul made flesh in Artevelde  
To stand august before us and austere,  
Half sad with mortal knowledge, all sublime  
With trust that takes no taint from change or time,  
Trust in man's might of manhood. Strong and sage,  
Clothed round with reverence of remembering hearts,  
He, twin-born with our nigh departing age,  
Into the light of peace and fame departs."

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, who has lately travelled through India and Ceylon, has about ready for the press a volume, descriptive and poetical, entitled "India Revisited."

D. APPLETON & Co. have just issued Volume II. of "The Elements of Economics," by Henry D. Macleod; "Alette," a novel, from the French of Octave Feuillet; and a new and revised edition of General Sherman's Memoirs.

THE next volume to appear in the popular series of "Stories of the Nations," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be "The Story of Germany," by Rev. S. Barry-Gould; "The Story of Norway," by H. H. Boyesen; and "The Story of Spain," by E. E. and Susan E. Hale.

TICKNOR & Co., Boston, have just published Mr. Hudson's Memorial of Mary Clemmer, with the title "An American Woman's Life and Work;" and, simultaneously with this, a new edition of her writings, in four volumes. The same firm issue also Mary Hallock Foote's new novel, "John Bodewin's Testimony," and Clara Louise Burnham's new novel, "Next Door."

MR. SWINBURNE'S long-promised volume of prose essays is announced to appear this month, and, judging from the subjects, its richness will well compensate for the delay. It will include his critical articles on Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare's Sonnets, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Congreve, Pryor, Wordsworth, Byron, Landor, Keats, Tennyson, Musset, Charles Reade, and many other authors.

THE following communication from a London publisher to the "Athenæum" describes substantially the overdone condition of cheap-novel publishing in this country also: "Shilling story-books are appearing at the rate of something like three or four a day. When a good story does happen to make a stir, it is now promptly choked out of existence by another treading too closely on its heels, and that in turn dies before well born. Because a story is startling in situation, is told in a certain

number of pages, and is sold for a shilling, the belief is widespread that a gigantic fortune follows. MSS. from untrained hands keep pouring in, but probably not one shilling story in every dozen that see the light pays its expenses. The bookstalls will not hold them, the reputation of the publishers is being ruined by them, and the public is sick of them."

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

MAY, 1886.

Alcoholic Liquors, Manufacture of. *Popular Science*.  
Arctic Exploration, Future of. Lieut. Greely. *Forum*.  
Articles of Confederation, Govt. Under. J. Flske. *Atlantic*.  
Aryans, The. E. P. Evans. *Atlantic*.  
Authors, Justice to. A. C. McClurg. *Dial*.  
Bird-Song, Genesis of. Maurice Thompson. *Atlantic*.  
Blue-Coats on the Border. R. F. Zogbaum. *Harper's*.  
Charleston, Defence of. P. T. Beauregard. *No. American*.  
Civil Service Reform. T. Roosevelt. *Princeton*.  
Cleveland and Blaine. Edward Cary. *Forum*.  
Colorado, Historical. Mrs. Hodges. *Mag. Am. History*.  
Colored Race, Future of. Fred. Douglass. *No. American*.  
Cremation. J. W. Chadwick. *Forum*.  
Cross Keys, Battle of. A. E. Lee. *Mag. Am. History*.  
Crystallization. Alfred Einhorn. *Popular Science*.  
Davis, Jefferson, Trip to Canada. *Mag. Am. History*.  
Democracy, The Triumph of. Rossiter Johnson. *Dial*.  
Dramatist, American. Augustin Daly. *North American*.  
Dwellings, Country. Mrs. J. van Rensselaer. *Century*.  
Education in Germany, Liberal. *Andover*.  
Elocutionist, An Amateur. Oora U. Potter. *Lippincott's*.  
Epic Songs of Russia. W. F. Allen. *Dial*.  
Fiction, Recent. W. M. Payne. *Dial*.  
Flat-Fish. *Popular Science*.  
Flour Mills of Minneapolis. E. V. Smalley. *Century*.  
Food Accessories and Digestion. *Popular Science*.  
Freedmen during the War. O. O. Howard. *Princeton*.  
Galton, Francis. *Popular Science*.  
Garrison, William Lloyd. *Andover*.  
Gough, John B. *Andover*.  
Halûle, Battle of. *Andover*.  
Hawthorne's Philosophy. Julian Hawthorne. *Century*.  
Heavens, Photographing the. *Popular Sci. ce.*  
Home Rule, Liberal Opposition to. *Andover*.  
Hugo, Victor. James Parton. *Forum*.  
Labor, Centralization of. *Andover*.  
Labor, Hours of. Edward Atkinson. *North American*.  
Laborers, Rights of. W. A. Croft and L. F. Post. *Forum*.  
Language, Evolution of. M. A. Hovelacque. *Pop. Science*.  
Legal-Tender Decision, The. George Bancroft. *Century*.  
License, High. G. A. Moore. *Overland*.  
London. W. J. Stillman. *Atlantic*.  
Longfellow, H. W. *Atlantic*.  
Longfellow, H. W. W. M. Lawrence. *Dial*.  
McClellan at the Head of the Army. W. L. Goss. *Century*.  
McClellan's Removal in 1862. *North American*.  
Men of Science. W. H. Larrabee. *Popular Science*.  
Metallic Currency, Need of. J. F. Hume. *Forum*.  
Mexico, Economic Study of. D. A. Wells. *Popular Science*.  
Monothelism, Egyptian. O. L. Brace. *Princeton*.  
Moral Faculty, Development of. Jas. Sully. *Pop. Science*.  
Newspaper, History of. P. L. Ford. *Mag. Am. History*.  
Novel of Our Times. F. N. Zabriskie. *Princeton*.  
Organic Evolution. Herbert Spencer. *Popular Science*.  
Orthodox Pulpit, The. *Andover*.  
Peninsula to Antietam, From. G. B. McClellan. *Century*.  
Petition, The Seventh. George Bancroft. *Princeton*.  
Pictures and Prints, Preservation of. *Popular Science*.  
Pigeons, Fancy. E. S. Starr. *Century*.  
Poetess, A Western. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. *Lippincott's*.  
Popular Government, Experiment of. C. T. Congdon. *Forum*.  
Prison Labor in California. R. T. Devlin. *Overland*.  
Railway Regulations. A. T. Hadley. *Popular Science*.  
Religious Reform in Italy. *Andover*.  
Sap Bewitched. William H. Gibson. *Harper's*.  
Savior, Portraits of Our. W. H. Ingersoll. *Harper's*.  
Senate, The. *North American*.  
Seymour, Horatio. I. S. Hartley. *Mag. Am. History*.  
Shiloh. W. F. Smith. *Mag. Am. History*.  
Ship-Building vs. Ship-Owning. *No. American*.  
South Mountain, Battle of. D. A. Hill. *Century*.  
Spaniards in Illinois. E. G. Mason. *Mag. Am. History*.  
Speech. M. A. Starr. *Princeton*.  
Stanton, Edwin M. Don Platt. *North American*.  
Statesmanship, Old and New. Gail Hamilton. *No. American*.  
Strikes and Arbitration. T. V. Powderly. *No. American*.  
Supernaturalism, Contemporary. M. D. Conway. *Forum*.  
Thoreau's Poetry. Joel Benton. *Lippincott's*.  
Thrush, The. *Atlantic*.  
Thurman, Allan G. Arthur Richmond. *North American*.  
Volunteers, California. Edward Carlson. *Overland*.  
Wordsworth's Passion. T. M. Coan. *Princeton*.

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of April by MESSRS. A. C. McCLURG & Co. (successors to Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

## HISTORY—BIOGRAPHY.

- The Massacres of the Mountains.* A History of the Indian Wars of the Far West. By J. P. Dunn, Jr., M.S., LL.B. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 784. Harper & Bros. \$3.75.
- California.* From the Conquest in 1846 to the Second Vigilance Committee in San Francisco. By J. Royce. 16mo, pp. 513. Gilt top. "American Commonwealths." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- A Sketch of the Life of Apollonius of Tyana.* Or the first ten decades of our era. By D. M. Tredwell. 8vo, pp. 354. F. Tredwell. \$2.50.
- The Second Punic War.* Being chapters of the History of Rome. By the late Thomas Arnold, D.D. Edited by W. T. Arnold, M.A. 16mo, pp. 436. London. Net, \$2.25.
- Three Martyrs of the Nineteenth Century.* Studies from the lives of Livingstone, Gordon, and Patteson. By the author of *Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family*. 12mo, pp. 315. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.00.
- Life and Letters of Joel Bayliss, LL.D.* Poet, Statesman, Philosopher. With extracts from his works and hitherto unpublished poems. By C. B. Todd. 8vo, pp. 306. Gilt tops. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.
- The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria.* By G. B. Smith. 8vo, pp. 424. G. Routledge & Sons. \$3.00.
- Diderot and the Encyclopedists.* By John Morley. 2 vols., 16mo. Macmillan & Co. \$3.00.
- The Vanderbilts and the Story of their Fortune.* By W. A. Crofut. Portraits and Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 310. Belford, Clarke & Co. \$1.50.
- Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States.* From the days of David Garrick to the present time. Edited by B. Matthews and L. Hutton. Vol. I. Garrick and his Contemporaries. 16mo, pp. 279. Gilt top. Cassell & Co. \$1.50.
- Haphazard Personalities.* Chiefly of noted Americans. By Charles Lanman. 12mo, pp. 387. Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.
- Personal Recollections of Thomas De Quincey.* By J. E. Findlay. 16mo, pp. 74. *Portraits. Édouard G. Net, \$1.50.*
- Madame Roland.* By Mathilde Blind. 16mo, pp. 318. "Famous Women." Roberts Bros. \$1.00.
- Memoir of Mrs. Edward Livingston.* With Letters hitherto unpublished. By Louise L. Hunt. 16mo, pp. 182. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

## TRAVEL.

- Glimpses of Three Coasts.* By Helen Jackson, (H. H.) 12mo, pp. 418. Roberts Bros. \$1.50.
- Ancient Rome in 1885.* By J. Henry Middleton. Map. Post 8vo, pp. 512. *Edinburgh. Net, \$7.35.*
- A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe.* Edition for 1886. Maps. 16mo, pp. 337. Leather. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Net, \$1.50.
- Persia.* The Land of the Imams. A Narrative of Travel and Residence, 1871-1885. By J. Bassett. 12mo, pp. 342. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- A Winter in Central America and Mexico.* By Helen J. Sanborn. 16mo, pp. 371. Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

## ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

- The Epic Songs of Russia.* By Isabel F. Haggood. With an Introductory Note by Prof. F. J. Child. 12mo, pp. 358. Gilt tops. C. Scribner's Sons. Net, \$2.50.
- Shakespeare.* A new variorum edition. Edited by H. H. Furness. 8vo, Vol. VI., pp. 471—Othello. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4.00.
- Books and Bookmen.* By A. Lang. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 177. G. J. Coombes. \$2.00.
- The Pleasures of a Book-Worm.* By J. R. Rees. 16mo, pp. 201. G. J. Coombes. Net, \$1.25.
- Paradoxes.* From the German of Max Nordau. 16mo, pp. 377. Paper. L. Schick. \$1.00.
- Poets and Problems.* By G. W. Cooke. 16mo, pp. 392. Ticknor & Co. \$2.00.
- A Study of Dante.* By Susan E. Blow. With an Introduction by W. T. Harris, LL.D. 16mo, pp. 102. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- Comparative Literature.* By H. M. Posnett. 12mo, pp. 402. *International Scientific Series.* D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.
- Mary Clemmer's Works.* An American woman's life and work. (Just issued.) Poems of Life and Nature,

- Men, Women and Things, His Two Wives. 4 vols., 12mo. Ticknor & Co. \$6.00.
- Signs and Seasons.* By John Burroughs. 18mo, pp. 289. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- The Life of a Prig.* By One. 18mo, pp. 130. H. Holt & Co. \$1.00.
- Talks With My Boys.* By W. A. Mowry, A.M., Ph.D. Revised edition. 18mo, pp. 266. Roberts Bros. \$1.00.
- Hamlet's Note Book.* By W. D. O'Connor. 12mo, pp. 78. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.
- The Olden Time Series.* Gleanings chiefly from old newspapers of Boston and Salem, selected and arranged, with brief comments, by H. M. Brooks. Vol. II.—The Days of the Spinning-wheel in New England. 16mo, pp. 99. Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
- Don't.* Directions for Avoiding Improprieties in Conduct and Common Errors in Speech. By Censor. *Vest-pocket edition.* D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.
- The Influence of Emerson.* By W. R. Thayer. 8vo, pp. 30. Paper. Cupples, Upham & Co. Net, 25 cents.
- Letters and Addresses* contributed at a general meeting of the Military Service Institution held at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 25, 1886, in memory of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock. 8vo, pp. 89. Large paper, paper covers. *Portrait. Net, 50 cents.*

## POETRY.

- Bugle-Echoes.* A collection of Poems of the Civil War—Northern and Southern. Edited by Francis F. Browne. 16mo, pp. 336. Gilt edges. White, Stokes & Allen. \$2.00.
- Saint Gregory's Guest, and Recent Poems.* By J. G. Whittier. 16mo, pp. 66. Vellum. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.
- Summer Haven Songs.* By J. H. Morse. 18mo, pp. 264. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Record.* A poem illustrating the Philosophy of Life. 12mo, pp. 306. John W. Lovell Co. \$1.25.
- Lays of Ancient Rome.* With Ivory and the Armada. By T. B. Macaulay. Pp. 256. G. Routledge & Sons. 40 cents.

## ART.

- The Education of the Artist.* By E. Chesneau. Translated by Clara Bell. 12mo, pp. 327. Cassell & Co. \$2.00.
- A Short History of Tapestry.* From the earliest times to the end of the 18th century. From the French of E. Müntz. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 393. Cassell & Co. \$2.00.
- Hand-Book of Greek and Roman Sculpture.* By D. C. Eaton, M.A. *Third edition, enlarged and revised.* 16mo, pp. 415. Ticknor & Co. \$1.00.
- National Academy Notes.* And Complete Catalogue Sixty-first Spring Exhibition National Academy of Design, New York. Edited by C. M. Kurtz. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 170. Paper. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.

## REFERENCE—EDUCATIONAL.

- Encyclopædia Britannica, Ninth edition.* 4to. Vol. XX.—Prussia to Rossetti. Half russia. *Edinburgh. Net, \$10.00.*
- Dictionary of National Biography.* Edited by Leslie Stephen. 8vo. Vol. VI.—Bottomley—Browell. Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.
- The Statesman's Year-Book.* Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World for the year 1886. Edited by J. S. Kettle. 12mo, pp. 936. Macmillan & Co. \$3.00.
- Look Within.* A Condensed Encyclopædia—Building, Cooking, Gardening, Medicine, Etiquette, etc., etc. 12mo, pp. 525. Paper. G. W. Carleton & Co. 25 cents.
- Elementary Co-Ordinate Geometry.* For Collegiate Use and Private Study. By W. B. Smith, Ph.D. (Göttingen). 8vo, pp. 281. Ginn & Co. \$2.15.
- Elements of the Theory of the Newtonian Potential Function.* By B. O. Peirce, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 143. Ginn & Co. \$1.60.
- First Steps in Latin:* A Complete Course in Latin for One Year, based on Material drawn from Cæsar's Commentaries, with Exercises for Sight-Reading, and a Course of Elementary Latin Reading. By R. F. Leighton, Ph.D. (Lips.) 12mo, pp. 431, and Vocabulary pp. 76. Half leather. Ginn & Co. \$1.25.
- Selections from Latin Authors.* For Sight-Reading. By E. T. Tomlinson. 12mo, pp. 237. Ginn & Co. \$1.10.
- A Parallel Syntax Chart of Latin, Greek, French, English, and German, based on the Logical Analysis.* By W. W. Smith, and R. E. Blackwell. Ginn & Co. \$1.00.
- Geographical Plays.* By Jane Andrews. 12mo, pp. 23. Lee & Shepard. \$1.00.
- Advanced Lessons in English Composition, Analysis and Grammar.* By J. E. Murray. 16mo, pp. 384. J. E. Potter & Co. 90 cents.

*The Historical Student's Manual.* By A. Waites. 4to. Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

*The Essentials of Elocution.* By A. Ayrea. 18mo, pp. 89. Funk & Wagnalls. 60 cents.

*Exercises for the Improvement of the Senses.* For Young Children. By H. Grant. American edition, edited by W. Small. 18mo, pp. 157. Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

*Forgotten Meanings;* or, an Hour with a Dictionary. By A. Waites. 18mo, pp. 73. Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

*Hints on Language.* In connection with Sight-Reading and Writing in Primary and Intermediate Schools. By S. A. Bent, A.M. 18mo, pp. 75. Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

*Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales.* First Series: Adapted to children reading the Third School Reader. Edited by J. H. Stickney. "Classics for Children." 16mo, pp. 280. Boards. Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

#### SCIENTIFIC—MEDICAL.

*Geology.* Chemical, Physical, and Stratigraphical. By J. Prestwich, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. Large 8vo. Vol. I.—Chemical and Physical. Illustrated. Clarendon Press, Oxford. Net, \$6.25.

*Indicator Practice and Steam-Engine Economy, Etc.* By F. F. Hemenway. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 124. J. Wiley & Sons. \$2.00.

*The Present Condition of Electric Lighting.* By N. H. Schilling, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 55. Cupples, Upham & Co. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

*The Disorders of Menstruation.* A Practical Treatise. By J. N. Upshur, M.D. 16mo, pp. 200. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

#### ECONOMIC—GOVERNMENT.

*The Elements of Economics.* By H. D. Macleod. Vol. II.—Completing Pure Economics. 12mo, pp. 376. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

*The Scope and Method of Economic Science.* By Prof. H. Sidgwick, M.A., Litt. D. 16mo, pp. 57. London. 60 cents.

*Unwise Laws.* A Consideration of the Operation of a Protective Tariff upon Industry, Commerce, and Society. By L. H. Blair. 12mo, pp. 178. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

*Labor, Land and Law.* A Search for the Missing Wealth of the Working Poor. By W. A. Phillips. 12mo, pp. 471. C. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

*Labor Differences and Their Settlement.* A Plea for Arbitration and Conciliation. By J. D. Weeks. Paper. The Society for Political Education. 25 cents.

*A Selection of Cases on the English Law of Contract.* By G. B. Finch, M.A. Prepared as a Text-Book for Law Students in the Universities. Large 8vo, pp. 872. London. Net, \$3.00.

*Triumphant Democracy;* or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic. By A. Carnegie. 8vo, pp. 519. C. Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

*Pennsylvania Boroughs.* By W. P. Holcomb. 8vo, pp. 51. Paper. Johns Hopkins University Studies. 50 cents.

*Torpedoes for National Defence.* By W. H. Jaques, Lieut. U. S. N. Paper. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

#### FINANCE—RAILWAYS.

*Essays in Finance.* By R. Griffen. Second Series. 8vo, pp. 474. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

*The Railways of the Republic.* By J. F. Hudson. 8vo, pp. 489. Harper & Bros. \$2.00.

*The Country Banker.* His Clients, Cares, and Work. From an experience of forty years. By Geo. Rae. With an American Preface by B. Ives. 12mo, pp. 320. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

*The Physics and Metaphysics of Money.* With a Sketch of Events Relating to Money in the Early History of California. By R. Gibbons. Paper. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.

#### FICTION.

*Next Door.* By Clara L. Burnham. 16mo, pp. 371. Ticknor & Co. \$1.50.

*War and Peace.* A Historical Novel. By Count Léon Tolstol. Translated into French by a Russian lady, and from the French by Clara Bell. Second Part. 2 Vols.—The Invasion, 1807-1812. W. S. Gottsberger. Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.75.

*Violetta.* A Romance. From the German of Urzula Z. Von Mantuffel. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. 16mo, pp. 368. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

*The Captain of the Janisaries.* A story of the times of Scanderbeg and the Fall of Constantinople. By J. M. Ludlow. 12mo, pp. 404. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

*John Bodewin's Testimony.* By Mary H. Foote. 16mo, pp. 344. Ticknor & Co. \$1.50.

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### AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.\*

The thoughtful man who compares the political history of Europe from the close of the fifteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, with the history of the hundred years, nearly completed, since Franklin opened the way for that Christian commonwealth now recognized by all civilized nations, must be profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the gain to humanity. The American Revolution rendered impossible a return to the hypocrisy and cruelty and fraud of the preceding three hundred years, swept away forever the instruments and methods of persecution, and substituted principles based upon the higher law and the rights of man. The infamous political philosophy which found its greatest exponents in a Machiavelli and in a Richelieu, is as dead to the present as is that motto of kings, *L'état c'est moi*, to the executive head of government. That nobler sentiment—*humani nihil alienum*—which is now professed by those who have to do with statesmanship, in the character of legislator or diplomatist,

\* AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND THE FURTHERANCE OF COMMERCE. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

marks the progress of civilization. It is perhaps too much to claim that the statesmen of Europe would not have succeeded in consigning to the infernal regions the cruel system of force and intrigue and bribery without the aid of America, because the moral force ever working the evolution of society must not be left out of sight; but we are undoubtedly warranted in saying that the change has been expedited under the influence of the Republic. This is a triumph of beneficent principles of which as a people we justly may feel proud. Our diplomacy has not been free from blunders, but these have not been serious, and do not require special mention here. Those who have occasion to consult Mr. Schuyler's work will have no difficulty in distinguishing them.

When the treaty of peace was signed, in 1783, Dr. Franklin endeavored to introduce new principles which should protect the rights of neutral states, but Great Britain refused to discuss the question of maritime rights. Two years later he succeeded in obtaining the recognition which George III. refused from Frederick the Great. This treaty with Prussia marks the beginning of a new epoch in international law. It is worth our while to read this humane article—the beginning of better things:

“Art. XIII. If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artizans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others, whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses and goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force of the enemy into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchants and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels, or interrupt such commerce.”

Dr. Franklin's correspondence of this period is filled with arguments against the violence and brutality then characterizing the practices of the nations of Europe, by which the inno-

cent were made to suffer. In one of his letters he says that it was reported that no less than seven hundred privateers were commissioned by the British Government during the war to prey upon commerce, and asks how can a nation, "which among the honestest of its people has so many thieves by inclination, and whose government encouraged and commissioned no less than seven hundred gangs of robbers, have the face to condemn the crime in individuals, and hang up twenty of them in a morning?" There were not wanting citizens of Great Britain who condemned this species of robbery, the Presbyterians of Edinburgh influencing the town-council to adopt an ordinance forbidding the purchase of prize goods, under pain of losing the freedom of the burg forever. It was high time, for the sake of humanity, said Franklin, that a stop should be put to this enormity; and he struck it a fatal blow. All honor to him.

It was many years before this doctrine that free ships make free goods found general acceptance and a permanent abiding-place in treaties. During the gigantic struggle between England and France, the former, being mistress of the seas, committed all sorts of excesses against the commerce of her enemy, and of neutrals as well. She attempted to evade the principle that a flag of a neutral has a right to sail from the ports of one to the ports of the other, to carry any merchandise whatever, excepting contraband of war, by declaring a paper blockade against all of the ports of the extensive coast line controlled by France. The seizures and confiscations of American vessels, and impressment of seamen, which constitute so large a chapter of our grievances against the mother country, subjected this country to such humiliations as to incur the bitter taunt of Napoleon that America had deserted the cause of the freedom of the sea from fear of England. But while patiently submitting to many wrongs from motives of policy, a study of the state papers shows that our government never lost sight of the principles involved. Thus we find Mr. Secretary Marcy declaring, as late as 1854, that "From the earliest period of this government it has made strenuous efforts to have the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, adopted as a principle of international law; but Great Britain insisted on a different rule," and recommending such coöperation of the maritime powers as would secure a declaration for the universal observance of the principle of neutral rights. We have not space to follow the controversy, and note the periods of discouragement, until the general acceptance of the principle by the powers of Europe. The result emphasises the power for good of a great and free people.

The beneficial influence of American diplo-

macy has had a much wider range than this contest for neutral rights, due, happily, to the fact that the good of all has been kept in view. The thunder of Decatur's guns in the Mediterranean was notice to all the world that the American Republic had decreed the destruction, by war if need be, of piracy on the high seas. This purpose was expressed later, in most forcible language, by President Madison: "It is a principle incorporated into the settled policy of America, that as peace is better than war, war is better than tribute." "So many changes have taken place during the present century," says Mr. Schuyler, "that it is difficult for us to realize that only seventy years ago the Mediterranean was so unsafe that the merchant ships of every nation stood in danger of capture by pirates, unless they were protected either by an armed convoy or by tribute paid to the petty Barbary powers. Yet we can scarcely open a book of travels during the last century without mention being made of the immense risks to which everyone was exposed who ventured by sea from Marseilles to Naples."

After the peace of 1783, the commerce of America grew with remarkable rapidity. Its vessels were seen upon every sea, and entered every port for trade. They soon attracted the attention of the piratical powers, and in the absence of treaties providing for tribute, were seized and their passengers and crews subjected to slavery. As early as 1784 Congress authorized a commission to be issued to Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson, empowering them either directly or through commissioners to treat with the Barbary powers, and in 1785 these representatives consulted Count de Vergennes as to the best method of conducting negotiations. Be it said to the credit of Jefferson, that he opposed the payment of tribute and favored war. The negotiations were transferred to others, and during several years these went on without definite result while American citizens languished in slavery. Finally, in 1795, Colonel Humphreys, who had been appointed minister to Portugal, with charge of Barbary affairs, persuaded Joel Barlow, who was living in Paris, to join Joseph Donaldson, who had been appointed consul at Tunis and Tripoli, in the work of putting the United States on better terms with those petty powers and securing the release of the one hundred and fifty Americans then in slavery. Before Barlow could leave France, Donaldson had concluded a treaty with the Dey of Algiers, which involved the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000. Three months were allowed for the payment to be made; and meanwhile Donaldson took his departure, leaving to Barlow the task of fulfilling his bargain. The money did not come to hand, not for many months after the expiration of

the time set, and Barlow found that he was in the power of a savage who felt no mercy, while the condition of the poor captives was rendered more horrible by the breaking out of the plague. The story of the heroic services of Barlow, throughout this long and perilous year, during which he seemed to be deserted by his government, until he effected the release of such of the captives as survived the ravages of the plague, are not referred to by Mr. Schuyler, but may be read in Barlow's letters to his wife, happily preserved in a work recently published. Treaties with Tunis and Tripoli followed. These several treaties cost the United States the handsome sum of \$2,650,709, before the system died from the wounds given by the American guns commanded by Decatur and Chauncey. That it should have continued so long was due to the indirect support of England, who took this method to cripple the commerce of other nations. Pitt is held to be the model statesman and great man of that country; and yet his moral responsibilities—the horrors of La Vendee, the bribery of Austria and other continental powers to make war on France, and the fostering of piracy in the Mediterranean, which brought poverty, misery and death to thousands—are crimes against humanity that no genius, though never so great, can hide from the recording angel, and which are so fittingly depicted in Coleridge's famous War Eclogue, "Fire, Famine, and Slaughter."

To America also is due the credit of putting an end to the system, that had its origin about the beginning of the fourteenth century, of imposing duties for the benefit of Denmark on all merchant vessels passing through the sound. But a more important service has been rendered to commerce by contesting for the free navigation of rivers. This is well described by Mr. Schuyler:

"The efforts of our government to secure for the commerce of its citizens the free navigation of rivers and seas have been constant, systematic, and remarkable, beginning even before we had obtained our independence. There had been difficulties between the Catholic provinces of the Netherlands and Holland with regard to the navigation of the Scheldt in the latter part of the eighteenth century; but the United States were the first to insist, as a matter of international law, that the people who live along the upper waters of a river have a natural right to sail to the sea through the dominions of other powers. The rights claimed by the United States were laid down as part of the public law of Europe by the Congress of Vienna, but the credit of having first proclaimed them belongs to the United States alone."

I have referred to the principles of international law contended for by the American government, rather than to the details of negotiations which engaged the attention of the many distinguished men who have repre-

sented it abroad. These need to be studied with care. It is not unlikely that the present complications with Canada, arising from the recent seizure of the "Adams," may lead not only to a reading of the literature bearing on the question of the fisheries, but of our general diplomatic correspondence.

There is need of a compact history of American Diplomacy, and this work of Mr. Schuyler's is in the right direction. It falls short of what is required, and is open to criticism because of faulty arrangement and unfounded statements. Partizanship in a work of this kind is out of place, and carelessness in statement of facts makes it worthless as an authority. The second and third chapters, devoted to "Our Consular System" and "Diplomatic Officials," are valuable, and deserve to be incorporated in a more carefully written work. The type and form of the book are creditable to the publishers, but there are evidences of careless proof-reading or preparation of copy. For example, on page 314, first paragraph, the year of the convention with Denmark is given in the first line as 1826, and in the ninth as 1816. In the chapter devoted to "The Department of State," Mr. Schuyler says:

"Probably the worst Secretary we have ever had was the one who remained the shortest time in office; but who, in the course of six days, removed the greater number of consular and diplomatic officers, filled their places with new and inexperienced men, appointed solely for partizan political services, and did harm that it took his successor nearly eight years to remedy."

This reckless statement is a fair measure of Mr. Schuyler's honesty as a historical writer, and stamps as unreliable anything that may emanate from his pen. It is not only untrue, but it is so foolishly untrue that one is justified in attributing it to constitutional mendacity. An examination of the records of the State Department would have developed the facts, and their publication would have rendered such a statement impossible. Mr. Schuyler gives the number of consuls-general, consuls, commercial agents, etc., alone, as 707; and he would have us believe that the greater number of these, and of the ministers and secretaries of legation, were removed and their places filled with hungry partizans by a Secretary of State within the short period of six days. It is needless to say that it would be an impossibility, even if the President and the Senate were parties to the scheme, to do it not in six days but in six months. That nothing approaching this was ever done, goes without saying. The reference is to the Hon. E. B. Washburne. After he had been commissioned as Minister to France, some reckless political opponents made a similar charge, and it served the convenience of his successor in the State Department to let the statement pass unchal-

lenged, as calculated to deter office-seekers from making applications. A friend of Mr. Washburne's made private inquiry subsequently, and ascertained that during his brief stay in the State Department, some three or four foreign appointments were made, and that one of these, the appointment of R. C. Kirk, of Ohio, was made on the direct order of the President. It is certain that no disturbance to our consular service resulted from acts of Secretary Washburne as alleged. The reader will readily make the appropriate comment on this libel uttered by the author of "American Diplomacy." Mr. Washburne's services to his country, covering a period remarkable for its importance and influence on the destiny of mankind, have been so eminent and valuable as to place his reputation beyond the reach of writers of the Schuyler class; but the public should be protected from such books, put forward as authoritative historical works.

Mr. Schuyler also informs an unsuspecting people that the Government of the United States, "in ordinary peaceful and uneventful times, is a nearly irresponsible despotism," and that he and the ingenious author of a book on "Congressional Government" have made the discovery. The loose writing on this subject, since the essay of a German writer to supply the American people with a history of their Constitution, would be amusing if it were not mischievous. A conscientious study of our political system will show that practice has not seriously departed from the theory propounded by Wilson, Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, and that while one department has encroached on the others at one time, and *vice versa*, the balance has been preserved and remains substantially unimpaired. The Von Holsts of Europe may accuse Americans of erecting the Constitution into a fetich, but they know their reverence is due to their respect for the law that has secured for them and their children the blessings of liberty.

W. M. HENRY SMITH.

#### THE FRESH-WATER FISHES OF EUROPE.\*

In Seeley's "Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe" all the fishes of the rivers and lakes of Europe are described, correctly for the most part, and with much appearance of detail, and illustrated by passable wood-cuts. About one hundred and sixty species are recognized. Of these, perhaps one hundred and twenty are "species"

\* THE FRESH-WATER FISHES OF EUROPE. A History of their Genera, Species, Structure, Habits, and Distribution. By H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., Professor of Geography in King's College, London, Foreign Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, Foreign Correspondent of the K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt of Vienna. With 214 illustrations. New York: Cassell & Company.

in the sense in which the word is commonly understood by zoölogists. The rest, including most of the numerous kinds of trout enumerated by Professor Seeley, are more or less tangible races or varieties, results of the peculiarities of the different waters they inhabit.

The key-note of the work is struck in the second sentence of the preface, in which the author remarks that this "undertaking has been rendered comparatively easy by the valuable special memoirs which have been published upon the fishes of the several European countries." He has indeed made easy work of it. It is from end to end apparently a compilation from the works of Günther, Heckel and Kner, Siebold, and other authors, without criticism, and with scarcely a single original observation or idea. This method of preparing books of systematic zoölogy is becoming too common among the present school of naturalists in England and France. Alphonse Daudet somewhere expresses his feeling of the difficulty experienced by modern writers of fiction in France, "because the ghost of Balzac stands at the head of every alley." So with these naturalists of the learned societies of the two great capitals. In France, the ghost of Cuvier "stands at the head of every alley;" and in England, the influence of the excellent Keeper of the Museum, Dr. Günther, is scarcely less potent. To systematic zoölogists of the calibre of Professor Seeley, to cross the path of one of these great men means confusion and paralysis; while to follow in his wake means a smooth road and an honored position in the Royal Societies for Mutual Admiration.

Professor Seeley has made an attempt to popularize his subject by the expansion and dilution of the concise phrases ordinarily used by ichthyologists. For example, in the description of the perch (p. 25) we read:

"The caudal fin is evenly lobed, and only moderately concave in the outline of its hinder margin. This fin forms one-seventh of the length of the perch. The lateral line is nearly parallel to the back; its length includes from sixty to sixty-eight scales. At the base of the ventral fin, there are from thirteen to fifteen rows of scales below the lateral line, and seven to nine rows of scales above it."

This is perfectly correct; but other writers on fishes would express it all, with no less clearness, in these words: "Caudal equally lunate, its lobes 6 times in length of body. Lateral line concurrent with the back: the scales 7 to 9—60 to 68—13 to 15."

This mode of "popularizing science" may be illustrated by its application to an algebraic equation: " $x^2 - 5xy = 66$ ." "Popularized," this might read: "Take the first of these unknown numbers; let it be multiplied by a number which is numerically equal to it, and



with the whole of this product, diminished by five times the result produced by the multiplication of this same unknown quantity by the other number, at this stage of the process equally unknown to us, and in spite of this considerable reduction, there still remains a residuum of sixty-six." The scientific reader is impatient of such prolixity, and the unscientific reader finds his comprehension of the technical facts concerned in no way assisted by it. The book might have been cut down to half its present size by the use of the common language of science, and it would have lost nothing in clearness or in adaptation to popular use. A few pages of analytical keys, or diagnoses, would have made it much more available for the use of the beginner in ichthyology, as the long descriptions of related species, in language scarcely varied, offer nothing to catch the eye.

Accepting Professor Seeley's list of the fresh-water fishes of Europe as substantially complete, it is apparent that the river fauna of Europe is scanty as compared with that of the United States. The area of Europe is somewhat greater than that of the United States, yet our fresh-water fishes number some 620 species, or about four times the number found in Europe. The great size and varied character of the basins of the Mississippi and of the Great Lakes may chiefly account for this difference. Small streams, and streams in mountainous regions, never have many kinds of fishes in them, although the number of individuals of any one species may be proportionately very great.

DAVID S. JORDAN.

NOTE.—The following table shows the relative composition of the fresh-water fish-fauna of the two regions:

Lamprey Family.....	Europe.	United States.
	3 species.	3 species.
Paddle-fish ".....	0	1
Sturgeon ".....	12	6
Gar-pike ".....	0	3
Bow-fish ".....	0	1
Cat-fish ".....	1	25
Sucker ".....	0	51
Loach ".....	3	0
Carp ".....	61	230
Characin ".....	0	1
Moon-eye ".....	0	3
Herring ".....	2	5
Gizzard Shad ".....	0	1
Salmon ".....	51 (12)	23
Trout Perch ".....	0	1
Blind-fish ".....	0	5
Cyprinodont ".....	3	32
Mad-Minnow ".....	1	1
Pike ".....	1	5
Eel ".....	2	1
Stickleback ".....	2	7
Silver-side ".....	1	2
Pirate Perch ".....	0	1
Klassoma ".....	0	2
Sun-fish ".....	0	37
Perch ".....	11	72
Bass ".....	1	4
Drum ".....	0	1
Surf-fish ".....	0	2
Cichlid ".....	0	1
Goby ".....	2	6
Sculpin ".....	3	21
Blenny ".....	2	0
Cod ".....	1	1
Flounder ".....	1	0
Sole ".....	1	1

D. S. J.

#### THE STUDY OF OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.\*

Within a very few years there has been in this country a most gratifying awakening of interest in the language and literature of our Old English forefathers. Professor March, of Lafayette College, has been an invaluable pioneer in Old English philological study by means of his Anglo-Saxon Grammar based upon a comparative inquiry, and has become *facile princeps* among our Old English students. The present decade is seeing for the first time Old English texts given to the American student from American presses in a "Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry"—critical texts prepared by such men as Harrison of Washington and Lee College, Baskervill of Vanderbilt, and Hunt of Princeton. These texts are published at moderate prices, so as to be accessible to the uses of college classes. Professors Harrison and Baskervill have lately published a Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary of poetical literature, which makes it possible now for all students to possess a dictionary of a large portion of the language, where formerly few could procure the expensive and still incomplete edition by Toller of Bosworth's great work. Last year, Professor Cook, of the University of California, gave us a translation of that invaluable work in Old English philology—"Sievers' Old English Grammar." The "Journal of Philology," published at Baltimore, is keeping the little band of Old English students in this country "in touch" with the older homes of our race by its current reviews of the work that English and German criticism are doing in Old English. With January of the present year a periodical entitled "Modern Language Notes" began its career under the control of Johns Hopkins men, as a monthly devoted to the interests of German, French and English linguistic studies in this country. This is but one of many indications that in American parlance "Modern Languages" is no longer confined to French and German. In the numbers of this periodical which have thus far appeared, more than half the space has been given to English studies. This recent awakening of scholarly interest in English linguistic studies is the result, no doubt, of contact on the part of our younger scholars with the enthusiastic workers in Old English in Germany, and is but part of a general

\*BEOWULF: Autotypes of the Unique Cotton MS. in the British Museum. With a Transliteration and Notes. By Julius Zupitza, Ph.D. London: Trübner & Co.

BEOWULF: Translated into Modern Rhymes by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Lumsden. Second edition. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

BEOWULF: And the Fight at Finnsburg. Translated by James M. Garnett, M.A., LL.D. With Fac-simile of Unique MS. in the British Museum. Second edition. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

INTRODUCTION TO OUR EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE. By W. Clarke Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. Durham, England: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

movement in this domain of letters throughout Teutonic lands. Conybeare, Thorpe and Kemble are having worthy successors in England in Skeat and Sweet; and in Germany Wulcker at Leipzig, Sievers at Tubingen, and Zupitza at Berlin, are ably carrying on the work begun by Leo, Grein, and Heyne.

This critical study of the language has awakened anew an interest in the noble literature handed down in our mother tongue. No work in Old English has attracted so much attention of late as the long neglected poem of Beowulf—the first English epic, the Homeric poem of our race. Preserved in the British Museum in a single mutilated manuscript, it had been edited from time to time—infrequently and imperfectly—by Danish, English, and German scholars; by Thorkelin and Grundtvig, Kemble and Thorpe, Grein and Heyne. But in 1881 Wulcker gave us our first thoroughly reliable text, as a first installment of his Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry. This gave the student a text carefully compared with the manuscript, and printed, first as a literal copy, and then as amended through assistance drawn from all criticism down to the date of publication. This was followed, in 1882, by the Early English Text Society's edition by Zupitza, containing a page-for-page autotype copy, and a corresponding *fac-simile*, in which Prof. Zupitza, by a most painstaking investigation of the burnt and patched manuscript line for line—nay, letter for letter—has been able to detect portions of the text which, even to the critical eye of Prof. Wulcker, were no longer visible. This beautiful volume is a triumph both of the scholar's care and of the printer's art, and with it in his hands the student of Old English is put upon a footing of almost equal advantage with the favored few who can inspect the manuscript itself.

The works thus far spoken of are for the student and the scholar. But the aim of the present article is to suggest to the educated many that the treasures of this rich Old English poem are accessible to those who do not read our language in its earlier form. The public have not been neglected by the zealous students of our literature. Years ago, Kemble gave them a translation of Beowulf, which, however, is out of print and inaccessible. Wackerbarth paraphrased it in a translation more poetical than reproductive of the atmosphere of the original. But in 1881 Lieut.-Col. Lumsden, of the English army, made a translation in ballad measure, which has poetical merit and is also fairly true to the spirit of the old poem. A second edition of this translation, in 1883, indicates the interest taken in the poem in England. This book is accessible at a moderate cost, and should be read by all who claim any knowledge of English Literature. In 1882 Prof. Garnett, now of the University

of Virginia, published a literal line-for-line translation, and a second edition of this was called for last year. By its literalness it gives to the general reader an idea of the involved structure of Old English poetical sentences, but it cannot be considered a successful translation, as its literalness is repulsive enough to frighten away the general reader, whilst it yet fails to reproduce the alliteration or the rhythmic swing of the verse. Col. Lumsden's translation must still be the "open sesame" for the laity to this grand Old English poem.

Why read the Beowulf? Because it is a portion of that Old English literature, prior to the Norman conquest, which is the basis upon which has grown up all our literature that has come since—a literature also which sets before us the old life of our ancestry far more fully and vividly than all the histories that we have from about that time. The students of institutions, of customs, of ideas, of morals, of manners, all find here a living picture of a now dead past—a picture of a life as *naïve* and artless as that of the Iliad. The whole literature has recently been put before the public in a volume which should earn for its compiler gratitude from thousands introduced by it to a hitherto sealed book. W. Clarke Robinson, of the University of Durham, England, last year brought out his "Introduction to Our Early English Literature," containing in translations of seventy-one copious selections the best of the literature of the Old English period, outside the Beowulf poem. But it is this latter that beyond all others, speaking from the centuries before the conquest, shows "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure." Here we find the concepts of the full-souled Englishman—his estimate of life, of death, of duty, of the home; we see his characteristics—his faith, his self-dependence, his pluck, his honesty, his roving spirit, his love of possessions, his devotion to his leader, his joy in the ocean. The various customs of his free life pass before us—his life of warfare and conviviality idealized by the song; his admission of woman to the banquet and to the social life as a refining and restraining element in the midst of barbarism; the service of a people by their king—house-father rather than master; the fealty on the part of the warrior that sacrifices life for the leader, following by his own choice a lord whose service does not degrade; the dealing of rich gifts by the successful warrior to his men; the cremation of the hero upon the funeral pyre. Here we find the simple imagery of a simple people, realists not idealists, to whom the sea is the "whale-road," the "swan-path," the ship the "foamy-necked floater," a hero the "war-beast." Here, also, we find the beginnings of English poetry—the crude yet nervous epic struggling into life from out the fleeting songs of a people and preserving

for us still recognizable fragments of a lyric that was never written. Here too is a storehouse of oldest English words and constructions and idioms out of which was built the basement structure of the edifice in which English thought to-day dwells. In short, he who would understand our language, our literature, our life, must go to the sources. The grammarians who made English grammar begin in the year of grace in which they wrote, the historians who made English history begin with the Norman conquest, are long since happily dead. Let us, then, hear no more of Chaucer as the first writer in English literature, unless we are willing to concede that the thought and purpose of a people count for nothing in their literature. It is time that English readers should avail themselves of the many helps now provided, and learn for themselves whence flowed the sturdy thought and the living expression which have come down to us through Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and the English Bible, and the "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Robinson Crusoe," and Hawthorne and Tennyson.

J. J. HALSEY.

#### THE ECONOMICS OF DISTRIBUTION.\*

A century and a decade have elapsed since Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" appeared. The century has been devoted to the economics of production. With the decade has fairly begun a new era devoted to the economics of distribution. The century has witnessed the rise of the "great commerce." It has seen the development of those methods by which production has been revolutionized, and by which the wealth of the world, accumulated

through long previous centuries of toil and abstinence, has been doubled again and again. It has seen the fruitfulness of labor increased in some directions twenty-fold and in some directions a thousand. The literature of economics has emphasized capital, production, trade. The laws, reflecting the spirit of the age, have been framed and administered in the interests of capital, production, trade. The economic life of civilized nations has been subject to these dominant ideas. Doubtless the progress of society will always be, as it always has been, in zig-zag lines. It was immensely advantageous that the thought and energy of the century following Adam Smith should be chiefly engrossed with the economics of production. But, that the advantages might be properly utilized, it was imperative that there should follow an era devoted to the economics of distribution. The new period is fairly upon us, and it is unquestionably to prove the brilliant complement of the brilliant period which it succeeds. Labor henceforth is to receive the consideration that was but lately bestowed upon capital; and the concrete welfare of the people is to be regarded, rather than the abstract "wealth of nations." The economic point of view has radically changed. Laws are reflecting the change, and the current social and industrial life manifests it at every turn. Economic literature deals almost exclusively with the various problems of wealth distribution. It is now the standing inquiry how the producing masses may reap the largest benefit from the modern facilities for production and the modern accumulations of wealth. The new movement has such breadth, depth, and power, that it gives direction to all economic thinking and writing; and the many new books, whether having intrinsic worth or not, illustrate the movement, unwittingly record its history, and are therefore significant.

The railroad system of the United States is the largest achievement of the modern productive economic life. It is at once the most ponderous item and the foremost cause of the wealth-accumulation of the century. Its development has been of immeasurable public benefit. We have lavished upon it public franchises, money subsidies, land subsidies, and innumerable privileges; and its cost to us has been as nothing in comparison with the returns. National production, wealth-creation, was our object; and it has been realized beyond the most daring prophecies. We have now reached a new stage in railroad economics. The development of the system has been attended with such grave abuses as must be remedied in the interests of the people. It is from the standpoint of wealth distribution, rather than from that of the largest production, that railroad economics should now be investigated. Mr. James F. Hudson's brilliant work,

\* THE RAILWAYS AND THE REPUBLIC. By James F. Hudson. New York: Harper & Brothers.

LAND, LABOR, AND LAW. A Search for the Missing Wealth of the Working Poor. By William A. Phillips. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE. An examination of the tariff question with especial regard to the interests of labor. By Henry George. New York: Henry George & Co.

CLASS INTERESTS. Their Relations to each other and to Government. By the author of "Reforms: Their difficulties and possibilities," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LABOR DIFFERENCES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT. By Joseph D. Weeks. New York: Society for Political Education.

UNWISE LAWS: A consideration of the operations of a protective tariff upon industry, commerce and society. By Lewis H. Blair. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ECONOMIC FACT-BOOK and Free-Traders' Guide. Edited by R. E. Bowker. New York: The York Free-Trade Club.

ECONOMICS FOR THE PEOPLE. By R. E. Bowker. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE PHYSICS AND METAPHYSICS OF MONEY. By Rodmond Gibbons. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE COUNTRY BANKER, his clients, cases, and work. By George Rae. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY. Its Sources, Economics and Dangers. By J. S. Jeans. New York: Harper & Brothers.

"The Railroads and the Republic," is written from this point of view. It is by far the ablest and most comprehensive presentation yet made of those abuses in railway management and methods which preclude the full and equitable enjoyment, by all the people, of the benefits of railroad transportation. This work is not, like Mr. Arthur T. Hadley's, a scientific and historical discussion of railroad economics, but rather a trenchant *exposé* of railroad abuses. It is written from a Pittsburg newspaper office, by an author whose residence and profession have given him a peculiarly intimate acquaintance with such instances of railroad discrimination between individuals as the case of the Standard Oil company; such examples of railroad monopoly and tyranny as the anthracite combination; and such habitual injustice to localities as has been meted out to Pittsburg in the matter of rates on iron. Pittsburg is the best point in the country from which to obtain a vivid impression of the iniquity and magnitude of railroad abuses; and Mr. Hudson has improved his opportunity. His chapter on the Standard Oil monopoly is the fullest and best account that has been published. The chapters on discrimination, pooling, stock-watering, and railroad-law, are replete with telling facts and citations. It is the author's forte to expose abuses rather than to prescribe remedies. In our opinion he does injustice to the State commissions, of which he has an ill opinion, and he accords Mr. Reagan and his propositions much more respect than are their due. But in his view there can be no effectual remedy except in the complete abandonment of existing methods of railway management. He would have the railroad a public highway, like a navigable river, a canal, or a turnpike. Upon payment of fixed tolls he would allow every man to run his own trains, and would leave transportation rates to be adjusted by free competition. This was the idea, soon abandoned, of the pioneer railroad builders. Mr. Hudson enters upon an elaborate discussion to prove its feasibility, but will not convince many of his readers. With all its merits, the book is radical and extreme; and Mr. Hadley's volume, which supplies the proper corrective, should be read in connection with it.

"Labor, Land and Law, a Search for the Missing Wealth of the Working Poor," is the pretentious title of a very dreary and disappointing book, written by Mr. William A. Phillips, formerly a member of Congress. The lack of literary skill, of economic knowledge and training, and of the habit of close and consecutive thinking, is sadly apparent on every page. Mr. Phillips favors us with a list of the "authorities" he has "quoted and used" in his book; and certainly he has turned the leaves of a good deal of historical and economic

literature. But his reading has been altogether undigested. He labors through tiresome, pointless and profitless chapters on "the political and social system of ancient Israel," "systems of land and labor in ancient empires," "conditions of labor and land in the middle ages," "the Christian system as its principles affect society and organized government," "the Mahometan system and the governments and forms of society founded on it," "land and labor in Russia and Asiatic countries," the land systems of modern Europe, of the British Empire, and of the American aborigines, "the era of American discovery and settlement," and "the history of the land policy of the United States." All this, comprising three-fourths of the book, is prefatory to an alarmist chapter on corporations, another entitled "Shadows of the Coming American Aristocracy," and a concluding one devoted to "Remedies." Mr. Phillips finds that land monopoly is chiefly responsible for social ills and inequalities, and prescribes a scheme of graduated taxation which would render ownership of land in large parcels impossible. He is evidently earnest and sincere; but economics and book-making are out of his line. His crude and incoherent volume, with its painful attempt at universal erudition, is utterly worthless, except as it may reveal the deplorable mental condition of an average Congressman, or illustrate the general awakening of interest in the large social problems of the day.

Mr. Henry George's promised volume on "Protection or Free Trade" has at length made its appearance. It is sub-titled "an examination of the tariff question, with especial regard to the interests of labor." Mr. George is never apologetic. He maintains an unshaken belief in the importance of all his writings. In the preface to this new book he says: "By harmonizing the truths which free-traders perceive with the facts that to protectionists make their own theory plausible, I believe I have opened ground upon which those separated by seemingly irreconcilable differences of opinion may unite for that full application of the free-trade principle which would secure both the largest production and the fairest distribution of wealth. By thus carrying the inquiry beyond the point where Adam Smith and the writers who followed him have stopped, I believe I have stripped the vexed tariff question of its greatest difficulties, and have cleared the way for the settlement of a dispute which otherwise might go on interminably." Mr. George evidently believes that he is to the economics of distribution what Adam Smith was to the economics of production, only somewhat more. But in spite of the prodigious sale of "Progress and Poverty," its author cannot rank as a great economist;

and if the tariff dispute should not indeed "go on interminably," it will probably not be for anything contained in Mr. George's new book. The so-called free-traders are dealt with quite as severely as the protectionists; and a revenue tariff is pronounced no less iniquitous than a protective tariff. Mr. George advocates a free-trade that signifies the removal of all indirect taxes, whether on imports or otherwise, and of all direct taxes excepting one which shall cover the annual value of land. The private ownership of land he denounces as the great obstruction and evil against which the principle of "real free-trade" must contend. The book rings some new changes on the doctrines laid down in "Progress and Poverty." It is written in the author's admirable and lucid style, and has symmetry and logical completeness; but it has no qualities which can give it either sensational success or permanent reputation.

An anonymous writer, both gifted and experienced, contributes an exceedingly pertinent addition to current discussions in the form of a book entitled "Class Interests: Their Relations to Each Other and to Government," and further characterized on the title-page as "a study of wrongs and remedies—to ascertain what the people should do for themselves." The volume deals principally with questions of taxation, currency, and monopoly. It contends that remedies for the social inequalities which it points out are to be applied through government action. The author is not a radical or a reformer, but rather a critic and a philosopher. He has cast in his lot with economists of the new school, who emphasize the State as an agency for social amelioration; and his arguments are presented with unusual confidence, skill, and command of the situation.

A monograph which has value out of all proportion to its size and pretensions is Mr. Joseph D. Weeks's "Labor Differences and Their Settlement." Mr. Weeks is easily the first authority in the United States on this subject; and his brochure, which he calls "a plea for conciliation and arbitration," is attracting wide attention and exerting a most timely and powerful influence for good. He finds that, better than the let-alone policy, better than strikes and lock-outs, better than codes of industrial legislation for the adjustment of labor differences, are permanent and purely voluntary boards of conciliation and arbitration. He describes the successful working of these boards in the industrial districts of England, and also gives an interesting account of legal arbitration in France. Refreshing goodness and great practical knowledge characterize this valuable contribution to the literature of the labor question. It is absolutely free from bias, and appeals alike to employers and employed.

"Unwise Laws, a Consideration of the Operations of a Protective Tariff upon Industry, Commerce, and Society," is the latest issue in the "Questions of the Day" series. The author, Mr. Lewis H. Blair, is a merchant, of Richmond, Virginia. The preface informs us: "The writer lays no claim to learning or wisdom of any description. His book is not addressed to the learned, for they are not only familiar with all of his views, but with a great deal more besides, but it is intended for plain, sensible people who have no time nor taste for elaborate disquisitions on the tariff, but who, nevertheless, would be glad to know something about the subject, provided it is presented in a manner congenial to their methods of thought; and this the writer believes he has done." Quite irrespective of the truth of the author's position that the tariff is the prolific source of all our social ills, the book abundantly justifies the disclaimer of "learning or wisdom of any description." Mr. George and Mr. Blair differ most radically in their prescription of remedies. Mr. Blair would heal society by the device of a uniform *ad valorem* tax upon all imports, in lieu of all other forms of national taxation. He would abolish the free list, and collect about thirty per cent. on the value of every commodity which enters our ports. Mr. George would regard this as infinitely worse than our existing tariff; and so do the free-trade doctors differ.

What Mr. R. R. Bowker, of the New York Free Trade Club, understands by the term "free trade," is not what Mr. George on the one hand or Mr. Blair on the other understands; but he agrees with both of these reformers in holding that free trade is designed "to meet the tide of social discontent by removing one of its most serious causes." Nevertheless, he disavows the idea that it is "a panacea for all the ills, political, social, and economic, that flesh is heir to." His "Economic Fact-Book and Free-Traders' Guide" is a compilation chiefly statistical. Its contents are drawn from reliable sources, and are of great variety and practical value, not alone to free-traders, but to all citizens who know how to use books of ready reference.

Mr. Bowker has achieved something much more important, however, in his "Economics for the People," which is exceedingly well-aimed. Never before were there so many women, young people out of school, ordinary readers, and average business men, who want to know something about political economy. Mr. Bowker's little book exactly appeals to them. It is clear, sensible, and thoroughly readable. It gives small space to definitions and abstract doctrines, and discusses mainly those live topics which belong to the economics of distribution. It has come so freshly from the press as to contain references to the South-

western strikes and to embody the best ideas contained in Mr. Weeks's brochure on "Labor Differences." It is simple without being juvenile or weak, and none will read it with more pleasure or higher appreciation than those who have already enjoyed some economic training.

"The Physics and Metaphysics of Money" is an ambitious essay by Mr. Rodmond Gibbons, who employs Professor Sumner's method of heaping scorn and contempt upon those whose opinions are not like his own. The monograph is a bombastic and declamatory attack upon bimetalism, which the author regards as metaphysical and absurd. He admits that his fury against the double standard arises from his perception that it is illogical and inconsistent with axiomatic truth; and yet he never suspects that his own method and point of view are purely metaphysical.

Mr. George Rae's "The Country Banker" is a technical rather than an economic work; yet it has decided economic importance. The relation of good banking to the popular welfare is very intimate, and it has no merely incidental part to play in the better adjustment and distribution of the social wealth. The fundamental principles of bank management are the same in all commercial countries; and Mr. Rae's book, intended for British readers, is not ill-adapted to instruct and aid bankers and their employes in the United States. If our bank officials were better grounded in the science of their business, it would be well for them and for the community at large. Mr. Rae's book is admirable in form and style, and is not so technical as to repel the general reader.

Another new English book, which may be called an essay in the economics of international distribution, is entitled "England's Supremacy: Its Sources, Economics, and Dangers." The author, Mr. J. S. Jeans, is a sturdy admirer and defender of his own country, and an optimist as to its future. Extended comparisons are made throughout the book between the economic situation of England and that of the United States. In defense of his belief that Britannia is destined for an indefinite time to maintain her commercial and industrial prosperity and progress, he makes out a strong case. The work is in some respects the counterpart of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant America." ALBERT SHAW.

#### JOHN MORLEY.\*

In that delicious first-fruit of his new leisure, the essay on Gray (New Princeton Review,

\* THE COLLECTED WORKS OF JOHN MORLEY. To be completed in nine volumes. VOLTAIRE, one volume. ROUSSEAU, two volumes. DIDEROT AND THE ENCYCLOPEDIISTS, two volumes. ON COMPROMISE, one volume. New York: Macmillan & Co.

March), Mr. Lowell condenses into a sentence or two the lesson which Mr. Morley's Voltaire has taught us all. Speaking of the benefactions of the eighteenth century, Mr. Lowell says: "In France it gave us Voltaire, who, if he used ridicule too often for the satisfaction of personal spite, employed it also for sixty years in the service of truth and justice; and to him, more than to any other one man, we owe it that we can now think and speak as we choose. Contemptible he may have been in more ways than one; but at any rate we owe him that, and it is surely something." It is even something that we can think and speak as we choose concerning Voltaire himself. Doubtless it would be pleasanter to think we owed the boon of free speech to Milton and his "Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," rather than to Voltaire. But what Milton as nobly as vainly contended for in his immortal argument, Voltaire had the spirit and the initiative to practise indefatigably, persistently, in opposition to all the powers of darkness in high places. He practised it until he had created a fourth estate, and made Milton's theory a part of that unwritten law which it is treason for the highest to subvert. Such is the debt of all time to the man toward whom most Christians have hitherto believed themselves absolved from that charity which dear Robbie Burns could exercise even toward "auld Nickie Ben." The time had come for dealing with Voltaire and his allies at once sympathetically and severely. It is most fortunate that the task was undertaken by a man of Morley's judgment, breadth, and candor.

There is undoubtedly danger lest, in attempting to correct the traditional view of Voltaire, we be swept into something too much resembling hero-worship. While there never was a great author more humanly weak than Voltaire, so there was never one more ingratiating to the reader. Probably the severe traditional view, with all its injustice and narrow bigotry, is safer for the average mind than the attitude of the disciple. Voltaireanism has done its great work; the historical critic cannot but express gratitude to the great leader of a movement which has done for the human mind what the American and French revolutions did for human rights; and readers of requisite training will always profit by the works of so great a master of all the arts of the persuader. It should not, however, be overlooked that the mocking spirit of Voltaire is infectious to the inexperienced, the ignorant, and the shallow. Such persons are quite sufficiently prone to doubt, to irreverence, and to flippancy, and are too apt to absorb from their reading not the noble qualities but the infirmities of such an author as Voltaire. However true this may be of Voltaire, it is more pertinent to our present purpose to say that it is not at all true of

John Morley. Apart from his theological views (of which something presently), he may be upon the whole commended as an excellent educative writer. A young man might do far worse than to form himself, intellectually, upon the writings of an author so serious in tone and purpose, so clear in thought and expression, and so widely acquainted with the history of opinions. It is almost superfluous to add that Mr. Morley, although evidently very much in sympathy with Voltaireanism at its best and highest, is sufficiently self-centred to treat his great master with admirable moral sanity.

The volume on Voltaire is, for obvious reasons, chiefly a critical study; those upon Rousseau and Diderot are, on the other hand, apart from their philosophy, of the highest biographical interest. In their different ways, these men were as far as Voltaire from being ideally perfect characters, and they were incommensurably inferior to him in intellectual resources and in definiteness of aim. "Voltaire," says Sainte-Beuve, "was the only man of his century who knew what he willed and willed what he did." The rest, even the greatest, were, like most men, gropers. All the fallible and peccant readers of their biographies will feel that these men were of like passions with themselves. As Mr. Morley is a healthy moralist, and makes no attempt to minimize or to unduly extenuate the faults of his heroes, their lives become rather more edifying than those of the majority of unexceptionable men. The life of Rousseau is peculiarly fascinating to the student of human nature. The term "inspired idiot," applied by Garrick to Goldsmith, is much more applicable to Rousseau. He was at once more stupid and more inspired. During most of his life, his nature was a battle-ground for warring guerrilla bands of impulse and passion. When occasionally these predatory passions were induced, by some surpassing interest or danger, to consent to a temporary armistice and to mass their forces against a common foe, their possessor loomed suddenly into the prodigious proportions of a Wallenstein at the head of his mercenaries. Victor Hugo's metamorphosis of Jean Valjean into a saintly old gentleman seems more natural, and is certainly far less sudden, than is the transformation of Rousseau from a stupid, shiftless, sensual tramp, into one of the most eloquent and persuasive of writers—a "far-shining teacher of men." Again, the life of Rousseau illustrates how much a man of genius may be hampered and retarded by lack of systematic mental training. True, his mind emerged from the fog which enveloped it during the years of his early manhood; but how late was this emergence, and at what cost of misdirected effort and painful groping! Rousseau had, as it turned out, the incommuni-

cable gift; but he had passed his meridian ere he learned either its existence or its use. The power of clear and articulate expression may come in the school of life, and Rousseau is a shining example; but we hardly need cite Rousseau to prove that Experience is the sternest of teachers, and that he takes out his tuition in sight-drafts upon the pupil's time, vitality, and temper.

Turning now from these powerful and fascinating eighteenth-century studies, let us briefly consider Mr. Morley's work of abstract argument and theory; the essay "On Compromise," hitherto his most considerable contribution to current thought.

In this essay the writer laments that the crumbling away of dogma, incident to the use of the historic method in all departments of research, has enervated men to relax their hold upon positive and categorical beliefs. We are so persuaded of the relativity of all ascertained truth in politics, morals, and religion, that our minds are hospitable to opinions which no logic can reconcile, and which immediately conflict when put into practice. But we are in no danger, he thinks, of putting our opinions to so hazardous a test as that of practice. Practical life is governed by the sliding-scale of expediency; we hold, says he, to "the paramount wisdom of counting the narrow, immediate, and personal expediency for everything, and the whole general, ultimate, and completed expediency for nothing." This general, ultimate, and completed expediency is Mr. Morley's definition of morality; and this sentence is only a condensation of the proposition, which is very fully developed, that the huckstering spirit of political life has permeated every department of life and thought in England. Has so clear-cut and forthright an essay ever been written upon a subject admitting and inviting so much casuistry? Naturally, the larger part of the essay deals with theological compromise and religious conformity, with substantially the following conclusion: Only three ways of dealing with the two great problems are "compatible with a strong and well-bottomed character." "We may affirm that there is a deity with definable attributes, and that there is a conscious state and continued personality after the dissolution of the body. Or we may deny. Or we may assure ourselves that we have no faculties enabling us on good evidence either to deny or affirm." Accordingly, Mr. Morley leaves us in no doubt as to what we are to think of the many who "speak as if they affirmed, and \* \* act as if they denied, and in their hearts they cherish a slovenly sort of suspicion that we can neither deny nor affirm."

Those who doubt that an agnostic can be a man of firm convictions, noble ideals, and generous endeavor, will find their account in this

book. A nobler defence of intellectual honesty, a clearer exposition of the necessity of definite convictions upon great questions, a more unequivocal condemnation of the paltering concession by which men feebly try to reconcile contradictory opinions, it would be difficult to find anywhere. We here re-learn the old lesson that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and that those who attempt to buttress it with props and shores must be buried in its ruins. That the writer is one of those who believe it impossible to put the new wine into old bottles, need not make the lesson less impressive to candid men of the strictest creeds. Mr. Morley is far from making any mystery of his own theology, which, in speaking of another matter, he incidentally defines as follows:

"Those who agree with the present writer, for example, are not sceptics. They positively, absolutely, and without reserve, reject as false the whole system of objective propositions which make up the popular belief of the day, in one and all of its theological expressions. They look upon that system as mischievous in its consequences to society, for many reasons,—among others, because it tends to divert and misdirect the most energetic faculties of human nature."

This is blowing the trumpet with no uncertain sound, and even Mr. Morley's most zealous opponents will probably be thankful to him for thus unmistakably defining his position. At a time when the air is so full of mystic eloquence aiming to reconcile the irreconcilable and harmonize the inconsistent, it is refreshing to meet a serious thinker with the ability to formulate and the courage to express his conclusions so clearly, whether we accept or whether we reject. A clear, honest, and final agreement to disagree is a thousand times better than hypocritical, jealous, or half-hearted union. If there be a considerable body of earnest seekers for truth who have deliberately arrived at the conclusions here expressed by Mr. Morley, it is surely better for all the great interests involved that they should cease from all pretence of assent to the dogmas and co-operation in the work of the churches. Let them pursue the constructive work, which they deem so important, of building up a religion of humanity, in organizations of their own and according to the methods they deem wisest. They may do much valuable work; they will certainly stimulate the really vital churches to renewed activity. Christianity has an apparently limitless elasticity and adaptability; the church has in the past learned the most valuable lessons of its opponents; and if its opponents can to-day set the church an example of superior fidelity to conviction, superior honesty and trenchancy in the expression of conviction, better organization and more effective methods for work, educational, religious, humanitarian, can there

be any doubt that good will come of it?

Mr. Morley has, then, no thought of dispensing with religion. He seems to be one of those who have decided that although Christ was he that should come, still we must look for another. To give form to our vague religious aspirations, he looks for some prophet to come, "the Saint Paul of the humanitarian faith of the future," "who shall unite sublime depth of feeling and lofty purity of life with strong intellectual grasp and the gift of a noble eloquence." Are there at present any foretokenings of such a prophet? Have we not, rather, reason to join with the unhappy De Musset in the despairing cry,

"Qui de nous, qui de nous, va devenir un Dieu?"  
(Which of us, which of us, shall become a God?)

The abysmal contrast suggested by this question between the life of Jesus and the best lives since, may well give pause to all who still "faintly trust the larger hope." Time enough to slip our moorings from Christ when that prophet shall appear who can do greater works.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

#### FORTESCUE'S ENGLISH MONARCHY.\*

In this excellent and complete edition of Fortescue's *Monarchia*, as it is usually called, together with the translation of the *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ* recently published by Clarke of Cincinnati, we have an important aid to the study at first-hand of English Constitutional History. In this study there is no period more barren at first sight than the fifteenth century, and perhaps it may be said that there is no period really more important—important, that is, not in the development of the constitution, but in the determination of its character. It is usually held, as stated by Mr. Plummer in his Introduction (p. 3), that the Lancastrian period "supplied the precedents on which the constitutional party in the seventeenth century based their resistance to that caricature of Tudor despotism which the Stuarts attempted to perpetuate." This is essentially the view presented by Bishop Stubbs, and held, if we understand him aright, by Prof. Gardiner. But Mr. James Gairdner, who certainly stands second to no man in acquaintance with the history of the fifteenth century, takes exception to this view, and appears to hold that the constitutional resistance of the seventeenth century found no real support in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—that it was, in fact, a new constitutional movement,

\*THE GOVERNANCE OF ENGLAND: Otherwise called The Difference between an Absolute and a Limited Monarchy. By Sir John Fortescue, Kt., sometime Chief Justice of the King's Bench. A revised text, edited, with introduction, notes and appendices, by Charles Plummer, M.A., Fellow and Chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.



rather than an appeal to precedent, as it claimed to be.

Such a controversy as this is not to be determined by constitutional and legal details, so much as by the general tone and spirit of the age; and it is certain that the reader of Fortescue carries away with him the impression that England was above all others a free country, and that the commons of England had an integral share in its government. One is disappointed at first to find so little that bears directly upon constitutional forms and powers. Neither of these works is a systematic treatise upon the English Constitution: their importance, from this point of view, consists essentially in the fact that "Fortescue, first of mediæval writers, brings down political philosophy from the clouds to earth by basing his theoretical analysis upon observation of existing constitutions" (p. 82). But the treatises are practical rather than theoretical, and the information they give upon constitutional points is mostly incidental. More than half the present treatise is devoted to an argument in favor of endowing the king more richly, and placing his revenue upon a firmer footing; for the danger at this period appeared to be in the poverty and weakness of the king as compared with the wealth and arrogance of the nobles. A second point that he urges is the establishment of a constitutional council, which shall help control the nobility. "In this, and in his proposals for permanently endowing the crown and reducing the power of the nobles, he certainly prepares the way, however unconsciously, for what it is the fashion to call the New Monarchy" (p. 87) of the Tudors.

Our main conclusion, that the government of England was preëminently a free government, is testified to first, by the persistency with which he calls it a *dominium politicum et regale*, or constitutional monarchy, as contrasted with the *dominium regale*, or absolute monarchy of France and other countries. And in the next place, the reforms that he proposes are to be instituted by parliament (pp. 143 and 154). In the present work he nowhere defines parliament; but that he considers the commons to possess an integral share in legislation (contrary to the view advanced by Mr. Gairdner in the Antiquary), may be fairly inferred from a passage in the *De Laudibus* (chap. xviii.), where he speaks of parliament as a more numerous body than the Roman Senate, of three hundred. Now the Lords, lay and spiritual, could hardly have reached a hundred at this time.

The most interesting to us, and perhaps the most important chapters of this work are those in which he compares the social condition of the French and English peasantry. The description of the wretched condition of the

French peasants in chapter iii. (p. 114), is familiar: "Thai drinken water, thai eyten apples, with brede right browne made of rye: thai eyten no flesshe, but yf it be right seldon a litle larde [bacon], or of the entrales and heydes of bestis slayn for the nobles and marchautes of the land. Thai weren no wolen, but yf it be a pouere cote vudir thair vttermest garment, made of grete caunuas, and callid a frokke. Thair hausyn beth of lyke caunuas, and passyn not thair kne, wher fore thai beth gartered and ther theis bare."

A still more interesting chapter is the twelfth. "Here is shewid what harme wolde come to England yff the commons ther off were pouere." The commons of France, he says, "haue no wepen, nor armour, nor good to bie it with all;" while of England "the myght stondith most vppon archers, wich be no ryche men." And further on: "The reaume off Ffraunce givith neuer ffrely off thair owne good will any subsidie to thair prince, be cause the commons theroff be so pouere as thai meynot give any thyng off thair owne godis. . . . But oure commons be riche, and therefore thai give to thair kynge, at somme tymes quinsimes and dessimes, and ofte tymes other grete subsidies, as he hath nede ffor the gode and defence off his reaume."

This edition is in every way a credit to historical scholarship in England. The little treatise of fifty pages is introduced by a very instructive "constitutional sketch of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Period," and a life of Sir John Fortescue, with an account of his works. The notes are full and excellent, occupying 175 pages; an appendix contains some other short extracts from Fortescue's works; and the volume ends with a Glossarial Index and a General Index.

W. F. ALLEN.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE American publisher of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Books and Bookmen" (George J. Coombes) has produced, with the help of the Riverside Press, a volume of which the execution is as great a delight as the contents. The typography is unexceptionable, and, with the untrimmed edges, the *fac-simile* plates, the quaint and appropriate initial letters, head-and tail-pieces, Mr. Lang's essays have cause to be proud of the manner of their introduction to the public. There is but one criticism that we could have the heart to make upon its appearance, and that has reference to the size of the printed page. A slightly wider margin, secured by reducing the printed area, would have accorded better with the exquisite general taste of the volume, and the consequent increase of thickness would also have been a gain rather than a loss. For its contents, the volume has a collection of eight brief essays upon subjects of interest to the scholar and the bibliophile, although it need not be said that Mr. Lang's treatment makes them no less interesting to the general reader. He speaks of his little volume as "the swan-song of a book-hunt-

er," and adds in explanation: "The author does not book-hunt any more; he leaves the sport to others, and with catalogues he lights a humble cigarette." He has desisted from the delightful pursuit of book-hunting because "the game has grown too scarce; the preserves are for the rich; the cheap book-stalls hold little but 'The Death of Abel' and 'Sermons' by the Rev. Josiah Gowles, or 'Charles XII.' by M. de Voltaire." So resigned has he become to the new order of things that he says: "I can pass the very dirtiest stall and never turn over a page." Not only has knowledge come, but wisdom has not lingered, and the author has grown "too wise to be lured by cheap Elzevirs, those snares of inexperience." Then he adds, for the benefit of his sworn enemies, the mythologists of the new school (a book of Mr. Lang without some reference to them would be an anomaly): "My books are all German treatises on mythology, stoutly half bound in rude leather. From these I learn to know (like Cornelius Agrippa) 'the vanity of science'; in these I study the vagaries of the learned, the follies of the wise." Two "ballades," one of the "Real and Ideal" and one of the "Unattainable," do respective duty as preface and envoy. They are both songs of the bookman fallen upon evil days. The one is a melancholy wail of the book-hunter, in whose fancy the eternal contrast between the real and the ideal takes some such shape as this:

"O dreams of the Fates that attend us  
With prints in the earliest state,  
O bargains of books that they send us,  
Ye come through the Ivory Gate!  
But the tome of a dubious date,  
But the quarto that's tattered and torn,  
And bereft of a title and date,  
Through the portals of horn!"

The other sings of

"The books I cannot hope to buy,"

and its envoy breathes a prayer which proves this bookman, at least, to be in a sinful frame of mind.

"Prince, hear a hopeless Bard's appeal;  
Reverse the rules of Mine and Thine;  
Make it legitimate to steal  
The Books that never can be mine!"

The essays themselves are the most delightful reading, full of curious information and suppressed humor. Mr. Lang's literary faculty is of the happiest, and he keeps it well employed of late.

THE volume of "Representative Poems of Living Poets," prepared by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder and published by Cassell & Co., is in its form the most ambitious miscellaneous collection of poetry that has lately appeared. It is a large octavo of more than 700 pages, printed and bound in a manner very creditable to the publishers, as the collection and arrangement of the material is creditable to the editor. The volume has, of course, enough good poetry to make it valuable; and there are, further, certain points of novelty and interest connected with the idea of such a book. It is, for example, interesting to learn that the number of poets in Great Britain and America in 1886, according to the present census, is eighty. This census, it must be noted, omits Martin Tupper and Oscar Wilde—the crabbed age and youth whom we had supposed still managed to live together in England; and Swinburne and Mary Robinson, whom we decidedly object to giving up as dead; and, of Miss Gilder's own country and

sex, such gentle sisters as the Goodales, and Nora Perry, and Howard Glyndon, and Louise Chandler Moulton, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. But the absence of these may be due to other causes than their intentional exclusion by the editor—as, for instance, the pertinacity of the poets themselves; and a suggestion of this in the preface would have relieved the work of this shadow of indefiniteness. On the whole, however, the collection is probably as good as anyone would be able to make upon this plan. It is a great pleasure to turn these well-printed leaves, and note one's choice of pieces from a favorite author so often concurred in by the author himself. A new interest attaches to "The Forsaken Mermaid" when one finds Matthew Arnold selecting it as his most representative poem; and similarly to Tennyson's ballad of "The Revenge," and Browning's "Abt Vogler," and Dobson's "Good-Night, Babette," and Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus," and Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," and Whittier's "My Playmate," and Walt Whitman's "Eidólons," and Stedman's "The Discoverer," and Stoddard's Ode on Abraham Lincoln. The selection by this poet, it may be remarked, is a curious one, in view of a recent avowal by him that our Civil War produced no poetry. To Stoddard the critic this volume opposes the weighty testimony of Stoddard the poet, and of a dozen other of our most distinguished American authors, who are here represented, at their own wish, by selections of their war poems.

MR. R. R. BOWKER has rendered an important service to all persons interested in the subject of copyright, domestic or foreign, and to the cause of international copyright, by the publication of his volume on "Copyright, its Law and its Literature," issued from the office of the "Publishers' Weekly," New York. The eleven short chapters which begin the book are designed to present a summary of the principles and law of copyright, under such titles as "The Nature and Origin of Copyright," "What can be Copyrighted," "Copyright in the United States," "Copyright in Other Countries," etc. These chapters appeared as editorials in the "Publishers' Weekly" last year. Although in small compass, they represent a wide range of authorities and an intimate acquaintance with the subject and its literature. The author's own opinions are not obtruded—although of course he takes positive ground in favor of an international copyright law, and gives an excellent summary of the progress of the movement in America, brought down very nearly to date. There is also a digest of the existing copyright laws of the United States and of Great Britain; and a Memorial of American Authors for international copyright, made interesting and forcible by *fac-similes* of its hundred and fifty signatures. Mr. Thorvald Solberg, of the Congressional Library at Washington, has added to the work a catalogue of books and articles relating to copyright and kindred subjects. This bibliography is surprisingly full, and must be invaluable to anyone wishing to study the subject. Yet it makes one wonder that a matter so much discussed should be so little understood. It is to be regretted that the publishers of this important work should have felt compelled to use the old plates of such portions of it as appeared in the "Publishers' Weekly," which fact we suppose explains the awkward form of the volume; but this is considerably relieved by good paper and printing, and a delicate and pleasing binding.

ONE of the minor phenomena exhibited in the world of letters at the present time is the unusual interest aroused in the department of English history. Each month witnesses the production of one or more treatises dealing with it in some more or less comprehensive form. They are for the most part compilations from the standard works, epitomizing and popularizing, for the convenience of students and hurried readers, the matter gathered and sifted by the greater historians. Among recent essays of the kind is Mr. Underwood's "Handbook of English History" (Lee & Shepard). The substance of the work consists of the series of "Lectures on English History" delivered by the late M. J. Guest before the classes in the College for Men and Women in London, and afterward enjoying a deserved success when given to the British public. The author was a friend and pupil of Mr. J. R. Green, and acknowledges his indebtedness to that eminent historian for materials and suggestions used in the preparation of his lectures. Still, Mr. Guest is in a large sense an original writer. The plan and style of his work are essentially his own, and testify to his native fitness for the task of a historiographer. He had so possessed himself of the knowledge pertaining to his subject that he was able to present it in an individual manner, which is at once fresh, picturesque, and fascinating. His narrative, though condensed, is rich in choice and interesting details culled from the oldest writers and often quoted in their own words. The dry annals which compose so large a part of the usual record of the historian, he has avoided, or so worked over and infused with living force that they seem new and consequently absorbing. The work is compressed into less than 600 duodecimo pages, and by the skillful retouches of the editor is adapted to the requirements of the American people. Mr. Underwood has supplied one or two chapters which bring the history down to the current date.

THE second volume of the series of biographies of "Actors and Actresses," edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, and published by Cassell & Co., is given to "The Kembles and Their Contemporaries." Mrs. Siddons is the great central figure in this group of fourteen personages; yet there are striking and brilliant characters clustering around her. Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Farren, Miss O'Neill, John Philip Kemble, Charles Kemble, George Frederic Cooke, Charles Matthews, and John Liston, were shining lights in the theatrical sky which even her splendor could not throw into shadow. The period when the Kembles illuminated the stage was a glorious one. We look back to it regretfully, as though its like would not be seen again. A Siddons may possibly never be re-created; but who shall say that Rachel or Ristori were not her equals, or that a Bernhardt even would not have repeated her successes had she appeared in the same epoch? It is hard to gage the talent of an artist whose merits must be estimated merely from hearsay. Our age, too, is more critical than that of the Kembles and their contemporaries. We have grown fastidious with the multiplication and refinement of our entertainments. Like the surfeited epicure, the edge of our appetite is blunted, and we come to an intellectual feast with a jaded or captious spirit. Nevertheless, as we read these sketches of the actors and actresses of a past century, the conviction grows

more firm that the stage is not in its decline, that it is assuming new phases in harmony with our development, and that it is sustained by dramatists and artists who, in genius, culture, and character, do not suffer in comparison with those of any era since Shakespeare's.

It is not for any literary merits that Margaret Sidney's story of "A New Departure for Girls" (Lothrop) obtains notice, but for its practical value, which is really genuine. The writer's object is to point out a way of earning a livelihood by women who have neither intellectual tendencies nor elegant accomplishments. This is by the employment of the needle, in the humble work of mending and repairing wearing apparel, table linen, carpets, curtains, and other articles in household use. The suggestion is a good one; and carried out in a sensible and earnest manner, as it was by the two young and delicately-bred girls in Miss Sidney's story, it might in many cases afford an honorable, adequate, and not uncongenial means of support. To women confronting the problem how to gain a subsistence, the book may be commended.

MRS. ABBA GOULD WOOLSON'S study of "George Eliot and Her Heroines" (Harper) is in a line with the work to which, as a lecturer on history and English literature, the author has specially devoted herself. The work shows close reading, careful reflection, some critical acumen, much womanly feeling, and strong religious prepossessions. The writer is not blinded by enthusiasm, nor afraid to speak her opinions. Indeed, she notes the limitations of George Eliot's genius with rather more explicitness than she does her rare excellences or high achievements. Many of her criticisms are rightly taken; others show a certain narrowness and injustice.

#### REJECTED AUTHORS AND DEJECTED READERS.

A publishing-house, whose business involves the return—often at its own expense—of many, many rejected MSS., lately received from the owner of one of these a lengthy letter, from which the following is an extract:

"I have never seen a critic, and—dare I confess it?—I have no desire to; for I imagine one of those awful beings to be a biped with a tremendous brain but no heart. Now your critic, I have no doubt, will inform you correctly as to the grammatical construction of my story, its elegance or inelegance of diction,—but can he judge rightly whether my story will touch the great warm heart of the people or not?"

It happened that the appreciative publisher—aware that the compensations of his position are not solely of a pecuniary nature—read this communication to his friend the biped critic; and whether the latter was touched by the mingled innocence and pathos of the letter, or whether its personal allusion fell upon his somewhat jaded sensibilities like the rude tread that may cause even a book-worm to turn, he departed from a rule that is observed by critics always and by authors never, and "talked back." This is his rejoinder:

*My Dear but Erring Sister:*—To your gratulation at never having seen a critic, let me add the assur-

ance that you probably never will see one such as you conceive; at least, you will not find him having any relations with the publishing business. No publisher would have the slightest use for such a functionary. The critic known and desired of publishers is most unlike the "awful being" whom you depict. He is no dictatorial prig or literary despot—no lord-justice in the court of authors' claims. He is simply a part of the machinery of a publishing business; a "reader," a "taster," a "smeller," or a "butcher," as he is variously known in his profession. To judge whether a story is likely to "touch the great warm heart of the people"—in our more subdued expression, whether it "will sell"—this is precisely what he is paid for doing. His feeling toward you, and toward all honest literary workers, is one of sympathy and respect. He is himself a "literary worker," in a very intense meaning of the term. Your struggles and disappointments are not unknown to him. He too has perhaps aspired; he may even have produced his share of cherished MSS., and the grim wolf of "Declined with Thanks" may have grinned at his own door. The tender firstlings of his budding fancy may, like yours, have been nipped by an unkindly frost; and around him may be strewn other ashes than those of his cigar. He performs his duties of reading MSS. (and usually rejecting them) far more in sorrow than in anger. No eyes are surer than his to discern the tear-blots on the written lines; and sighs oftener than curses come from his lips and flutter among the leaves that strew his sacrificial table. As he wearily lays down the last written page, he thinks sadly, not exultingly, of the result that may follow his verdict. He thinks of the hopes clustering around the perfumed pages and bound up with the delicate pink ribbon. He thinks of the dreams out of which the work has grown; the patient toil with which it has been wrought; the joys of the hoped-for success; the pangs and humiliations of failure;—saddest of all, of the many cases where strong necessity has driven and compelled the task. While the author has one disappointment, the reader has hundreds. He is forever seeking the jewel which he seldom finds; and when he finds it, instead of giving grudging praise, he is scarcely less delighted than the author. In the cynical or dejected moods that sometimes follow the reading of a new poem or a novel, he fancies the "tremendous brain" with which you so generously endow him, to be a common sewer, a sluice-box, through which are poured the washings from a hundred muddy springs, which he must sift endlessly in the hope, so seldom realized, of discovering one golden grain. His labors may well make him sadder than Job or Omar, but they will not make him heartless. His heart, by abundant exercise, has become larger, not smaller, than his brain. Instead of lacking sympathy, he must be exceptionally supplied with that fine quality which "sets to soft music the harmonious sigh" that is so often wafted among the leaves of his MSS. Without literary sympathies, he would be incapable of rendering the service for which he is employed. He is glad to reach the helping hand and speak the helping word whenever his conscience and time will permit; although he cannot be father-confessor and patron-saint of all literary aspirants. Neither does he read MSS. for recreation: there are yet a few printed books that have for him superior attractions.

Let me beg of you then, dear sister, as you may have occasion to deal with a publisher's critic again, to dismiss from your mind the illusions you have formed concerning that unenviable mortal. He is no "critic" in the sense in which you imagine—no grammatical martinet or literary tyrant whose delight and pursuit it is to rend poor authors' heart-strings. The "grammatical construction" which you fancy is his chief concern, is a minor matter with him. He has mended and tinkered and revamped too many MSS. to be disconcerted by trifles like ungrammatical construction. It is no part of his duties to criticise MSS. for the benefit of authors. He owes his services only to the publisher who employs him to assist in determining the vexing question, to print or not to print; and his energies are sufficiently taxed in grappling with the problem whether still another volume may be foisted upon a book-wearied world. His judgment of a MS. is not final; he gives his opinion, and the publisher decides. It costs money to print books,—as over-sanguine authors sometimes find. The critic, dear sister, has no hostility to you or to your MS. There may be many things in your story that he likes; and if he could only persuade himself that, when published, people would buy it, it would be a happier case with him. With all his sympathy, he is a great respecter of facts; and he knows a few facts possibly unknown to you. He knows, for example, how small is the percentage of MSS. ever published; and of these few, how small a number reach final success. You hear great tales of brilliant successes gained by MSS. that have been rejected by some stupid and arrogant "critic"; but you do not know that for every such case there are scores of rejected MSS. published by their fond authors in which the record is disastrously reversed. In one respect, it is true, the reader must divest himself of sympathy: he must exclude all elements of personal friendship,—otherwise, he would soon outlive his usefulness, and find himself like an unfortunate MS., rejected by a bankrupt publisher.

In Dr. Holmes's story of "The Guardian Angel," if you have been so happy as to read that charming work, you have doubtless found the original of your critical ogre. The raw-meat-and-vitriol-punch subsisting "butcher," seated at his manuscript-laden table in a dingy attic, "tasting" poems and uttering grunts and snorts of disapproval,—this was perhaps the being whom you had fancied ravaging your precious MS. The picture is a striking one—but it is not true. It is no longer a secret that the genial Doctor drew it, not to revenge himself on unappreciative critics, but with the desperate hope of intimidating MS.-producers, in the interest of fellow-sufferers like the present

DEJECTED READER.

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

THE success of Lodge's edition of Hamilton's works has encouraged its publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, to undertake a new and complete edition of the works of Benjamin Franklin. It will be in ten volumes royal octavo, uniform with the Hamilton, and printed only from type. Hon. John Bigelow is the editor.

A RIVERSIDE edition of Longfellow is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to be completed in eleven volumes, from entirely new plates, with several steel portraits of the author. This edition

will have numerous notes, giving interesting literary, historical, biographical and bibliographical information. A large-paper-edition, limited to 500 copies, will also be prepared.

THE "Riverside Paper Series" of 16mo novels, sold at fifty cents each, will be continued the present season. The thirteen numbers will include Dr. Holmes's "The Guardian Angel," Aldrich's "Prudence Palfrey," Howells's "A Chance Acquaintance," Mrs. Stowe's "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories," and other old favorites; also four new stories—"Not in the Prospectus," by Parke Danforth, "The Cruise of the Alabama," a narrative of the late war, by P. D. Haywood, "Burglars in Paradise," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and "The Man Who Was Guilty," by Flora Haines Longhead.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have issued the first volume of a mechanically superb "Cyclopedia of Painters and Painting," to be completed in four volumes, quarto. The work has required years in its preparation, and founds its claim to superiority upon the comprehensiveness of its information, the authority of its biographical and descriptive articles, its convenience of arrangement, and its exhaustive bibliography of the various subjects treated. Its illustrations include outlines of the important pictures of the older masters, portraits, and *fac-similes*. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

LEOPOLD VON RANKE, the distinguished German historian, died in Berlin May 23, in the ninety-first year of his age. Dr. von Ranke was born in 1795, and lately completed his sixtieth year as Professor in the University of Berlin. The work which first gave him European reputation was "The Popes of Rome," a continuation of his "Princes and Peoples of Southern Europe." Among his more recent publications were "A History of Wallenstein," "The German Powers and the League of Princes," "A History of England, Principally in the Seventeenth Century," and biographies of Frederick the Great and Frederick Wilhelm. Late in life he projected, as his masterpiece, a history of the world entitled "Weltgeschichte," and lived to complete six of the nine volumes which it was to comprise.

It is generally known that the Century Co. of New York has for several years been engaged in preparing a dictionary of the English language, of which Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale College, is editor-in-chief,—the purpose being to make a more comprehensive work than has yet appeared in popular form; to include, in addition to a very full collection of individual words in all departments of the language, all technical phrases, not self-explaining, in law, the mechanical arts, the sciences, etc. Special features of the new work, which will be called "The Century Dictionary," are: a very complete system of cross-references, embodying in itself a dictionary of synonyms; unusually full definitions of the uses and meanings of words, with a large collection of new words; copious illustrated quotations from standard English and American authors; finely executed cuts, which will number 5,000; and careful typography, the printing being already contracted with De Vinne. Some thirty specialists have been employed upon the work, with fifty assistants. It is estimated that upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars will be spent upon the Century Dictionary before it is ready for publication.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

JUNE, 1886.

Africa, Southern, Native Worship in. *Andover*.  
 American Diplomacy. Wm. Henry Smith. *Dial*.  
 Animals, Teaching of. M. J. Delbeuf. *Popular Science*.  
 Antietam, Scenes at. C. C. Coffin. *Century*.  
 Balzac, Honoré de. G. F. Parsons. *Atlantic*.  
 Birds' Eggs. John Burroughs. *Century*.  
 Botanists and Botanic Gardens of Harvard. *Century*.  
 Boycott, Evolution of the. W. A. Hammond. *Forum*.  
 Boycotting. *Century*.  
 Canada. Dr. Bender. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Charleston, Defence of. G. T. Bearegard. *No. American*.  
 Clocks, Primitive. F. G. Mather. *Popular Science*.  
 Colleges, Government of by Alumni. *Andover*.  
 College Studies, Group System of. *Andover*.  
 Confederate Retreat from Richmond. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Counting Unconsciously. W. Preyer. *Popular Science*.  
 Country Dwellings in America. Mrs. Van Rensselaer. *Cent.*  
 Cumberland Gap. J. L. Allen. *Harper's*.  
 Domestic Service. A. B. McMahon. *Forum*.  
 Education, Harvard's "New." *Andover*.  
 Economics of Distribution, The. Albert Shaw. *Dial*.  
 Education, Individuality in. *Andover*.  
 Eels and Their Young. *Popular Science*.  
 Engelmann, George. *Popular Science*.  
 Evolution and Theology. W. D. Le Sueur. *Pop. Science*.  
 Evolution, Organic. Herbert Spencer. *Popular Science*.  
 Erikson, Lief. H. Van Brunt. *Atlantic*.  
 Faith-Healing. J. M. Buckley. *Century*.  
 Fishes, Fresh-Water, of Europe. D. S. Jordan. *Dial*.  
 Fireplaces, Domestic. T. P. Teale. *Popular Science*.  
 Fortescue's English Monarchy. W. F. Allen. *Dial*.  
 Franklin, Unpublished Letters of, John Bigelow. *Century*.  
 Gladstone. Adam Badeau. *North American*.  
 Government, Self. George Bancroft. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Harper's Ferry and Antietam. J. G. Walker. *Century*.  
 History, Reconstruction of. Dr. Ellis. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 India, Missions in. *Andover*.  
 Jackson, Stonewall, in Maryland. H. K. Douglas. *Century*.  
 James, Crawford, and Howells. *Atlantic*.  
 Keeley Motor, The. Park Benjamin. *Forum*.  
 Labor Crisis, The. Clews, Hatch, and Elkins. *No. American*.  
 Labor Disputes, Arbitration in. T. M. Cooley. *Forum*.  
 Madness, Millennium of. F. L. Oswald. *Popular Science*.  
 Maryland, Invasion of. James Longstreet. *Century*.  
 Mexico, Economic Study of. D. A. Wells. *Popular Science*.  
 Morley, John. Melville B. Anderson. *Dial*.  
 Mosby, the last of the Confederates. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Navy, the U. S. Edward Simpson. *Harper's*.  
 Ocean Travel, Speed in. R. H. Thurston. *Forum*.  
 Old English Literature, Study of. J. J. Halsey. *Dial*.  
 Philanthropy, Mischievous. Simon Newcomb. *Forum*.  
 Poisons in Spooling Food. Julius Stinde. *Pop. Science*.  
 Pope Alexander VI.'s Death. T. F. Crane. *Harper's*.  
 Port Republic and Lewiston, Battles of. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 President and Senate. D. B. Eaton. *North American*.  
 Psychical Wave, The. E. S. Phelps. *Forum*.  
 Rafinesque, Constantine S. D. S. Jordan. *Popular Science*.  
 San Antonio. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Scratching in the Animal Kingdom. S. Lockwood. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Seventeen-Hundred-and-Eighty-Six. *Atlantic*.  
 Socialism in America. E. T. Ely. *North American*.  
 "Spoils System," A Plea for the. G. W. Green. *Lippincott's*.  
 Stanton, Edwin M. Don Platt. *North American*.  
 Sugar. E. R. Bowker. *Harper's*.  
 Sunday Journalism. J. H. Ward. *Forum*.  
 Thames, Literary Ramble Along the. Austin Dobson. *Cent.*  
 "Trent Affair," The. C. K. Tuckerman. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 United States, History of the People of. *Andover*.  
 Virginian Convention of 1778. *Magazine American History*.

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of May by MESSRS. A. C. MCCLURG & Co. (successors to Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

### BIOGRAPHY—HISTORY.

- Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman*. Second edition, revised and corrected. 2 vols., 8vo. Portrait. D. Appleton & Co. \$5.00.
- Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States*. From the days of David Garrick to the present time. Edited by B. Matthews and L. Hutton. Vol. II. The Kembles and their contemporaries. 12mo, pp. 329. Cassell & Co. \$1.50.
- The Life and Works of Robert Schumann*. From the German of A. Reissmann. 12mo, pp. 271. *Bohn's Library*, London. Net, \$1.00.
- A History of the United States*. In Chronological Order. From 1492 to 1885. By E. E. Childe. 8mo, pp. 284. Baker & Taylor. \$1.00.

- A Handbook of English History.** Based on the Lectures of the late M. J. Guest, and brought down to the year 1890, with a supplementary chapter upon English literature of the Nineteenth Century. By F. H. Underwood, A.M. 12mo, pp. 614. Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.
- The Same.** Popular edition, plain binding, and printed on thinner paper. 50 cents.
- The Last Days of the Consulate.** From the French of M. Fauriel. Edited, with an Introduction, by M. L. Lalanne. 12mo, pp. 328. Gilt top. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.50.
- Papers of the American Historical Association.** Vol. I., No. 6. Report of the Proceedings, Second Annual Meeting, Saratoga, Sept. 8-10, 1885. 8vo, pp. 73. Paper. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Net, 50 cents.

## TRAVEL—SPORTING.

- Through the Yellowstone Park on Horseback.** By G. W. Wingate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 250. O. Judd Co. \$1.50.
- The Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe.** A History of their Genera, Species, Structure, Habits, and Distribution. By H. G. Seeley, F.R.S. With 314 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 444. Cassell & Co. \$5.00.
- Racing and Steeple-Chasing.** Racing by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and W. G. Craven, with a Contribution by the Hon. F. Lawley. Steeple-Chasing by A. Coventry and A. E. T. Watson. 12mo, pp. 419. Illustrated. "The Badminton Library." Little, Brown & Co. \$3.50.
- The Boat Sailer's Manual.** A Complete Treatise on the Management of Sailing Boats, etc. By E. F. Quiltrough. Square 16mo, pp. 256. Roan. Illustrated. C. Scribner's Sons. Net, \$3.00.
- Canoeing in Kanuckia.** By C. L. Norton and John Habberton. New edition. Paper. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

## ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

- Hours with German Classics.** By F. H. Hedge. 12mo, pp. 381. Gilt top. Roberts Bros. \$2.50.
- The Authorship of Shakespeare.** By N. Holmes. New and enlarged edition. With an appendix of additional matter, including a notice of the recently discovered Northumberland MSS., a supplement of further proofs that Francis Bacon was the real author, and a full index. 3 vols., 12mo. Gilt tops. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.00.
- On Compromise.** By John Morley. New edition. 16mo, pp. 284. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. \$1.50.
- George Elliot and Her Heroines.** A Study. By Abba G. Woolson. 12mo, pp. 177. Portrait. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.
- A Shadow of Dante.** Being an Essay towards Studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage. By Maria F. Rossetti. 12mo, pp. 294. Roberts Bros. \$1.50.
- The Spirit of Goethe's Faust.** By W. O. Coupland. 12mo, pp. 367. London. Net, \$2.65.
- The Works of Oliver Goldsmith.** A new edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a life of the author. With notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. Vol. 5, completing the work. 12mo, pp. 538. Bohn's Library. London. Net, \$1.00.
- An Epigrammatic Voyage.** By D. J. Snider. 16mo, pp. 123. Ticknor & Co. \$1.00.
- The Sawtenter.** By O. G. Whiting. 16mo, pp. 301. Ticknor & Co. \$1.25.
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# THE DIAL

VOL. VII. JULY, 1886. No. 75.

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### GRANT'S MEMOIRS.\*

When Socrates asked his pupils which they would rather be, the victor in the public games or the herald that announces his name and achievement, it did not occur to any of them to answer "both." But if Cadet Grant had been one of those pupils, he might not only have answered thus but have had his wish. As the American people were fortunate in the possession of Grant, fortunate in his strong constitution and continued health, and fortunate in his preservation from the casualties of the battle-field, so also they were fortunate in his great pecuniary misfortune; for without it we should never have had his personal memoirs. Other writers have given us more critical and exhaustive studies of the campaigns than could be presented in these two volumes; still others have expounded something of the philosophy of the causes, and others yet to come must write the long results of the mighty struggle. But General Grant was preëminently the military hero of the great war, unapproached by any other save Sherman; and

\*PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF U. S. GRANT. In two volumes. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

even if he were the dullest of writers, it would be worth a great deal to see the war as it looked from the door of his tent and be made familiar with the working of the master mind that carried it through. But here we are doubly fortunate; for the General proves to be an exceedingly entertaining and often picturesque writer, while the grand simplicity of his character and frankness of his utterances give unusual value to all that he says as historical testimony.

His picture of his boyhood home on the bank of the Ohio, a few miles above Cincinnati, is thoroughly American, and of itself would make as charming a story as one often meets in the best of our juvenile magazines. Solomon could there have had his wish, for it was the home of neither poverty nor riches. Grant the boy knew nothing of the difficulties that beset the early life of Lincoln and Garfield, though Grant the man had his share of troubles and discouragements perhaps greater than theirs.

It seems a singular thing to find that a man who was educated at a military academy and became the greatest general of his age, who commanded hundreds of thousands of soldiers, captured three armies, and brought a gigantic war to a successful close, had a thorough distaste for military life, looked unflinchingly at causes and purposes, and did not hesitate to declare unholy the first war (that with Mexico) in which he was engaged. Perhaps he was all the greater general because he could do this; for in planning and executing his campaigns he seems to have taken into consideration every element that could have the least influence upon his success—not merely the relative numbers of men and guns and the topography of the field, but the abilities and peculiarities of his subordinates, the circumstances of his men, the personal character of the opposing general and his forces, the political influences in the background on either side, and even the traditions and habits of thought that had grown up in the several armies. He was the first to discover that the Southern soldier always did his best in the early onset, and lacked the staying qualities of his Northern foe. It was this that caused him to say, when assuming command in Virginia, that it seemed to him the army of the Potomac had never fought its battles through; it was for this that he set himself, first of all, the task of teaching them "not to be afraid of Lee," for, says he, "I had known him personally, and knew that he was mortal;" it was this that gave him such complete victory at Donelson, at Vicksburg, and at Appomattox.

Grant courageously and plainly tells the truth as he saw it, concerning many disputed and unexplained points in the military history, and does not hesitate to express his opinion of the character and abilities of numerous generals, speaking always from personal observation. It is noticeable, in contrast with some actors in the war who have contributed to its history, that he never indulges in mediæval epithets, never calls anybody "knightly,"—indeed, he appears to be unaware that the language furnishes any such clap-trap. He looks at a general with this sole question in his mind: Has that man performed his duty with fidelity, skill, and courage? He looks upon a battle-field, not as a place for boasting how many of his enemies he sent to the grave, but solely with reference to the question whether results were there achieved which brought nearer the day of peace. He appreciates a victory without exultation, acknowledges a defeat or an error with frankness and humility, and in either case regrets the loss of life, whether of friend or foe. In all this, it seems to me, he fulfils the highest ideal of a citizen-soldier. He never forgets the part of courtesy to his conquered opponents. When he received the surrenders of Pemberton and of Lee, he would not permit his army to cheer or fire a salute over the downfall of their misguided countrymen. He is especially careful to use mild and measured language in criticising the Confederate leaders, and yet he knows how to make a simple statement of fact give powerful testimony, without the slightest addition of rhetoric or comment. One of the best instances of this is on pages 273-276 of the second volume, where the brief correspondence seems to show that General Lee either valued punctilio above all else, or had deliberately determined that no relief should be extended to the wounded men that lay between the lines at Cold Harbor, wishing them all to die (as all did die, save two) because the National army was much more largely represented among them than the rebel. If this correspondence has been published before, it has escaped my reading; if it has not been explained, it behooves the admirers of the Confederate chieftain to make all haste with their explanations.

As General Grant was notable during the war for the almost unerring judgment with which he chose his subordinates, so in his memoirs he is correspondingly notable for his care to give every one of them whatever credit may be his due,—not only those who endured the battle, but those who "tarried with the stuff," as David expresses it. He shows a strong affection for Lincoln, a just appreciation of the enigmatical Stanton, and something very like contempt for the scholarly marplot Halleck. He occasionally, too, gives us his

opinion of some that were not in the service at all, as when he says: "The history of the defeated rebel will be honorable hereafter, compared with that of the Northern man who aided him by conspiring against his government while protected by it;" and on pages 143-145 of the second volume, where he gives two or three anecdotes of his experience in camp with "a Mr. Swinton, a literary gentleman," which suggest an explanation of the heretofore mysterious fact, noted by most readers, that Swinton's "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," while in other respects one of the ablest books that treat of that army, is grossly unjust to the commander under whom it made its final and most successful campaign.

It could not be expected that General Grant's Memoirs, written during the last months of his life, with the discouragements of sickness and financial disaster, by a man not accustomed to historical composition, would be free from fault; but the blemishes are singularly few. One that is perhaps worth noticing is his use of the expression, "the war between the States." There never was any such war. The great struggle of 1861-'5 was no more a war between the States than it was a war between the counties or the towns. Geographically, it was a war between the sections; officially, it was a war between the United States Government and an insurrectionary portion of the inhabitants. No State on either side fought as a State, or had the slightest control of its soldiers after they were in the field. Indeed, the recognition of State rights in the Confederacy was even less than in the Union; by the sweeping conscription laws and other acts of the Davis Government they were almost completely blotted out. The expression "the war between the States" was cunningly invented by Alexander H. Stephens, to mislead the reader of history, as to the true nature of the conflict. But General Grant may be pardoned for repeating it, after a professional historian like McMaster has fallen into the same trap.

These volumes—with their condensed account of the great campaigns, their clear and honest explanations of many things heretofore misrepresented or hard to understand, their estimates of contemporaries, and above all their unconscious but graphic portraiture of the author's own character,—are a priceless legacy to the American people. They let us see what manner of man it was that could undertake the seemingly impossible without a thought of failure, could endure disaster without profanity, could win victories without exultation, and could bestow praise and promotion wherever they seemed to be deserved, with scarcely a thought of himself.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.



## THE PAGAN CHRIST.\*

A work designed to prove that the miracles of Apollonius of Tyana are as well attested as those of Christ, and that the ethical teachings of the pagan sage are as high and true as those of Christianity, would seem to belong rather to the age of Bayle or Voltaire than to that of Renan and Matthew Arnold. What, according to no very noble conception of either religion or science, it is the fashion to call the conflict between religion and science, was once waged by ponderous tomes devoted to the "unveiling" of the Platonism of the Christian fathers, or to elaborate vindication of the Emperor Julian. But now the issues of the contest and the methods of the combatants have changed, and "the date is out of such prolixity." Possibly it is an apologetic sense of this that leads Mr. Tredwell to declare that the original occasion of his book (the challenge of a Brooklyn clergyman) was soon forgotten, and that the reward of his labor "is to be found in the substratum of historic and literary wealth which has been unearthed by the necessary subsoil process of the work." His real object, he gives us to understand, is to present what he calls "a panorama of the geographic and historic events of that portion of the Roman Empire lying around and adjacent to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea." By the "panorama of geographic events" we presume Mr. Tredwell means the map of the Roman Empire that fronts his title-page. As for the historic and literary wealth, the necessary subsoil or rather surface process of a reviewer's hasty reading has enabled us to discover a few nuggets which we are moved to exhibit before saying a few words about the main subject of the book. For some of these marvels, the ingenious compositor is probably responsible. To him, it may charitably be supposed, we owe the "archæological legacies" (p. 31) of the temple of *Niki Apteris*, and the "*Porta Cuperia*." To him we may attribute the "*Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius*," the identification of Lusitania with *Boetica*, and "*Mommsen's History of Greece*." He it is that has enriched the catalogue of Greek authors with the names of *Hesijch* and *Totian*, credited Aristophanes with a new comedy, the *Phitus*, and Plato with a hitherto unknown dialogue, the *Trinaeus*; and he it is that makes the schools of Athens resound with the names of *Hermodus* and *Aristogeiton*. With regard to "Jupiter Olympus" (p. 117), "*Lucian's Pharsalia*" (p. 39), "*Apollonius Sidonius*" (p. 41), and "*Apollonius Rhodes*" (195), we are in doubt. The assertion (p. 202) that the "Egyptians were acquainted . . . with the

precision of the equinoxes" is so felicitous that we are unwilling to undertake the invidious task of determining its author. The remarkable statement (p. 167) that Pluto was king of the dead and "resided at Cadiz," may contain a humorous allusion to the naughty girls of whom Byron speaks; but the obvious rhyme suggests an easy emendation.

In other instances, we must go back of the compositor to Mr. Tredwell's note-book. Thus, we shall be enabled to explain "the satires of Decimus (J. J. Gifford)," where the initials of the poet have evidently been transferred to his translator. Some such confusion underlies the burst of rhetoric (p. 170) about "the immortal folly of Sardanapalus, who is said to have cast himself into the crater of *Ætna*," and the hardly less highly wrought passage (p. 157) in which the "rhetorical diatribes of the elder Seneca" are designated as "manifestoes of stoic invectives in the Flavian era" and compared with the letters of Junius. The enumeration of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, among the great stoics, is, we fear, intentional, the result of a classification of all mankind as either perverse Christians or virtuous stoics. The historian Polybius, as founder of the "*Dogmatici*," "Quintilian's history of ancient literature," and Silius Italicus's history of the second Punic war, can readily be accounted for. But there remain darker problems which no ingenuity of type-setter or confusion in note-book can illumine for us. Of these is the note on page 168: "Homer speaking of Calypso, a daughter of Atlas, one of the Titans, who were great navigators and knew all the soundings of the deep, says: They had also long pillars or obelisks, which referred to the sea, and upon which was delineated the whole system of both heaven and earth (*amphis*), all around, both in front of the obelisk and on the other sides." We presume Mr. Tredwell had in mind the lines of the *Odyssey* thus translated by Bryant:

"The daughter of wise Atlas, him who knows  
The ocean to its utmost depths, and holds  
Upright the lofty columns which divide [*lit., hold apart*]  
The earth from heaven."

But even allowing for the translation of *amphis* by "all around" instead of "apart," we are utterly at a loss to conjecture the intellectual process by which this astonishing note was concocted. It must remain a mystery, like the Latin verses on page 52, and the Greek oracle to Hannibal (p. 204), which as the compositor has left it reminds us of nothing in heaven or earth, unless it be the Greek citations in the "North American Review" and in the American reprints of English monthlies.

But the reader is doubtless weary of these details, and after pointing out these curiosities of Mr. Tredwell's erudition, it is only fair to say that his book, in spite of its total lack of

\*A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS OF TYANA. Or, the First Ten Decades of Our Era. By Daniel M. Tredwell. New York: Frederic Tredwell.

criticism and accuracy, presents a tolerably readable account of the half-fabulous tradition concerning one of the most interesting of the many strange figures of the early empire. The life of Apollonius of Tyana was nearly coincident with the first century of our era. An Asiatic Greek, as were Lucian, Dion Chrysostomos, and Maximus of Tyre, he united in himself many features of the travelling rhetoricians, sophists, sages, and thaumaturgists, who were the *littérateurs*, popular preachers, barefoot friars and spiritualistic "mediums" of the time. The wandering sage, however, predominated in him, as the *littérateur* in Lucian, the rhetorician in Maximus of Tyre, and the philosopher in Plotinus. Of the actual details of his life we have no certain knowledge. Like other sages of Greek tradition, he travelled extensively, making his own the lore of the Brahmans and Egyptians; and, like the contemporary rhetoricians, he preached to the mixed populace of the Hellenic cities of Asia Minor, rebuked the degenerate Hellenes of Greece proper with their contrast to their ancestors, and contributed to the tempering by epigrams of the despotism of the Roman emperors. Miraculous powers were attributed to him, and he obtained such a hold on the popular imagination as to win a place in the Pantheon of the many and strange divinities that competed with Christianity for the devotion of a world whose own creeds were all outworn. It is this fact that has lent him an interest in the history of thought.

The age, like our own, was in search of a creed, a type, an ideal; and for two or three centuries its voice was very uncertain, as of an infant crying in the night, and with no language but a cry. The old family, tribal, and city religions were dead beyond all hope of galvanization back to life. Philosophic dreamers—a Plutarch, a Plotinus, a Julian,—might seek nourishment for their souls in the baseless visions of a pseudo-Platonism. Hard-headed cultured scholars like Lucian could find all the redemption they needed in the Attic muse, and could contemplate with Platonic irony or Aristophanic mirth the weltering chaos of superstitions about them. A Marcus Aurelius, counting reason ripe within, could guide his course by the fixed austere stars of duty and equanimity. But the masses of this Græco-Roman empire in a world of confusion and sin, if they were to escape a worse than Byzantine stagnation of soul, needed a strong fresh moral impulse, a concrete faith, a new inspiration and hope, a new human type. The experience of our own time warrants us in saying that when an age is in want of a religion the demand is met by only too abundant and varied a supply. The worshipper who had lost his faith in Jupiter Optimus Maximus and the old guardians of the Roman State was offered every kind of

Godhead, from the ineffable and unknowable One of the Neo-platonists down to the serpent divinity of Alexander of Abonoteichos; and every type of teacher and guide, from the stern self-controlled wise man of the Stoics, the ascetic cynic, the visionary Platonist, to the Jew who interpreted dreams beyond the Tiber, the mystic priest of Isis, or the ape of Indian ascetics who mounted the funeral pyre alive at Olympia. Among these figures, that of Apollonius, as it has been handed down to us, is not the least noble. Our knowledge of him is almost entirely derived from the biography of Philostratus, a *littérateur* at the court of the Emperor Severus about the beginning of the third century. The work of Philostratus must not be read as a history. It is rather a biographical romance of the type brought into vogue by the Neo-pythagoreans. How far the Apollonius of Philostratus is historical, we cannot tell. The interest of the figure for us is that it embodies the religious and philosophic ideal that a clever Greek writer of the third century chose to put before a prince whose chamber is said to have been adorned with the busts of Chrestus and Orpheus. Hence the lack of inward unity and organic symmetry in the figure as presented to us. On the one hand, Apollonius is the Pythagorean sage, wearing linen, keeping the sacred lustrum of silence, abstaining from animal food, and by these austerities acquiring the miraculous powers essential to the ideal teacher of a superstitious age: the gift of tongues in Asia, the power to detect and banish Lamia at Corinth, the power to raise the dead daughter of the ruler at Rome. On the other hand, he is the Greek travelling sophist and rhetorician whose positive intelligence rejects and shrinks from all supernatural pretensions, who mingles in the intrigues of imperial politics, preaches to the Greek cities through which he passes the diluted Platonic morality of the time in a language full of literary reminiscences and affectation, and manifests at all times and places the jealous phil-hellenic spirit so characteristic of the lettered Greek in every age. A century later than the biography of Philostratus, when the wearisome literature of confutations and apologies was at its height, the good Bishop Eusebius, with unerring polemical tact, seized on this point in his reply to one Hierocles. The latter, in his "Words of Truth for the Christians" (there is really nothing new under the sun in theological polemics), had opposed Apollonius to Christ as an ideal religious figure. Eusebius, in his reply, contrasts the shamefaced and uncertain attribution of miraculous powers to Apollonius by Philostratus with the triumphant certainty of the Christian writers. The Apollonius of tradition is too wonderful for a man and not miraculous enough for a god, he says. There is undoubtedly a great

difference between the simple faith with which the miracles of the New Testament are related and the rationalizing hesitation with which Philostratus half affirms and half denies the marvels attributed to his hero. But in the face of the vast body of criticism in our day which rejects the *surmaturel particulier* everywhere alike, it is perhaps profitable to dwell rather on a more important distinction between the gospel of Matthew and that of Philostratus. Otherwise we shall be left to explain the greatest historical problem of the empire, the cause of the triumph of Christianity over Judaism, Neo-platonism, and the religion of Mithras, by the mechanical and external methods of Gibbon, or to regard it, with Mr. Tredwell, as an inexplicable victory of the powers of darkness over that "Stoic philosophy" which for him includes all the good that Christianity has not extinguished. The distinction of which we speak has already been indicated. It is to be sought not in the more or less of miracle or of its attestation. Every creed of the time offered miracles which, whatever their basis in fact, were sufficiently well attested for the credulous populace of the empire. It does not lie in the abstract moral content of the doctrine. A little ingenuity would gather from the writings of the rhetoricians of the time a florilegia of Platonizing ethical sayings which, as abstract principles, would not differ essentially from the highest formulas of New Testament morality. The difference lies deeper: in the unity, simplicity and unaffectedness of the character of Jesus, in the incomparable freshness, beauty and directness of the utterances treasured up and recorded by his disciples. *Cum duo dicunt idem non est idem.* High moral principles in the mouth of an itinerant lecturer, interspersed with antiquarian and philosophic disquisitions and set off with all the outworn graces and allurements of a rhetoric in its dotage, are one thing; and the fresh and lovely utterance of the same truths direct from the heart of a teacher of unmatched beauty and harmony of life, unweighted by any sophisticated consciousness of effete literary traditions, are another and very different thing. There is a difference here past the finding out of philosophy, or rather a difference which a superficial and acrid philosophy overlooks just because it makes abstraction of all that really moves the hearts and souls of men. It was the Sermon on the Mount and the beauty and unity of Jesus's life that in the course of the second and third centuries gradually drew over to Christianity most of the stronger and more earnest moral natures of the time, and so, since morality is of the nature of things, assured its ultimate triumph. All the rest—miracles, apologies and martyrdoms, the subtleties of metaphysical Greeks, the decrees of church councils, the patronage, or persecu-

tions of emperors—all the causes on which the philosophic or scientific historian loves to dwell, were mere machinery.

PAUL SHOREY.

#### THE RUSSIAN STORM-CLOUD.\*

The latest utterances of Stepniak, as they reach us in the series of papers grouped under the title of "The Russian Storm-Cloud," are more calm and subdued than is usual with this fervid apostle of the Nihilists. It was his aim in these dissertations to put a strong bridle on his tongue, to maintain a dispassionate manner, and speak of what he knew in place of what he thought. "I have done my best," he declares in the preamble, "to make it [his speech] as objective as possible, describing our country rather than advocating any opinion, exposing facts which might enable the reader to draw his conclusions instead of forcing on him my own." His "best" has proved good indeed; for he has exhibited a large power of self-control, discussing questions which affect him most vitally, in a temperate and deliberate tone which commands respect and appeals to the reason.

His discourse is instructive; it helps us to a clearer understanding of the internal condition of the great Muscovite empire; yet when it is ended, the problem with which the Nihilists are struggling remains still inexplicable. Given, a nation embracing over a hundred millions of people, of whom more than eighty-two millions are peasants, illiterate, bigoted, obstinate, stolid, petrified with the apathy of oriental races; with a small but ignorant and corrupt middle-class composed of merchants, enriched burghers, country usurers and tavern-keepers; with a profligate and equally corrupt aristocracy, consisting exclusively of civil and military officials; and over all, an autocrat who is supposed to be the sole and absolute dictator of the laws under which his subjects exist,—and how, with such elements, is a satisfactory measure of liberty to be infused into the institutions of the state? how is the dream of the Nihilists—a republic like that of the United States—to be accomplished? Are there patriots and statesmen in Russia equal to the herculean task? Are there sage and clear-sighted men in other countries, with freer view and wider experience, who can divine how this difficult question, interposed in our nineteenth century civilization, may be rightly and effectually settled?

In the first chapters of Stepniak's essay he professes to deal with the contending princi-

\*THE RUSSIAN STORM-CLOUD; or, Russia in her Relation to Neighboring Countries. By Stepniak, author of "Russia Under the Tsars," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ples of modern Russia—Liberty and Despotism—as they affect the safety and welfare of the neighboring European states. In defining the demands of the Nihilists he denies that they are merely destructionists, that they rejoice in deeds of violence or desire the abolition of political and social order. “By our general convictions,” he says, quoting from a manifesto published by his party, “we are socialists and democrats,” desiring, in a word, only that degree of freedom which is accorded the citizens of a republic or a constitutional monarchy, and which affords them the means of a peaceful and regular development. Further, he states:

“That the Nihilists are Atheists, is quite true; but to say that they are striving to destroy religion, is quite false. First, among the instructed classes of every description, which until now have furnished the largest contingent of revolutionists, there is nothing left to destroy; because among our educated classes Atheism is as general a doctrine as Christianity is in England. It is the national religion of our educated classes, and as such it has already had time to acquire the state of happy indifference which, according to Thomas Buckle’s opinion, is the best guarantee of religious tolerance. In this particular, Russia differs greatly from all European countries, France and Italy included. I will not dwell on this peculiarity, due to the history and present character of our Church. I simply state an undeniable fact.”

Stepniak here speaks, it will be seen, solely of the educated classes. The peasants as a whole attend strictly to the outward ceremonials of the church, and believe implicitly in Christ, the Virgin Mary, and innumerable saints; albeit their religion is in its essence more heathenish than Christian. The secular priests, who administer the ordinary offices of the church, are an ignorant, oppressed, and despised class, enjoying neither esteem nor reverence as moral teachers and shepherds of the people. As yet, the Nihilists have gained few adherents among the peasantry, who are as a body blindly devoted to their great father, the Tzar. They are inaccessible to progressive ideas. “If you are a propagandist,” says Stepniak, “going among the peasants, do not follow the traditional precept of addressing new ideas to the new generations. You will be entirely disappointed and dispirited by their utter frivolity. You must win the ear of their elders, who in the villages seem to have engrossed the intellectual activity and the social instincts of the whole community.”

Among the workmen in the towns, who are drawn almost exclusively from the “Mirs” or agricultural communities, Nihilism has made some gains, but after incredible efforts. When first approached by the propagandists, as Stepniak relates, “they were so ignorant of politics that they could not conceive how the simple talking about the poverty of the peasants, the unjust distribution of taxes, and so forth, might be an object of importance in itself.

The propagandists, in order to facilitate the acquirement of social knowledge for their disciples, taught them to read. The workmen thought that we were simply good-hearted schoolmasters out of employment.” This was in St. Petersburg in 1871. But slowly the work has advanced. After the passage of eight or nine years, “the St. Petersburg workmen’s organization, known under the name of the Northern Workmen’s League, was composed of about 200 to 300 members, divided into fifteen to twenty groups, working in various quarters of the capital, having their regular secret meetings, their own finances, and their central governing committee to dispose of the material means and the *personnel* of the organization.”

It is the belief of Stepniak that the workmen of St. Petersburg are at present no less imbued with revolutionary ideas than the youth of the educated classes, and that in the large towns of Southern and Western Russia the seed of disaffection is sufficiently diffused to render them very “unsafe” to the government. Nevertheless, the conditions of a purely civil revolution are hopeless. The cities, where alone the revolutionary spirit has opportunity for expansion, contain but a moiety of the population of Russia. There are only thirteen towns in the whole empire in which the inhabitants number over 100,000. Paris includes within its limits one-seventeenth of the population of France; whereas St. Petersburg contains less than one-hundredth part of the people of Russia. In St. Petersburg, too, there are, as Stepniak states, “two soldiers for every workman; and in the case of the prolongation of street-fighting for a few days there would be twice as many. . . . The only insurrection having a chance of success in Russia is that which combines the advantages of surprise with energy; an insurrection which paralyzes the whole governmental machinery by striking from within, while, in the meantime, other forces are attacking it from without.”

The liberal movement, according to Stepniak, has made rapid progress in the ranks of the army. In 1881–82, about two hundred military officers were placed under arrest, and traces of conspiracy were discovered in fourteen of the great military centres of the empire. It was proved, by judicial inquiry, that an organization for overthrowing the autocracy united the army and navy, having its seat in St. Petersburg, and numbering among its active members officers of the garrison of the capital and of the navy of Cronstadt.

The emancipation act, planned by Alexander II. for the good of his people, has involved landholders and peasants in a common ruin. The former, incapable of industry, thrift, and careful management, have already been forced

to give up one-fourth of their estates; while another fourth has been mortgaged to the territorial banks.

"The careful statistical inquiries of the Moscow Zemstvo have startled all Russia, showing that in this province, possessing so enormous a market as the old capital, the estates of the landed gentry are in total ruin; the area of cultivated land is diminished to four-fifths, sometimes to one-quarter of its former amount. In many districts there is no culture at all. The forests are wasted; even dairy farming, so profitable near the great towns, is in a most dejected state. Voices coming from all parts of the vast empire are repeating the same sad dirge. 'The land yields nothing,' is the general outcry of the nobility; and they rush from the country to the towns in quest of some employment in the state service or liberal professions, leaving the land either uncultivated or abandoning it to the wasteful cultivation of cottiers, or selling it to new men—some wealthy tavern-keeper or former manager of serfs—who are more fitted for the new mode of carrying on business in the villages."

The peasantry, on the other hand, are being reduced to penury and starvation by a system of exorbitant taxation.

"They are the chief, not to say the sole, taxpayers, as they have been before, and will be in the future, as long as the autocracy exists. Of the total budget of the state, the peasants, possessing only 30 per cent. of the cultivable soil, pay no less than 83 per cent., leaving to landowners and capitalists, having twice as much landed property and five times as much capital, only 17 per cent. . . . Mr. One, one of our best authorities on economical questions, has made the stirring discovery that the average consumption of bread, which is the almost exclusive food of our peasantry, has diminished during the years 1861-79 at about 14 per cent."

A report on the sanitary condition of Russia, read before a society of Russian surgeons, calling attention to the enormous mortality among the people, "surpassing normally what in other countries is considered the precursor of epidemic disease," pointed out the fact that

"In England, when the death-rate approaches 23 in 1,000, a regular inquiry and sanitation of the district is prescribed by law, the case being recognized as an abnormal one. In Russia the death-rate per 1,000 was above 31, sometimes as high as 35. And the first cause of this frightful mortality is stated simply and eloquently to be *deficiency of food (bread)*.—*Novosty*, 17th (30th) December, 1885."

Even the Russian *moujik* can be roused from the spell of patient endurance and dense stolidity which centuries of servitude have imposed on him, and here and there the ominous murmur of peasant insurrections suggests the desperate part he may yet take in the upheaval of the government. The Nihilists are few in number, and realize the forlorn prospect of their unaided endeavors. The average life of each outlaw, or "illegal man," as Stepniak names the members of the fraternity, is limited to two years. He knows from the outset that he is doomed to punishment and death. "That is a consideration that does not weigh with

him for a moment. . . . He is only concerned to crowd into the brief term of life allotted to him the greatest possible number of services to the cause of liberty and of injuries to the common enemy." He counts on the sympathy of the intelligent class who expect in time to become an insurrectionary force, and meanwhile have "no disposition to be squeamish about the means resorted to by the more desperate spirits; the inequality of the forces pitted one against the other is so well appreciated—the wrongs, the griefs, the outrages, are so intimately felt—that everything is justified, everything applauded, provided the blow strikes to the heart of the enemy, and the serpent that strangles the whole nation is made to writhe." He counts likewise, in case the crisis is delayed, upon the assistance of the peasantry, when, goaded by famine, they rise against their oppressors in a passion of wild and relentless fury.

Stepniak invokes the interest of Western Europe in the success of the Nihilist cause, by depicting the favorable influences which a constitutional monarchy or a republic in Russia will have upon the adjoining nations.

"The transformation of the Northern Colossus from a gloomy centralized despotism into a vast union of self-governing states and provinces, the only form into which a free Russia can mold itself, will drive into a liberal evolution the whole of Central Europe. In Austria first, which otherwise will be unable to withstand for a year the great attractions of a free Russian federation on the masses of her Slavonic population; in Germany next, Prussian despotism will be unable to keep its hold, surrounded as it will be on all sides by free states. With it will fall the reign of brutality, encroachments, and, perhaps, the unendurable military terror now crushing and ruining all continental Europe."

The prophecy is a glad one. All liberty-loving people must desire its fulfillment; but in the light of the revelations which Stepniak has made with evident authenticity, we repeat the question, with increased perplexity: when and by what agencies shall the mediæval autocracy of Russia be resolved into a liberal and benign government framed in accord with the motives and tendencies of our age?

In the chapter on "The Russian Army and its Commissariat," Stepniak unfolds a hideous tale of the malversations habitually practised by army contractors and sustained by military officials of every grade. The army service is honeycombed with corruption, and any attempt by an honest man to correct the evil simply brings down a sure retribution upon his own head. The courage, the docility, the patience and the fortitude of the Russian character are wonderfully illustrated in these circumstances; for the Russian soldiery, despite the frightful abuses heaped on them by their superiors, have earned the repute of being among the bravest and stanchest troops in the world.

Stepniak discredits the notion which terrorizes the English mind, that Russia cherishes acquisitive designs regarding India. He understands too well the reasons which have forced her to extend her boundaries eastward, and bring under rigid subjection the fierce and lawless tribes creating perpetual warfare along her borders. In treating of "Young Poland and Russian Revolution," he advances the opinion that should the autocracy of Russia give place to a liberal government, Poland would not care to secede from the Empire.

"The reason is as simple as it is conclusive. In our times of great manufacturing industries and coming social changes, economical considerations weigh enormously in the political scale. . . . This small country (Poland) stands now at the head of our industries, which afford it a vast, we may say an unbounded, market for its products. A wise nation will think twice before forsaking this advantage for the mere pleasure of having a king or a president of its own. And the perfect mutual advantage between the most advanced political parties of both countries indicates that the time is close at hand when the old barrier of hatred dividing both nations will give place to a better feeling."

In conclusion, Stepniak portrays the slow but sure approach of a revolt of the rural and the urban population, which shall effect such wholesome changes in the political condition of Russia as the revolution of 1789-93 has produced in France. His exposition is interesting. But the tissue of facts relating to the moral as well as political condition of the empire, which he brings to our consideration, discourages every hope of an immediate or extensive reform in the administration. There must be an infusion of integrity into the character of the Russian people, before any substantial amelioration of their circumstances can be established. A change must be wrought, amounting to a regeneration of the race, and along with this a lifting of the nation to the plane of common intelligence, ere it is fit for the trusts and the responsibilities of self-government. Such transformations are the outgrowth of ages; and it is not yet two hundred years since Peter the Great transferred his capital to the *Nova*, that he might let in the light of European civilization upon his barbaric dominions.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

#### A LANDMARK IN GEOLOGIC SCIENCE.\*

The distinguished professor of geology in Oxford University has given us the first volume of a treatise which, like Lyell's "Principles," will constitute a landmark in the progress of the science. Less of a scientific traveller than Lyell, Professor Prestwich has for many

\*GEOLOGY, Chemical, Physical, and Stratigraphical. By Joseph Prestwich, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. In two volumes. Vol. I., Chemical and Physical. New York: Macmillan & Co.

years been known as an investigator of wide observation, and has long held a prominent position among English geologists. Indeed, it is more than fifty years since his earliest investigations were given to the world, and he has well been characterized as "the Nestor of British Geology." He has held the chair of Geology at Oxford since 1874, being the successor of the world-renowned Professor Phillips, himself the author of a general work which, after the lapse of a third of a century, has been deemed still worthy of a recent new edition.

This manual of Professor Prestwich is the fruitage of a life of original investigation and many years of experience as instructor. No one can turn over its pages without being impressed by the conviction that the author has followed no master. His method is distinctly his own, and his matter to a large extent has been supplied from the stores of his own observation and reflection. Though a veteran in the field, he is not the *fossil* which we find in some aged German professors who have continued in the avocation of authorship. He is conversant with the new masters as well as the old, though in a few instances we think he betrays a partiality for his old and familiar friends. He has availed himself of the important results of the celebrated Challenger Expedition, and has drawn freely from the United States Government reports, and from the Arctic travels of Dr. Kane. Some of his most striking illustrations are from American sources. The work is illustrated by 218 wood-cuts in the text, and six folded illustrations. The latter include a geological map of the world reduced from the large map of Professor Jules Marcon, revised and with additions. Also a map of active and more recently extinct volcanoes, from Darwin, Mallet, and others; and of the areas affected by earthquake shocks, reduced, with alterations, from Mallet's map. Also a map of the coral islands and great coral reefs, areas of elevation and subsidence, the chief ocean currents and isothermal lines for both hemispheres—all from recent and best sources.

As the reader may desire some more precise intimation of the nature and range of subjects embraced in the present volume, we state that the author, after a chapter on the object and methods of geology, treats of the constituents of the earth's crust, the composition and classification of rocks, and results of the decomposition of the igneous and metamorphic rocks. The course of the discussion of physical and dynamical data is here interrupted, to note the place and range of past life on the earth. Sedimentation and erosion are treated in three chapters, and the agency of water and ice in three. Volcanoes and earthquakes are discussed with a masterly originality, and here the author introduces the theory first broached by him at the York meeting of the British Association,

and more recently elaborated before the Royal Society. Coral islands are duly discussed, and disturbances of strata are treated in two chapters. This subject leads to the consideration of mountains and of metalliferous deposits. Igneous rocks and metamorphism form the themes of the last five chapters.

The point of view from which geological history is considered by the author may be best indicated by a few passages from the preface:

"The fundamental question of *time* and *force* has given rise to two schools, one of which adopts uniformity of action in all time—while the other considers that the physical forces were more active and energetic in geological periods than at present. On the continent and in America, the latter view prevails; but in this country the theory of uniformity has been more generally held and taught. To this theory I have always seen very grave objections; so . . . I felt I should be supplying a want, by placing before the student the views of a school which, until of late, has hardly had its exponent in English text-books. The eloquence and ability with which Uniformitarianism has been advocated, furthered by the palpable objections to the extreme views held by some eminent geologists of the other school, led in England to its very wide acceptance. But it must be borne in mind that uniformitarian doctrines have probably been carried further by his followers than by their distinguished advocate Sir Charles Lyell, and also, that the doctrine of Non-uniformity must not be confounded with a blind reliance on catastrophes; nor does it, as might be supposed from the tone of some of its opponents, involve any questions respecting uniformity of law, but only those respecting uniformity of action."

The author appears to hold to the golden mean between extreme Catastrophism as taught by Cuvier and the elder Agassiz, and stereotyped Uniformitarianism, carried too far, undoubtedly, by Lyell, but pushed to absurd limits by certain dabsters who considered that view the strongest support of the theory of evolution in the inorganic realm.

It is cheering to find the public interest in geological science such as to justify the publication of a second great English manual within a brief period. Geikie's treatise in Great Britain, Dana's "Manual" in America, Credner's *Elemente der Geologie* in Germany, and de Lapparent's *Traite de la Géologie* in France—all recent or in recent editions—might seem to occupy the field; but Prestwich's bears so much the impress of another personality and another method, that no one can read its pages without feeling that the demand for it was real. It is a work to be commended not only to intelligent novices but to well-read experts. It is not suited, however, to serve as a text-book in American colleges in the study of the elements, which, unfortunately, mark the limits of geological study in the vast majority of cases. For this purpose it is no more appro-

priate than the encyclopædic treatises just mentioned. But for advanced study, it forms an admirable text-book. For elementary work of collegiate grade, no fully satisfactory text-book or guide exists as yet in America. We have a considerable number of books on the one hand which are too meagre, and the great manuals, on the other hand, which are too copious. Here is a field to be occupied.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

#### RECENT FICTION.\*

The writing of a novel at the present day is mainly a matter of the construction of an ingenious plot and the management of clever conversations. Through the brilliant verbal passages-at-arms in which the various personages of such a work engage, we look in vain for indications of any real conception of character; while the various and intricate situations, ignorant of all deeper purpose, act only as stimulants to the jaded sense. Each year brings its hundreds of volumes of which no more than this may be said. And the same round of relations, outlined with the same affectations of description and of speech, enforces the still unheeded lesson that for the literature of mediocrity there is indeed nothing new under the sun. We have gone very far in nicety of expression, but it can profit little if there is nothing to be expressed, if insight and the power of building up in the organic fashion have failed to make their contribution to the

\* WHOM GOD HATH JOINED. By Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A VICTORIOUS DEFEAT. By Wolcott Balestier. New York: Harper & Brothers.

EAST ANGELS. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. New York: Harper & Brothers.

CHILDREN OF THE EARTH. By Annie Robertson Macfarlane. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

FELLOW TRAVELLERS: a Story. By Edward Fuller. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

LIVING OR DEAD. By Hugh Conway. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

COURT ROYAL. By S. Baring-Gould. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE MARK OF CAIN. By Andrew Lang. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE. By Thomas Hardy. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE WIND OF DESTINY. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MIDGE. By H. C. Bunner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. DESMOND, U. S. A. By John Coulter. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A VITAL QUESTION; or, What is to be done? By Nikolai G. Tchernulshesky. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole and S. S. Skidelsky. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE KING'S TREASURE HOUSE. A Romance of Ancient Egypt. By Wilhelm Walloth. From the German, by Mary J. Safford. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

ALLETTE (LA MORTE). By Octave Feuillet. Translated from the French by J. Henry Hager. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

work. Even the novel of tendency, as the Germans call it, is better worth having than the average contemporary fiction. Although between it and genuine art there is still a great gulf fixed, it has at least the merit of seriousness, and an aim more akin to the creative than is that of the every-day novelist's work.

The novel to which we wish first to call attention impels these observations, however, rather by contrast than by example. "Whom God Hath Joined" is a work by which our popular purveyors of fiction might profit in several respects. It has no plot worth speaking of, and will probably be voted "slow" by the public which systematically reads all the new novels. Neither the conversations which it contains nor the matter which introduces them can be called clever; in fact, the author seems to have carefully avoided making them so. But the principal characters appear with great distinctness; and they play the part, not of puppets nor of mouth-pieces, but of living and soul-possessing examples of humanity, while the language in which their lives are set forth is as admirable in its firmness and precision as in its freedom from any sort of affectation. The book is chiefly interesting as a psychological study. Religious discussion is not the most promising material for a novel, but it is the chief element in the composition of this one. The narrow religious life of a generation ago, as exhibited in a small Eastern city, and the spiritual growth of an exceptionally precocious child, instinctively reaching out for clearer air and a wider view, form its theme. Such a study of the influence of instinct in shaping a life presents great difficulties and makes unusual demands upon the sympathies and the knowledge of a writer. It is much easier to trace the development of a nature fitted for the environment which circumstances have provided than of one which has to grope about to find the conditions needed for its healthy expansion. Mrs. Martin has dealt very successfully with this difficult task. She has subtly analyzed the processes of growth, whereby the child of her imagination rises, in womanhood, to the spiritual level which her nature demands. In this particular case, the level is found in the religion of the Roman Catholic church, whose historical continuity and impressive dignity of organization satisfy the cravings of a nature which is cramped upon the plane of the "jarring sects" of Protestantism. It is evident that the author would have this solution of the problem to be the true one and applicable in all cases. Those who can see in this particular instance only a case of arrested development, or even of retrogression, can still hardly refuse to admit the force with which the case is presented from the author's standpoint. Of the story proper, little need be said, as it is devised solely for

the illustration of the central idea. Its descriptive and dramatic passages are remarkably good. The dramatic force appearing near the close makes one wish that the writer could have found some means of displaying it at an earlier stage. That it is not thus displayed is one of many indications of the exercise of a rare restraint upon her part. The earnestness of this book makes it more acceptable, in spite of its rather tedious religious discussions, than any of the host of trifling fictions that amuse for an hour and are forgotten.

The prominence of the religious motive, together with a number of other circumstances, makes this book strongly suggestive of another recent novel. "A Victorious Defeat" bears the name of Wolcott Balestier as its author, and is, like the work just now under discussion, the story of a young girl whose healthy nature outgrows the narrow and unwholesome religious environment of the community in which her early years are passed. The general resemblance, however, is not carried into detail. The community here in question is one of the Moravian villages of Pennsylvania, and the early part of the present century is the time of action. Here the love story is the principal thing, and not, as in Mrs. Martin's novel, merely an illustration of the religious argument. The literary faculty is not wanting in this author, but the only features of his work which make anything like a permanent impression are those which concern the peculiarities of the Moravian belief. He has given sympathetic study to this variety of religious organization, and his account of practices so singular and so unfamiliar derives an interest from the very novelty of their subject-matter.

Miss Woolson began the serial publication of "East Angels" a long time ago, and the readers of Harper's Magazine came, after a year or two, to regard the regular instalment of that story as one of the institutions of the periodical. Now that it is completed, and the publishers have issued it in book form, the portentous size of the story appears clearly, in spite of all devices of thin paper, narrow margin and compressed typography. Its excessive length is its greatest fault, for Miss Woolson has a fine literary faculty, but she is not one of the few writers who can be lengthy without being wearisome. If "East Angels" were reduced to about one-third of its present size it would deserve high praise, for it is based upon a powerful conception of the old antithesis of love and duty. This strong tale "of love that never found his earthly close" ought not to have been weakened by such diffuseness of workmanship. Far more than is necessary is made of the minor characters, and the author allows herself all sorts of irrelevantancies for their own sake. Her attempt to portray a "child of nature" is more successful than



that of Mr. Grant Allen, although there are times when Miss Woolson's Garda reminds us not a little of Mr. Allen's Maimie. Incidentally, the book gives a fine and trustworthy picture of Florida, where its scene is laid.

To the class of clever, carefully constructed novels, which interest for an hour and are forgotten, belongs the work of Annie Robertson Macfarlane entitled "Children of the Earth." The title does not seem to have much special fitness, although it will do as well as any other. As it has already been given to the famous novel of Paul Heyse, it would perhaps have been better to find another name for the present work. So far as it has any significance at all, it seems to enter a claim upon the indulgence of the reader for the common frailties of humanity, and its characters are, as we should expect them to be, erring, suffering men and women, caught in "the world's great snare," living out imperfect lives to such commonplace tragedy of consummation as falls to the most of mankind. One of them—the heroine—has about her story some faint suggestion of that ideal solution of the difficult problem of existence which finds solace in beneficent labor for the common good; a far-off echo of the solution put forward by the wisest spirit of this century in the second part of his "Faust." The story is told without affectation, and with admirable taste and condensation. It is a creditable production because it is simple, and because it accomplishes its unpretending purpose.

"Fellow Travellers" is strictly a summer story, and a very commonplace one at that. In it some uninteresting people from Salem spend the summer at Posett, which seems to be a seaport town. There are two main episodes, that of the young man who marries the girl whose own antecedents are questionable and whose father's wealth is unquestionably ill-gotten, and that of the unnaturally protracted quarrel between two other characters of unlike sex. The writer, whose name appears as Edward Fuller, does not seem to have any of the qualifications of a novelist, and would act wisely in leaving the composition of fiction to those who have some equipment for the work.

"Living or Dead" is the not inappropriate title of the latest production of the posthumous activity of Hugh Conway. Since the author has become a disembodied spirit, new stories have flowed with unflinching regularity from his ghostly pen, and his works now number eight volumes, only three of which were published when he still walked the earth. What is even more singular is that they improve in quality as the years go by, for the one whose title has just been mentioned is in many respects the best of them all. This, of course, is asserting very little of the absolute value of these ingenious productions, but the

present story, which turns upon the familiar device of the villain in "Much Ado About Nothing," is an example of skilful instruction and straightforward narrative, and for these qualities we will not grudge it a word of commendation.

The latest production of that persistent *littérateur*, Mr. S. Baring-Gould, is a novel entitled "Court Royal." We cannot find anything to say in its favor. Its plot is a tissue of wild absurdities. It is without literary form, and void of everything but ingenuity. It is difficult to see how a reader can have the patience to go through with it, and it is simply impossible to understand how any one could have had the patience to write it. The story suggests a poor specimen of Wilkie Collins, without having even the slender merits exhibited by the sensational stories of that popular writer.

Who would have thought that Mr. Andrew Lang, with his exquisite poetical and literary talent, and with his tastes for Greek idyls and old French ballads and comparative mythology—who would have thought that he would be the next one to write a novel of ingenious villainy after the most approved French and English models? Whenever a man who counts his thousands of admirers for successes in other fields turns to that of fiction,—and what writer does not, at some time of his life, nowadays?—his friends approach the new work with a good deal of hesitancy. In Mr. Lang's case, apprehensions are quickly dispersed, however, for it is evident from the first chapter that his story is going to be enjoyable. "The Mark of Cain" is not a triumph of realism, it is not a piece of masterly psychological analysis, it does not even appear to have any serious purpose, but it is a capitally told story which offers to the multitude all the excitement they have a right to crave, and to the smaller circle of persons of discernment a special stimulus is given by its marked literary and scholarly flavor.

Mr. Thomas Hardy comes near to being the first English novelist now living. His work is of the most careful sort, and the acuteness of his observation of life deserves unstinted praise. His realism is uncompromising, but realism has the upper hand in literature just at present. Yet there are distinctions that must not be allowed to slip out of sight. English provincial life is the field which Mr. Hardy has made peculiarly his own, and to which he has applied his photographic methods. Now in the artistic treatment of this very class of subjects we fortunately have a standard whereby the shortcomings of Mr. Hardy's work may be exactly measured. Those "Scenes of Clerical Life" whose extraordinary merit has been somewhat obscured by the later and more brilliant productions of their author

show, if they show anything, that genius can invest the humblest of persons, and those most closely circumscribed in the spheres of their activity, with a poetry and a pathos of the highest order. Mr. Hardy does nothing like this; he seems indeed to have no idea that it can be expected of him. His characters, and the situations in which he contrives to get them, excite the curiosity but rarely the sympathy of the reader. The lack of insight which calls for this criticism is a grave defect, and one which we do not willingly see in so exceptionally talented a writer. His characters, moreover, are little more than curiosities. They say and do such remarkable things that in spite of the realistic descriptions of their surroundings they are themselves essentially unreal. Mr. Hardy's sense of humor and his talent for the perverse construction of plots run away with what should be his better judgment. Such a plot as he delights in reminds one of nothing so much as of a fox engaged in escaping its pursuers. In this case the readers are the pursuers, and the fox that turns and doubles and tries to throw them off the scent is the secret of the plot. These devices are, we submit, unworthy of anything higher than the Hugh Conway type of novel. "The Mayor of Casterbridge" adds another to the list of stories in which the author has illustrated these peculiarities. Its details give delight, but no satisfaction is derivable from its whole. And there is no poetic or other justice in such an accumulation of miseries upon the only character who at all awakens our sympathies or shows himself capable of anything like heroism, great though his faults; while merit so negative as to border upon meanness prospers and is praised of men.

Turning now from the English novelist whose work is so perversely powerful, to his American namesake—Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy—we come to the most satisfactory piece of fiction that the season has brought forth. We can hardly say that "The Wind of Destiny" is a surprise, for all readers of "But Yet a Woman" know about what may be expected from its author's hands. We have in this novel the same chastened and poetic style, the same careful choice of incident, and the same concentration of emotion, that characterize its predecessors; and the characters are drawn for us in the same delicate purity of outline. Yet altogether, it does not seem quite the equal of the earlier work: it has less of substance, less of passion. Mr. Hardy's first novel was so evidently the product of long reflection and arduous toil, and it exhibited such a maturity of power, that it is not strange if his second one fall a little below the high standard of the other, which was in no ordinary sense a first effort, and in whose pages the struggles of the beginner left no trace.

Nevertheless, "The Wind of Destiny" is a very notable book on its own account, and it is made still more notable by its absolute divergence from the current popular methods in fiction. The master-workman in literature is known by his economy of words, which are its material. He rejects the easy methods of the photographic realism which tries to parade as literature, and applies himself to the more difficult task of idealization. He knows that for the expression of each thought and each relation there is one, and only one, fitting form of speech, and he sets out in resolute search of it. Mr. Hardy comes very near to being a master-workman. Every one of his works has a definite purpose and a telling effect. There is more "literature" in one of his pages than in a chapter by Mr. Howells or a volume by Mr. Crawford. He has now given America two of her very best novels. Nothing done by his contemporaries is likely to be longer remembered.

Mr. Bunner has found the material for his story "Midge" in the French quarter of New York City, and handles it with evident familiarity. A girl left an orphan at the age of twelve by parents of bohemian life; a bachelor of forty, once an officer in the army and now a physician, who takes the child under his guardianship and provides for her; and a young man who appears conveniently upon the scene some years later, when the child has grown to be a very attractive young lady and when her guardian discovers that he himself is in love with her; these are the elements of character which enter into Mr. Bunner's charming novel. It is simple and skilfully wrought, with here and there a bit of such humor as we should expect from the editor of "Puck," and now and then such a poetic touch as the author of "Airs from Arcady" would be expected to give it.

Life at one of our military stations could hardly be expected to furnish the material for a very thrilling narrative, and so Mr. John Coulter has not attempted to provide anything of the sort in his story called "Mr. Desmond, U. S. A." What he has done has been to give, in the form of an unpretending story, a faithful picture of the rather prosaic life and surroundings of one of our Western army posts. The military element is of so small consequence in American society that little is written about it and few have clear ideas concerning it. The popularity of Mrs. Custer's sketches would seem to indicate some considerable degree of curiosity upon the subject, and this Mr. Coulter's book will help to satisfy.

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, the translator of Tolstoy's "Anna Karénina," has prepared, together with a gentleman bearing the suspiciously Slavonic name of S. S. Skidelsky, an English version of the most famous work of

the celebrated Tchernuishevsky. The work almost defies classification; but it has something of the form of a novel, and may be treated as such, due regard being had to its character as a social tract and to its thinly disguised presentation of several actual Russians now living. "A Vital Question"—for that is the title given to the translation—has little of the attractiveness of a work of fiction, and the medium of fiction is only chosen in order the more effectively to promulgate the theories of social relations to which the author has literally devoted his life. Industrial co-operation, the intellectual and social advancement of woman, and a greater freedom in the relations between the sexes, are the prominent ideas which receive expression in this singular book. Regarded from the artistic standpoint, it has no form or unity whatever; it is absolutely chaotic in its absence of plan or construction. It derives its interest mainly from the sincerity of the author's purpose, and from his strong personality. Tchernuishevsky is one of the most conspicuous victims of that barbarous absolutism which makes the Russia of to-day, as represented by its government, a standing disgrace to civilization, and almost justifies the excesses of Nihilism. He is one of those thinking men who are always dangerous to despotic governments, and he has been persecuted with a peculiar ferocity, from the time when his writings began to exert a marked influence upon the growth of liberal thought in Russia. Imprisonment, labor in the mines, and life at Yakutsk have done their work upon him, and he is now graciously permitted to live, a mental and physical wreck, under police surveillance at Astrakhan. Mr. Edmund Noble visited him there three years ago, and has introduced an account of him into the work entitled "The Russian Revolt." The book which we are now considering was written in prison, and first published in a periodical. It soon attracted the notice of the censorship, and was promptly prohibited. But the prohibition did not check its circulation, and it still exerted, and continues to exert, an immense influence. The translators claim that their work has been done with great care. Concerning this claim, we have these remarks to make: The text contains a plentiful and quite unnecessary sprinkling of Russian expressions, and has no pretense of style. Tchernuishevsky is essentially a man of the people, and his own language is colloquial and intensely idiomatic. But we should say that the translators, in attempting to reproduce this idiomatic character, had overdone the thing, as they make use of the most singular words and combination of words, and even of slang expressions. We have, moreover, a right to be very suspicious of a translation of which confession is made that in one of the scenes

the character of a principal actor "has been slightly mended, better to suit the American ideal of man." A liberty of this sort is absolutely unjustifiable. The school of critics which lays down the commandment "Thou shalt not commit translations" are certainly warranted in the procedure where such a violation of the rights of readers is concerned.

Two other and less important translations claim our attention. "The King's Treasure House" is from the German of William Walloth, and is an Egyptian romance in the approved Ebersian manner. It is a story of love and intrigue, worked out with less erudition than the author's prototype usually displays (which is perhaps an advantage), and with marked artistic feeling. We feel in its pages the glow as well as the stateliness of the ancient Egyptian life, as displayed to the vision of a writer of strong romantic propensities. He is more successful with the general picture than with the characters, who are made up of curiously conflicting elements.

The translation of M. Octave Feuillet's "La Morte," which is before us, is rather less satisfactory than the average piece of translation; which amounts to saying that it is very poor indeed. The book itself gives another illustration of talent, or possibly genius, perversely intent upon a didactic aim. The story is a simple one. An amiable nobleman, who is essentially a child of the present age both in his love of excitement and in his freedom from superstition, marries Aliette, a young girl of strangely religious nature who has been reared in the seclusion of provincial life among the associations and the memories of the past. She hopes by her love to reclaim him to the faith which is so large an element in her own life; and he, in turn, imagines that she will learn to take complacently the world of to-day, as yet unknown to her, and live happily in it. Both hopes are doomed to disappointment, and the gulf between their natures widens instead of closing. Love, however, remains between them as strong as ever, until the appearance upon the scene of the woman who is contrasted with Aliette, and whose character the story is really designed to display. This woman is young and beautiful, and she is also a "child of nature." In other words, she has been brought up without having any of the conventional beliefs and prejudices of the age imposed upon her. Unrestrained by foolish scruples, she wins the love of the nobleman, deftly poisons Aliette, whom she finds to be an obstacle to her ambition, and marries the husband. He discovers the crime long afterwards, when the subsequent conduct of his wife has prepared him to learn of it without great surprise, and he has the added grief of knowing that Aliette must have died believing him to be accessory to her murder. The

story is interesting for two reasons, of which the first is that it reflects a sentiment very common among cultivated Frenchmen, and which is responsible for some peculiarities of the French social organization. The idea that religious belief, although by no means to be supported upon intellectual grounds, is somehow a graceful thing for a woman to have, has given rise to that anomalous condition of things whereby in France the most widespread unbelief is brought face to face with intense faith and narrow clericalism. Men who are free themselves encourage their wives to remain in intellectual bondage, and the problem is handed down unsolved to another generation. The other reason for which this story interests us is that it reveals the author caught by one of the most widespread of fallacies. If he has sought to do anything in the story, it has been to inculcate the lesson that the actions of men and women are regulated by the external sanction; that an inner ethical sense has no power, unaided, to influence the conduct; that a removal of the restraints, the hopes and the fears, imposed by religious belief, is a removal of all that impels to nobility of life. The author would have us believe this woman to be criminal because she is irreligious; whereas he would come much nearer to the truth of human nature were he to transpose the cause and the effect, and recognize that character is a far deeper thing than belief, often fashioning it, but never fashioned by it.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

WE have received the lives of two English statesmen of great distinction—among the highest for ability, but whose reputation for integrity is not on a par with their genius: Shaftesbury and Bolingbroke. In neither case do we note any of that besetting sin of biographers, the disposition to whitewash a besmirched character. The two men are made to appear, not so bad perhaps as they have been sometimes represented, but certainly bad enough. Of these the worst and ablest was Bolingbroke, whose life is written by J. C. Collins and published by Harper & Bros. This essay (or rather collection of essays, which were originally published in the *Quarterly Review*) is in three parts: Political life of Lord Bolingbroke, Bolingbroke in Exile, and Literary life of Lord Bolingbroke. To these are appended an essay upon Voltaire in England, reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. H. D. Traill's "Shaftesbury" (Appleton) belongs to the series of "English Worthies," edited by Andrew Lang, in which volumes upon Darwin and Marlborough have already appeared. Lord Shaftesbury's career is certainly more open to excuse and justification than that of Lord Bolingbroke, and his biographer shows that, while far from an upright statesman, he yet by no means deserves the unmeasured cen-

sure he has received from Lord Macaulay and Lord Campbell. Each of these men had a character which, in spite of (perhaps we may say by reason of) its very faults, is singularly attractive to the student, and a career which is hardly second to any in interest. Each of these volumes is written in a forcible and graphic style, and embodies the results of careful study and equally sound historic judgment. While the traditional reputation of both is shown to be on the whole deserved, there is no wholesale and indiscriminating abuse, and the men appear before us with their human faults and foibles, and also their human excellences. Taken together, the two books contain a nearly continuous history of England from the Restoration to the accession of the House of Hanover.

THE well-known "Epochs" series of small histories, already three in number, have found a companion in the "Epochs of Church History," edited by Rev. Mandell Creighton and published by A. D. F. Randolph. The first volume is "The Reformation in England," by Rev. Geo. G. Perry. The point of view of this writer is sound and profitable. We have learned so much in late years of the discreditable side of this event—the licentiousness of Henry, the greed of his courtiers, the ambition of Cromwell, the subserviency of Cramer,—that it has almost seemed sometimes as if it were a thing to be ashamed of, in which the bad far outweighed the good. Mr. Perry does not try to apologize for these scandals; he mentions them, and in brief terms admits their truth. But they are a secondary concern with him. His aim is first of all to trace the underlying causes of the revolt against Rome, and to show the necessary nature of the revolution, which was sometimes helped and sometimes hindered by these accompanying abuses. It is easy to see that the causes, religious and social, which made the Reformation triumphant in half Europe, and almost triumphant in large communities of the other half, existed in full in England; and the historical student knows that in hardly any country was the temper of the people so well prepared for a change as here. This book will therefore accomplish a good purpose, if it directs attention to the English Reformation itself rather than to its incidents—an effect which could not be accomplished by indiscriminating apologists like Mr. Froude and Dr. Geikie.

"HABIT and its Importance in Education" is an essay on pedagogical psychology, translated from the German of Dr. Paul Radestock by Fannie A. Caspari, and published by D. C. Heath & Co. The philosophy of the book is well summarized in the introduction by Dr. G. Stanley Hall. Education as a science and teaching as a profession must be based upon psychology. Education is progressive habituation, and good habits are even more important than good principles. "What makes the novice a master is the power of the brain to lay up earlier stimuli in the form of dispositions." The little book is crammed with facts calculated to give the teacher a more living hold of the old truism that habit is the tap-root of the human tree: without it a man is but as sargasso or Dakota "tumble-weed." Many of the philosophical passages are so vague and blind as to render the book hardly suitable for summer reading, except as a sedative. The effort to assign a given meaning to certain sentences which might

be quoted is observed to have a narcotic effect, and may be prescribed with some confidence in cases of insomnia. As Dr. Hall vouches for the author's lucidity, this want of clearness must be laid at the translator's door. To be frank, it seems evident that the translation should be carefully revised. The following sentence, purporting to be by Goethe, is one of the mildest examples of the many with which something seems to be wrong: "Subjects give no ruler more attention than him who commands without setting the example himself." If Goethe wrote that, he was doing what some readers of this book (haply the reviewer himself) may be even now doing: nodding. Dr. Hall is undoubtedly right in deeming the book of considerable educational importance; and in the absence of a clearer translation, readers who manage to keep their wits about them through the abstract and argumentative portions will find the rest of the treatise amply instructive and suggestive.

EVERY attempt to explain and arrange the teachings of Delsarte is of interest to the student of expression. The latest effort is that of Prof. Moses True Brown, of the Boston School of Oratory, in a volume entitled "The Philosophy of Expression" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Mr. Brown says in his preface: "There is to-day no such body of systematized knowledge left by this great teacher, and open to the world, as, standing alone and without interpretation, merits the title of a philosophy of expression." The Professor's formulation of and deductions from the philosophy of Darwin and Mantegazza stand themselves occasionally in need of such interpretation. On careful reading, however, the drift of the thought is apparent. This book, read in connection with a recent one by Genevieve Stebbins, throws considerable light on the Delsarte teachings; but there is much still in the expounded system that is misty as well as mystic. Delsarte surely discovered the central truth of expression, and gives laws for the working from the centre out; but the development of his suggestive thoughts must wait for a master mind—a Darwin or a Spencer. The underlying principle of the Delsarte philosophy is, that the mental, moral and vital nature in man finds expression in the three modes of motion: motion to a centre, accentric; motion from a centre, eccentric; motion about a centre, concentric. The vital nature translates itself in eccentric motion; the mental, in accentric; the moral, in concentric. The practical working out of this law is clearly stated in Professor Brown's book. We would suggest to the student, uninitiated in the mysteries of Delsarte, that he should omit the first two chapters and read from the third on, skimming over the abstractions. He may then be encouraged to turn back and read the comprehensible parts of the philosophy. A very small portion of the book is original with its author. As a compilation from various excellent sources, it has its place and use.

THE few short essays which constitute the literary remains of Eleanor Putnam (Mrs. Arlo Bates) have been gathered by the loving hands of her husband into a little volume, named from the subject which they treated "Old Salem" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) They were contributed originally to the "Atlantic Monthly," where they attracted unusual attention by the quaint interest of their topics, the gentle humor shimmering over them, and the finish of their style. The author had a

fondness for detail and a talent for exact and picturesque description, reminding one of Hawthorne. Her writings are like pieces of mosaic, constructed of tiny odd bits, insignificant in themselves, but capable of marvellous effect when fitted together with purpose and skill. She had dwelt in old Salem in her youth, and the queer antiquated aspect of the town impressed itself indelibly on her memory. It had for her childish fancy the endless and mysterious charm of a wonderland; and in after years she was able to throw the same charm about it in her descriptions for the enjoyment of others. Death interrupted her plan of completing a series of papers which should restore the strange and unique forms of New England life which lingered remarkably in this locality, but are now fading away. The work which Mrs. Bates produced was of such fine quality, and possessed of so much historical value, that its sudden cutting short is to be sincerely regretted.

THE REV. OSCAR C. McCULLOCH, pastor of Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, has produced a hymn-book suited to the use of persons who prefer not to permit too wide a divergence in sense and taste between what they say and what they sing. These hymns are good to read and to know by heart, and those who lack the gift or the accomplishment of song will find here something that sings in the spirit and in the understanding. Collected by one who is a lover of poetry as well as a singer, these "Hymns of Faith and Hope" (Geo. H. Ellis, Boston) are genuine births of the emotions of which they treat. Respectable commonplace, pious languor, unctuous feebleness, glittering pretentiousness, vulgar triviality, such as jointly and severally pervade most hymn-books, shine here by their absence. The collection is characterized by its freshness as well as by its poetic quality; only the best pieces of the older authors being included, while the best authors of this century are more fully represented. The names of Samuel Johnson, Samuel Longfellow, John Bowring, Whittier, Keble, W. H. Furness, J. F. Clarke, occur perhaps as frequently as any; while those of Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Tennyson, C. Wordsworth, T. W. Higginson, C. T. Brooks, F. T. Palgrave, John Sterling, are also noticeable. Admirably selected Scripture passages for responsive reading are included.

A SERIES of pretty little books, happily planned and admirably executed, is that edited by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, with the general title "Through the Year with the Poets" (Lothrop). The plan is to present a collection of verse in celebration of the different months, each month having its own volume. The series has shown improvement as it progressed, and the latest volume, June, seems to us the best of all—as it should be for the month which is the crown of the year. Mr. Adams's selections cover a wide range of authors, over a hundred being represented in the 133 pages of verses. We find here many favorite passages from the older writers—Spenser, Herrick, Collins, Wordsworth, Bryant; while ample space is given to writers of our own day—Browning, and Marston, and Matthew Arnold, and Lowell, and Stoddard, and Hayne, and Gilder, and Edith Thomas. A number of American authors are represented by pieces written especially for this volume; the most noticeable being Dr. Powers's "The Tulip Tree in Blossom,"

a finely sympathetic treatment of a theme which we think is new in poetry. The volume for June is provided with a peculiarly dainty and winning cover.

A book of desultory records of travel, by an Englishman, Mr. George Cullen Pearson, appears under the fanciful title of "Flights Inside and Outside Paradise, by a Penitent Peri," (Putnam's Sons). Paradise is a figurative name for Japan, which was the home of the author for many years. When worn down with office work in one of the port towns, it was his custom to take a brief trip or "flight" into the interior of the island for refreshment. He was a dyspeptic, and as nervous and squeamish as a woman; hence these excursions were experiences of torment rather than of pleasure. Wherever he went, he seemed to be absorbed with himself and his personal miseries; and they are the perpetual theme of his discourse. He treats them in a facetious spirit, and occasionally falls into a vein of humor; but as a whole they are tiresome and unprofitable reading. The Englishman is the prince of travellers, daring, plucky, enduring, and ready to put up with any amount of hardship to gratify his wandering propensities. Mr. Pearson is a surprising exception. He has the national passion for roving, and his "flights" have carried him to all parts of the world. But in his book he chooses to appear as a constitutional grumbler; and one quickly wearies of an invariable strain of petty though sportive fault-finding.

THE "Teacher's Manual" prepared to accompany Miss Sheldon's "Studies in General History" (D. C. Heath & Co.) is marked by the same exact scholarship, sound historical sense, and skill in grouping, that characterise the "Studies." For teachers of that work it will be found indispensable; and all teachers, and general readers as well, can profit by its study. It is seldom that one finds so much historical information of the higher grade in so brief a space, joined with so profound and lucid observations. Take the following example (p. 108), which gives in a nutshell what is best worth knowing about the mediæval guilds: "They were built upon the principle of coöperative, instead of upon that of competitive industry."

Mr. WINGATE's history of an excursion "Through the Yellowstone Park on Horseback" (O. Judd Co.) is related, as the author states, for the benefit of his friends and others who contemplate a visit to this interesting region and know not where to look for the full and exact information needed by a prospective tourist. Mr. Wingate spent twenty-six days in the Park in the summer of 1885, travelling meantime over 460 miles. His party comprised several ladies, and the trip was performed in a leisurely, comfortable fashion, the days being passed in the saddle and the nights in camp. Mr. Wingate's account is prosaic; but for the purpose that prompted it, minuteness is a merit.

"THE SAUNTERER" is the title given to a collection of short articles, often mere paragraphs, which were written by Mr. Charles Goodrich Whiting for the columns of the "Springfield Republican," and are reproduced in a volume by Ticknor & Co. They are in both prose and metrical form, and deal with the topics congenial to a poetic and reflective

mind. While not evincing any marked degree of vigor or freshness, they show a refined taste, a quiet love of nature, and an aptness in the use of the pen.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

JULY, 1886.

Anarchism Defined. C. L. James. *North American*.  
 Anarchists. H. C. Adams. *Forum*.  
 Animal and Plant Lore of Children. *Popular Science*.  
 Apollonius of Tyana. Paul Shorey. *Dial*.  
 Art, Decay of. W. J. Stillman. *Princeton*.  
 Beauregard, A Mistake of. W. R. Taylor. *North American*.  
 Brain, Care of the. A. L. Ranney. *Popular Science*.  
 Bunker Hill. Ballard Smith. *Harper's*.  
 California Desert, The. *Overland*.  
 Canadian Confederation. J. Carrick. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Capital and Labor. H. B. Metcalf. *Andover*.  
 Carlyle. C. E. Norton. *Princeton*.  
 Cedar Mountain. A. E. Lee. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Charity Organization. *Century*.  
 Charleston, Defense of. G. T. Beauregard. *North American*.  
 Chinese Emigration. E. W. Gilliam. *North American*.  
 Christian Union. Seelye and Fisher. *Century*.  
 Christian Union. Richards and Caldwell. *Andover*.  
 Civil Service Reform. G. W. Green. *Forum*.  
 Civil Liberty. *Century*.  
 Clay's Speeches. C. H. Peck. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Co-operation. T. L. De Vinne. *Century*.  
 Copyright, International. Lathrop and Sherman. *Forum*.  
 Crawford's Campaign in Mexico. Lieut. Hanna. *Overland*.  
 Credit of America after Revolution. John Fiske. *Atlantic*.  
 Criminals, Experience with. W. M. F. Round. *Forum*.  
 Didache and Kindred Forms. Prof. Warfield. *Andover*.  
 Dongan Charter to New York City. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Dwellings, Country. Mrs. Van Rensselaer. *Century*.  
 Earthquakes. *Popular Science*.  
 Episcopalians, Confessions of an. *Forum*.  
 Farragut below New Orleans. Beverley Kenyon. *Century*.  
 Fishery Question, The. J. M. Oxley. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 France and Indo-China. Augustine Head. *Century*.  
 French and English. P. G. Hamerton. *Atlantic*.  
 Geology, Festwiche's. Alexander Winchell. *Dial*.  
 Glass, Bohemian. H. Schwarz. *Popular Science*.  
 Gold and Silver Money. C. M. Clay. *North American*.  
 Grant's Memoirs. Rosseter Johnson. *Dial*.  
 Health and Exercise. E. L. Richards. *Popular Science*.  
 High Latitudes, Climate in. C. B. Waring. *Pop. Science*.  
 Historical Letters. G. S. Boutwell. *North American*.  
 Historic Homes of New York City. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Iron, Rustless. J. S. C. Wells. *Popular Science*.  
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 Labor as a Commodity. Washington Gladden. *Forum*.  
 Labor Question. E. L. Day. *Century*.  
 Labor Question. G. F. Parsons. *Atlantic*.  
 Labor Question and the Clergy. H. W. Farnham. *Princeton*.  
 Libby Prison. John Shradly. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Life, Origin of. H. W. Conn. *Princeton*.  
 Literary Career, My. Henry Gréville. *Lippincott's*.  
 Literary Experiences. Joaquin Miller. *Lippincott's*.  
 Manuscript Market, The. J. H. Browne. *Forum*.  
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 Meteorites. M. A. Daubrée. *Popular Science*.  
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 New Orleans, Surrender of. Marion A. Baker. *Century*.  
 "Ouida." Harriet W. Preston. *Atlantic*.  
 Pigeons, Homing. E. S. Starr. *Century*.  
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 Railway Problem, The. R. T. Ely. *Harper's*.  
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 Shakesperian Law. J. T. Dawle. *Overland*.  
 Silk-Culture. Margarette W. Brooks. *Popular Science*.  
 Spiritual World, Natural Law in. *Andover*.  
 Stockton, Frank E. C. C. Buel. *Century*.  
 Sunday Question, The. H. C. Potter. *Princeton*.  
 Telegraph, Government Ownership of. *North American*.  
 Thomas at Chattanooga. W. F. Smith. *Century*.  
 Transportation. J. C. Welch. *Popular Science*.  
 Wealth, People's Share in. E. G. Clarke. *No. American*.  
 Webster, Daniel. W. L. Todd. *Mag. American History*.  
 Woman's Duty to Woman. Ella O. Lapham. *Forum*.  
 Words. Gail Hamilton. *North American*.

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all the New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of June by MESSRS. A. C. MCCLURG & Co. (successors to Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

## HISTORY.

- France Under Napoleon.* With a Review of the Administration of Richelieu. By J. B. Perkins 2 vols., 8vo. Portraits. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.00.
- The Story of Germany.* By S. Baring-Gould, M.A., with the collaboration of A. Gilman, M.A. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 487. "The Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Story of Norway.* By H. H. Boyesen. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 556. "The Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Greater Greece and Greater Britain,* and George Washington the Expander of England. Two Lectures, with an Appendix. By E. A. Freeman, D.O.L., LL.D. 16mo, pp. 143. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States.* By J. G. Rosengarten. 12mo, pp. 175. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.00.
- A Puritan Colony in Maryland.* By D. R. Randall, A.B. 8vo, pp. 47. Paper. Johns Hopkins University Studies. 50 cents.

## BIOGRAPHY.

- Childhood, Boyhood, Youth.* By Count L. N. Tolstol. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Haggood. 12mo, pp. 381. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
- Bolingbroke.* A Historical Study, and Voltaire in England. By J. C. Collins. 12mo, pp. 261. Harper & Bros. \$1.00.
- Shaftesbury (The First Earl).* By H. D. Traill. "English Worthies." Edited by A. Lang. 16mo, pp. 218. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
- The Stage Life of Mary Anderson.* By W. Winter. 16mo, pp. 151. Paper. G. J. Coombes. \$1.25.
- Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley.* By Helen Moore. Square 16mo, pp. 348. Gilt top. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare,* Player, Poet, and Playmaker. By F. G. Fleay. With two etched illustrations. 8vo, pp. 364. Half-leather, gilt top. Scribner & Welford. \$4.50.
- A History of the Neff Family in America.* A chronicle, together with a little romance regarding Rodolf and Jacob Neff, of Frankford, Pennsylvania, and their descendants, including an account of the Neffs in Switzerland and America. By Elizabeth C. Neff. Post 8vo, pp. 352. B. Clarke & Co. \$4.00.
- Memoirs of Arthur Hamilton, B.A.,* of Trinity College, Cambridge. Extracted from his letters and diaries, with reminiscences of his conversation. By his friend C. Carr. 12mo, pp. 226. H. Holt & Co. \$1.50.

## TRAVEL—GUIDE BOOKS.

- Through the Kalahari Desert.* A Narrative of a Journey with Gun, Camera, and Note-Book, to Lake N'gami and back. By G. A. Farini. 8vo, pp. 475. Illustrations and map. Scribner & Welford. \$5.00.
- Flights.* Inside and Outside Paradise. By a Penitent Peri (G. C. Pearson). 18mo, pp. 389. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- The American Settler's Guide:* A Popular Exposition of the Public Land System of the United States of America. By H. N. Copp. 8vo, pp. 123. Paper. 25 cents.
- An American Four-in-Hand in Britain.* By A. Carnegie. 12mo, pp. 191. Paper. C. Scribner's Sons. 25 cents.
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### TOLSTOI, AND THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF THE REALM OF FICTION.\*

In *THE DIAL* (March and May, 1886) parts one and two of "War and Peace" are briefly noticed, and a short sketch is given of their author. Now have appeared (in English translation) part three of the same wonderful work, and also three of the earlier works of Tolstoi: "Childhood," "Boyhood," and "Youth," the three bound together and forming a connected series. Of them the translator says:

"That these memoirs reflect the man, in his mental and moral youth, there can be no doubt; but they do not strictly conform to facts in other respects, and therefore merit the title which he gives them, *novels*."

Novels they are *not*. They lack a love-story or other plot, and a heroine; and they are without even a hero, unless we accept a thoughtless child, a bad boy, and an absurdly egotistical youth, as the hero. Pictures of Russian real life, they are—perfect pictures. The only open question is, are the subjects worth the canvas?

\*CHILDHOOD, BOYHOOD, YOUTH. By Count Léon Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

WAR AND PEACE. A historical novel. By Count Léon Tolstoi. Translated into French by a Russian lady, and from the French by Clara Bell. Part III. Borodino, The French at Moscow, Epilogue. New York: William S. Gottberger.

If there existed in this 19th century such a portrayal of English life in the 9th or any earlier century, its value would be simply inestimable. Hence we may conclude that such photographic views as these given to the world by the new school of "realism" will live through the ages, growing in value as they grow in years. As long as a copy of Tolstoi shall survive, the world need never be ignorant of what life meant in Russia when the nobles owned the serfs body and soul, and the Czar owned all. Meanwhile the question of current value must be settled by each reader largely according to his personal bias.

The boy's life begins in the country and is early transferred to Moscow. He finally, before the narrative closes, enters the university; where, through folly and bad guidance, he becomes dissipated, and fails in his examination for the second year's course. Everything, in the country and in the city, is detailed with the minuteness of a mosaic.

As a specimen of life-like detail, take these from among the earliest recollections of the narrator:

"On the other side of the door . . . was the corner where we were put on our knees." (As a punishment.) "How well I remember that corner! I remember the stove-door, and the slide in it, and the noise this made when it was turned. You would kneel and kneel in that corner until your knees and back ached, and you would think, 'Karl Ivanitch has forgotten me . . . .' And then you would begin to hint of your existence, to softly open and shut the damper, or pick the plaster from the wall; but if too big a piece suddenly fell noisily to the floor the fright was worse than the whole punishment. You would peep round at Karl Ivanitch; and there he sat, book in hand, as though he had not noticed anything."

Here is another typical bit:

"I knew, myself, not only that I could not kill a bird with my stick, but that it was impossible to fire it off. That was what the game consisted in. If you judge things in that fashion, then it is impossible to ride on chairs; but, thought I, Volodya himself must remember how, on long winter evenings, we covered an armchair with a cloth and made a calash out of it, while one mounted as coachman, the other as footman, and the girls sat in the middle, with three chairs for a troika of horses, and we set out on a journey. And how many adventures happened on the way! And how merrily and swiftly the winter evenings passed! Judging by the present standard, there would be no games. And if there were no games, what is left?"

To show the boldness of the writer in treating of a boy's development, and also (by a side-light) the relation borne by female serfs to their masters, we will venture on one more excerpt from "Youth." (Volodya is the elder brother of the autobiographer.)

"But not one of the changes which took place in my views of things was so surprising to me myself as that in consequence of which I ceased to regard one of our maids as a female servant, and began to regard her as a woman. . . . Mascha was twenty-five when I was fourteen; she was very pretty, . . . remarkably white, luxuriantly developed. . . . Some one in slippers was ascending the next turn of the stairs . . . the sound of the footsteps suddenly ceased and I heard Mascha's voice: 'Now, what are you playing pranks for? Will it be well when Marya Ivanovna comes?' 'She won't come,' said Volodya's voice in a whisper, and then there was some movement as if he had attempted to detain her. 'Now what are you doing with your hands, you shameless fellow!' And Mascha ran past me with her neckerchief pushed one side, so that her plump white neck was visible beneath it."

The tiresomeness of an egotistical youth is graphically conveyed by the simple process of making the record of his mean thoughts and lying words tiresome to the reader. He talks—and talks—and talks—about himself and others, through 380 pages, and even then only reaches his seventeenth year. It is realistic—photographic—almost microscopic. But on the whole it reminds the reader of the Pre-raphaelite who wanted to paint the Rocky mountains life-size.

The translator has left some rugged spots which suggest the difficulties he has overcome in other places.

Now, turning to the closing part of "War and Peace," we encounter the same minuteness; but being here applied to huge historical events, and personages whose very names make the blood boil, it is almost beyond criticism. Napoleon, Koutousow, Borodino, Moscow, the practical annihilation of 400,000 invaders: this is the theme; and dulness is not possible to it in the hands of Tolstol.

Where graphic detail is the pride and glory of the work, it becomes extremely difficult even to indicate its quality, as a whole, by quotation. One might get a fair idea of it by reading, entire, the chapters devoted to the awful day of Borodino—the day when Napoleon's star left the zenith, on its way toward its setting. You pass the night preceding the battle in the very tent with Napoleon: you hear him complain of his cold—blow his nose—rail at all doctors and all medicine—moralize on the art of war. You see him rubbed down, like a horse, by his valets. You see him drink his rum punch; and you go forth with him before dawn to peer into the darkness and listen to the firing of the first gun.

Thenceforth, all day long, you watch the hideous struggle; not with the free, roving glance of the historian, but with the shuddering eyes of a participant. Here and there, first on one side and then on the other, among the cavalry, the infantry, the artillery, the staff, you ride, you run, you walk: and when

darkness has fallen, you spend the night in a hospital, with its sobs and groans and stanches. If you are a civilian it is all, probably, only the spectacle of a fine panorama: and you hail it as "glorious!" If you have ever seen the actuality, you are more likely, as you read this, to say to yourself once more, "Accursed be battles, and those who cause them to be fought!"

Here is a hospital scene which illustrates Tolstol's fine boldness. (In the book it fills many pages. Want of space compels its injury by omissions.)

"Prince André was laid on an operating table that had just been cleared; a surgeon was sponging it down. The cries and moans, on one hand, and the agonizing pain he felt in his back, paralyzed his faculties. Everything was mixed up into one single impression of naked, bloodstained flesh filling the low tent. . . . The further table was surrounded with people. A tall, strongly built man was stretched upon it, his head thrown back; there was something familiar to Prince André in the color of his curling hair, and the shape of his head. Several hospital attendants were leaning on him with all their weight to keep him from stirring. One leg, fat and white, was constantly twitching with a convulsive movement, and his whole body shook with violent and choking sobs.

Prince André felt himself in the hands of the attendant. . . . The surgeon bent down and examined his wound and sighed deeply; then he called another to help him, and the next instant Prince André lost consciousness from the intense agony he suddenly felt. When he came to himself, the pieces of his broken ribs, with the torn flesh still clinging to them, had been extracted from his wound, and it had been dressed. He opened his eyes, the doctor bent over him, kissed him silently and went away, without looking back. After that fearful torture, a feeling of indescribable comfort came over him. His fancy reverted to the happy days of infancy, especially those hours when, after he had been undressed and put into his little bed, his old nurse had sung him to sleep. . . . The surgeons were still busy over the man he fancied he had recognized; they were supporting him in their arms and trying to soothe him. 'Show it to me—show it to me,' he said; fairly crying with pain. . . . They showed him his amputated leg, with the blood-stained boot still on it. 'Oh!' he exclaimed and wept as bitterly as a woman."

André recognizes him as a man who had grievously wronged him—had stolen his lady-love.

"Prince André remembered everything; and tender pitifulness rose up in his heart, which was full of peace. He could not restrain tears of compassion and charity, which flowed for all humanity, for himself, for his own weakness, and for that of this hapless creature."

A fine simile is made by Tolstol, when, in moralizing on the Moscow campaign, he compares the combatants to two swordsmen, of whom the attacked and defeated one, sorely wounded, kills his assailant with a club. Perhaps the greatest literary triumph of the whole

work is the picture of Napoleon, at Moscow, publishing conciliatory addresses to the people whom he has defeated; and sinking into helpless despair as they repay his smiles with frowns and his futile blessings with curses.

The difficulty in realistic novel-writing (more even than in the other kind) is in knowing what to omit. Much detail is good. Too much detail is intolerable. Tolstol seems sometimes to lose the sense of perspective. If it is in the painting of nature, he begins the description of a day with such minuteness that the reader expects a great event to make it memorable—a battle, a crime, a betrothal or marriage or death of a hero or heroine;—and when he finds that the appearance of that day is all there is of it, he feels himself fooled, and regrets that he broke the good general rule which is, to skip all scenery. So if it is a person, the words given to his characterization should be in proportion to the part he has to play.

In such places the author's fancy runs away with him. Also when he mounts a hobby; as, for instance, when he writes whole chapters on Free Masonry: chapters which no man except a Free Mason will dream of reading. The general result tends toward the overloading of the book with characters—the picture with elaborated accessories. Except the historic personages, and the heroes, heroines and villains of the chief plot, one confuses the characters together—hypocrites, buffoons, fools, statesmen, grannies, faithless wives, serfs;—one needs a "cast of the play" always in hand to identify them as their names appear, especially under the Russian system of multiplicity of titles and nicknames.

As to "perspective," it should be observed (when we criticise dialogues apparently superfluous and tiresome) that this is a translation—perhaps a double translation. Scenes of social life which in the original were doubtless droll, gay, scintillating with light and color, come to us shorn of grace and flavor—the fragments of a foreign feast. It is only solids which bear handling and transportation unharmed. Bones can survive mummification, while features perish. Austerlitz is as interesting in one language as another: the fun of a Russian soirée becomes a bore in an English translation.

"War and Peace," here concluded, consists of three two-volume novels—some 2,000 duodecimo pages altogether—and is a work few men or women can willingly lay down after they have fairly begun to read. No one who loves either romance or history can afford to pass it by. It is the turning of a splendid two-sided tapestry, and the studying of its picture with action and colors reversed. Consciously, it is a fearful arraignment of Napoleonism. Unconsciously, it is a more terrible

arraignment of all despotism; especially military despotism.

These Russian novels mark an era in literature. The romantic and the realistic are engaged in a life-and-death struggle. It is their Waterloo, and lo, in the eastern horizon appears a Blücher, with a force which must decide the battle in favor of realism. The Old Guard hurls itself on the foe—it is taken in flank and must perish if it cannot surrender. It seems that for the present literary generation the victory is won and the war virtually over. Photographic exactitude in scene-painting—phonographic literalness in dialogue—telegraphic realism in narration—these are the new canons for the art of fiction. Whether this is a novelty or only a restoration, it were bootless to inquire. Kismet—it is fate. Perhaps the height of art is shown by a return to nature. Certainly some of Tolstol's "local color" (as he portrays the Patriarchs and bondsmen of wild Russia,) is *naïf* enough to remind the reader of the simplicity of the oldest of narratives: "And Abraham sat in his tent-door in the heat of the day."

Such books as Tolstol's make the careful observer suspect that unless English fiction can shake off some of the iron trammels that bind it, it must yield all hope of maintaining its long-held supremacy.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

#### HISTORY OF EDUCATION.\*

The materials for a history of education, or rather for a history of schools and school-masters, are abundant and very accessible. Prof. Painter has found his facts where anyone within reach of a reasonably good library, or who possesses an ordinary cyclopædia, can easily find them. A running view of the pages and chapter-heads conveys the impression of a gazetteer rather than a history; and, indeed, it requires some reflection at any stage of the perusal to throw off this impression.

There is, however, throughout the work a thread of continuity, and a recognition of the law of evolution which runs through the development of educational ideas along the current of human events. The scope, methods, and aims of educational systems are seen to have grown out of the underlying philosophy of life prevalent in each succeeding age and in every nation. Especially does the student of educational progress find that the religion of a people has usually, perhaps invariably, been the inspiring motive and guide in all matters pertaining to the training of youth. And it is further true, that only where the

\*A HISTORY OF EDUCATION. By F. V. N. Painter, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Roanoke College. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

value and measure of a man, as taught by the Saviour, has been recognized, has education been to a degree popular and universal.

The necessity of education for the ruling classes has always and everywhere been understood, and nowhere more clearly than in Oriental nations, where class barriers are most impassable. Christianity first enlarged the sphere of the schoolmaster in Europe, by opening to all grades and social conditions the possibility of church preferment. It is only within the present century, however, or since the French Revolution, that the universal brotherhood and general equality of man has become a controlling doctrine in human affairs. It is this phase of educational evolution that will most engage the thoughtful reader's attention as he follows our author in the development of his theme. Slowly the world has come to the belief that children are to be educated, not merely that they may play the part of machines, or, rather, of parts of machines, in the great social factory, but that each one has a possible development in and for himself, without reference to others; and that it is the duty of each generation to supply for its successor the requisite conditions for this development. This mature thought of the world has had its influence, of course, upon all educational systems wherever it has prevailed. It has modified the popular notion as to what knowledge is of most worth. The modern ideas in regard to elective courses have come out of a growing reverence for the individual. The schoolmaster, with his too conservative instincts, is no longer at liberty to ignore differing tastes, abilities, and impulses. College and even high school curricula have lost much of their Mede and Persian unchangeableness, and it is admitted that the learner may even early in life make a reasonably wise choice as to how he shall develop his mind. In the good old days, the subjects taught in the best equipped universities were few in number and narrow in scope. Now they cover the whole field of useful knowledge; and that field is enlarging constantly as the years go by.

To so arrange the salient features of the educational development of the race as to bring out the law of growth, and to reveal the causes and effects in their relations and all the complex changes which have slowly led up to current ideas in regard to education, requires the true historical instinct. This the author of the History of Education has done most successfully.

The general value of the Education series of which this volume forms Part II, is sufficiently guaranteed by the fact that it is edited by William T. Harris, who introduces this volume with a very discriminating and suggestive preface.

J. B. ROBERTS.

#### THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN RUSKIN.\*

The latest news of John Ruskin states that he is in such serious ill health as to excite the solicitude of his friends. The intelligence quickens the sense of gratitude with which we receive his last written words, which, under the title of "Præterita," record the annals of his life during its first two decades. The author has found a pleasure unalloyed, and unwonted in his later years, in recalling the scenes of his childhood and youth; and the effect is agreeably apparent. It puts him in the happiest and gentlest humor, keeping ever uppermost his loveliest traits. It leads him to write, as he says, fondly, garrulously, and at his ease, speaking of what it gives him joy to remember and of what he thinks may be useful to others. When Ruskin is at his best, one need not try to say how fascinating and inspiring he is.

In busying himself with his autobiography, Mr. Ruskin is not hampered with considerations of chronology. He notes events as they occur to him, with small deference to order and succession. This irregularity is but another grace adorning the narrative. The privilege is so precious of viewing the inner experience of a beloved author, uncovered by himself with the *naïveté* of a child, that any waywardness or eccentricity in the proceeding forms a part of its charm. There are repetitions in the story, but none too many. Ruskin never tells a story twice in the same language, and there is always a new and wonderful word-painting when he puts the particles of speech together to convey a favorite idea.

Some passing glimpses of his early life, of his parents and his home, Ruskin has given us in "Fors Clarigera," but here he pauses for a particular account of them. His father and mother were cousins, the mother being the elder by four years. She was of humble origin, the daughter of "the early-widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn and Tavern" at Croydon. At twenty, being "a consummate housekeeper, she was called to the charge of the home of an uncle living in Scotland. "She must then," says Ruskin, "have been rapidly growing into a tall, handsome, and very finely-made girl, with a beautiful mild firmness of expression." His father was at this time "a dark-eyed, brilliantly-active, and sensitive youth of sixteen." Pleasant cousinly relations were maintained by the young couple, until the youth, at two or three and twenty, went to London to begin his career in business. "By that time he had made up his mind that Margaret, though not the least an ideal heroine to him, was quite the best sort of person he could have for a wife, the rather as

\* PRÆTERITA. Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts perhaps Worthy of Memory in My Past Life. By John Ruskin, LL.D. Volume I. New York: John Wiley & Sons.



they were so well used to each other; and in a quiet, but enough resolute way, asked her if she were of the same mind, and would wait until he had an independence to offer her." Margaret was more deeply in love than her suitor, and joyfully acceded to his proposition. "On these terms," we are told, "the engagement lasted nine years; at the end of which time, my grandfather's debts having been all paid, and my father established in a business gradually increasing, and liable to no grave contingency, the now not very young couple were married in Perth one evening after supper, the servants of the house having no suspicion of the event until John and Margaret drove away together next morning to Edinburgh."

The home which the twain founded in London was phenomenally peaceful and well-conducted, and they themselves seem to have been perfectly mated. Ruskin makes the remarkable statement that he never once heard his father's or mother's voice raised in any question with each other; that he never saw an angry or even slightly hurt or offended glance in the eyes of either; he never heard a servant scolded, nor saw a moment's trouble or disorder in any household matter, nor anything whatever either done in a hurry or undone in due time. His parents "lived with strict economy, kept only female servants, used only tallow candles in plated candlesticks, were content with the leasehold territory of their front and back gardens,—scarce an acre altogether,—and kept neither horse nor carriage."

When their only child was about four years old, they removed to a modest residence on Herne Hill, a rustic situation near Cornhill. The business of Mr. Ruskin was that of a vintner, which he managed with a probity and skill that ensured him ultimately a fortune. The inflexible order which prevailed in the Ruskin household was maintained in the government of the son.

"My mother's general principles of first treatment were, to guard me with steady watchfulness from all avoidable pain or danger; and, for the rest, to let me amuse myself as I liked, provided I was neither fretful nor troublesome. But the law was, that I should find my own amusement. No toys of any kind were at first allowed. . . . Nor did I painfully wish, what I was never permitted for an instant to hope, or even imagine, the possession of such things as one saw in toy-shops. I had a bunch of keys to play with as long as I was capable only of pleasure in what glittered and jingled; as I grew older I had a cart, and a ball; and when I was five or six years old, two boxes of well-cut wooden bricks. With these modest, and as I still think, entirely sufficient possessions, and being always summarily whipped if I cried, did not do as I was bid, or tumbled on the stairs, I soon attained serene and secure methods of life and motion."

The child's diet was regulated with such strictness that the gifts from his mother, one forenoon, of three raisins out of the store cabinet, and at another time of the remnant of his father's custard, marked fixed points of time in his young life. He was never suffered to go near the water, lest accident should befall him; and for the same reason the pleasures and benefits of pony-riding were denied. His mother had devoted him before his birth to the Lord,—which meant that he was to become a clergyman, and, as both parents fondly hoped, in due process of promotion, a bishop. Accordingly, he was exercised in the Scriptures from infancy. Daily, at half-past nine, the lessons began, the mother reading alternating verses with him and seeing that he delivered with proper intonation every syllable falling from his lips.

"In this way she began with the first verse of Genesis, and went straight through to the last verse of the Apocalypse; hard names, numbers, Levitical law, and all; and began again at Genesis the next day. If a name was hard, the better the exercise in pronunciation,—if a chapter was tiresome, the better lesson in patience,—if loathsome, the better lesson in faith that there was some use in its being thus outspoken."

At the end of the reading, which included two or three chapters, a few verses were learned by heart, until in time the boy had memorized considerable portions of the Bible, and the whole body of the old Scottish paraphrases. As he grew older, Latin, arithmetic and geography were added to his morning studies. By noon his tasks were usually over, and the rest of the day he was left to himself. His father returned from business punctually in season for the dinner at half-past four, but until grown quite a lad John was not allowed to be present even at dessert. At six o'clock tea he was admitted to the drawing-room and ate his bread-and-butter in the chimney corner, with a writing-table before him which held his plate and books. After tea he sat listening while his father read aloud from Shakespeare, Scott, or Don Quixote, or he pored over his own books if he preferred. This daily routine was sustained almost without interruption. There was seldom company at Herne Hill. Mrs. Ruskin was averse to entertaining strangers, and the family were entirely happy "in the steady occupations, the beloved samenesses, and the sacred customs of home."

In mere infancy, the child gave evidences of his later genius. He strove after expression in rhythmic language, his first essays being six poems dated January 1826. Throughout his childhood he persisted in the metrical form of composition, planning and partially completing poetical works of an ambitious nature, on which his father rested proud anticipations. He early amused himself also in drawing, for

which he had a rare but restricted talent. He drew exquisitely with the pen point; and he says: "There was the making of a fine landscape, or figure outline, engraver in me. . . . But I never saw any boy's work in my life showing so little original faculty or grasp by memory." His drawing was of such marked excellence that, arriving at sixteen, he was afforded the advantage of lessons in water-color by Copley Fielding. He had received on his thirteenth birthday, from Mr. Telford, the gift of Roger's "Italy," with Turner's illustrations. To this book, he states, may probably be attributed the direction of his life's energies. "The essential point to be noted, and accounted for, was that I could understand Turner's work when I saw it;—not by what chance or in what year it was first seen. Poor Mr. Telford, nevertheless, was always held by papa and mama primarily responsible for my Turner insanities."

The quiet tenor of the domestic life of the Ruskins was varied every summer by a journey in England or on the continent, lasting two or three months. It was made in the old-time leisurely and luxurious fashion, in a travelling chariot supplied with post-horses. Forty or fifty miles was the usual limit of the day's journey, easily accomplished before the four o'clock dinner. After dinner there remained time for the inspection of any objects of interest in the vicinity where they stopped. In this favorable manner, young Ruskin became familiar with the attractive portions of his own island and of France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. In depicting the joy of his first impressions of the mountains and the cathedrals during these early excursions, Ruskin breaks often into strains of impassioned eloquence. Of his first view of the Alps he writes:

"There was no thought in any of us for a moment of their being clouds. They were clear as crystal, sharp in the pure horizon sky, and already tinged with rose by the sinking sun. Infinitely beyond all that we had ever thought or dreamed—the seen walls of lost Eden could not have been more beautiful to us; not more awful, round heaven, the walls of sacred Death. It is not possible to imagine, in any time of the world, a more blessed entrance into life, for a child of my temperament. . . . Thus, in perfect health of life and fire of heart, not wanting to be anything but the boy I was, not wanting to have anything more than I had; knowing of sorrow only just so much as to make life serious to me, not enough to slacken in the least its sinews; and with so much of science mixed with feeling as to make the sight of the Alps not only the revelation of the beauty of the earth, but the opening of the first page of its volume,—I went down that evening from the garden-terrace of Schaffhausen with my destiny fixed in all of it that was to be sacred and useful. To that terrace, and the shore of the Lake of Geneva, my heart and faith return to this day, in every impulse that is yet nobly alive in them, and every thought that has help in it or peace."

Ruskin was initiated in Greek by the Rev. Dr. Andrew, who preached in the chapel attended by the family. His other lessons remained under the charge of his mother, until, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, he was sent as a day scholar to a small private school kept by the Rev. Thomas Dale near Herne Hill. Of his position here among his comrades he says:

"Finding me in all respects what boys could only look upon as an innocent, they treated me as I suppose they would have treated a girl; they neither thrashed nor chaffed me,—finding from the first that chaff had no effect on me. Generally I did not understand it, nor in the least mind it if I did, the fountain of pure conceit in my own heart sustaining me serenely against all depreciation, whether by master or companion. I was fairly intelligent of books, had a good quick and holding memory, learned whatever I was bid as fast as I could, and as well; and since all the other boys learned always as little as they could, though I was far in retard of them in real knowledge, I almost always knew the day's lesson best."

As may be supposed, Ruskin had no mind for mathematics. He "went easy through the three first books of Euclid, and got as far as quadratics in Algebra. But there I stopped," he says, "virtually, for ever. The moment I got into sums of series, or symbols expressing the relations instead of the real magnitude of things,—partly in want of faculty, partly in an already well-developed and healthy hatred of things vainly bothering and intangible,—I jibbed—or stood stunned."

When just turned eighteen, Ruskin entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a gentleman-commoner. His prospects, as he looked forward on the first night passed in his college-room, were fair indeed.

"There was not much fear of my gambling, for I had never touched a card, and looked upon dice as people now do on dynamite. No fear of my being tempted by the strange woman, for was not I in love? and besides, never allowed to be out after half-past nine. No fear of my running in debt, for there were no Turners to be had in Oxford, and I cared for nothing else in the world of material possession. No fear of breaking my neck out hunting, for I couldn't have ridden a hack down High street; and no fear of ruining myself at a race, for I never had been but at one race in my life, and had not the least wish to win anybody else's money. I expected some ridicule, indeed, for these my simple ways, but was safe against ridicule in my conceit; the only thing I doubted myself in, and very rightly, was the power of applying for three years to work in which I took not the slightest interest. I resolved, however, to do my parents and myself as much credit as I could, said my prayers very seriously, and went to bed in good hope."

In reviewing the results of his college study, Ruskin adds: "I believe that I did harder and better work in my college reading than I can at all remember." He made thorough attainments in Greek, but his Latin writing he

thinks "the worst in the university, as I never by any chance knew a first from a second future, or, even to the end of my Oxford career, could get into my head where the Pelasgi lived, or where the Heraclidæ returned from."

Mrs. Ruskin, unintermitting in her watchful care of her son, accompanied him to Oxford, that she might be at hand in case of accident or illness. Every evening he took tea with her at seven, remaining until Tom, the great bell in Christ Church tower, "rang in."

"Through all three years of residence, during term time, she had lodging in the High street, . . . and my father lived alone all through the week at Herne Hill, parting with wife and son at once for the son's sake. On the Saturday he came down to us, and I went with him and my mother, in the old domestic way, to St. Peter's, for the Sunday morning service; otherwise, they never appeared with me in public, lest my companions should laugh at me, or any one else ask malicious questions concerning vintner papa and his old-fashioned wife."

A few months after Ruskin's entrance into college, he wrote the series of articles published in Loudon's "Architectural Magazine," upon "The Poetry of Architecture," and signed *Kataphusin*. He speaks deprecatingly of the presumptuous spirit out of which these essays issued, yet candidly remarks:

"As it is, these youthful essays, though deformed by assumption and shallow in contents, are curiously right up to the points they reach; and already distinguished above most of the literature of the time, for the skill of language which the public felt at once to be a pleasant gift in me."

A year before, he had written the first chapter of "Modern Painters." He had not then seen a Turner drawing, and until his seventeenth year had received but confused impressions from the Turner pictures in the Academy. His admiration for the great painter had come solely from the illustrations in Roger's "Italy," which he had studied and copied with patient, painstaking love. In 1836 there appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" an article roughly and severely condemnatory of these paintings recently exhibited by Turner.

"The review raised me to the height of 'black anger' in which I have remained pretty nearly ever since; and having by that time some confidence in my power of words, and—not merely judgment, but sincere *experience*—of the charm of Turner's work, I wrote an answer to Blackwood, of which I wish I could now find any fragment. But my father thought it right to ask Turner's leave for its publication; it was copied in my best hand, and sent to Queen Anne street, and the old man returned kindly answer."

This is the only mention in the autobiography of any personal communication between Turner and Ruskin, and probably dates the beginning of their acquaintance.

Ruskin places a modest estimate upon his natural abilities, claiming no special power or capacity, "except that patience in looking, and

precision in feeling, which afterwards, with due industry, formed my analytic power. In all essential qualities of genius, except these, I was deficient; my memory being only of average power. I have literally never known a child so incapable of acting a part, or telling a tale. On the other hand, I have never known one whose thirst for visible fact was at once so eager and so methodic."

The absolute quiet of his life, and his mother's practice of throwing him upon himself for amusement, resulted in his acquiring a habit of regarding the few things which came under his notice with fixed and prolonged attention. He had a passionate love for the water, and whenever he could get to a beach "spent four or five hours every day in simply staring and wondering at the sea,—an occupation which never failed me till I was forty." What he calls the partly dull or even idiotic way he had "of staring at the same things all day long, carried itself out in reading, so that I could read the same things all the year round. . . . This inconceivably passive—or rather impassive—contentment in doing, or reading, the same thing over and over again, I perceive to have been a great condition in my future power of getting thoroughly at the bottom of things."

Ruskin alludes in a passage quoted, connected with his college days, to the fact of his being in love. In his eighteenth year it happened that the four daughters of his father's Spanish partner, Mr. Domecq, were domiciled for a few weeks at Herne Hill. It was the first time the youth had been directly exposed to the fascination of maidenly charms, and the effect is piquantly declared.

"How my parents could allow their young novice to be cast into the fiery furnace of the outer world in this helpless manner the reader may wonder, and only the Fates know; but there was this excuse for them, that they had never seen me the least interested or anxious about girls—never caring to stay in the promenades at Cheltenham or Bath, or on the parade at Dover; on the contrary, growling and mewing if I was ever kept there, and off to the sea or the fields the moment I got leave."

Virtually convent-bred more closely than the maids themselves, without a single sisterly or cousinly affection for refuge or lightning-rod, and having no athletic skill or pleasure to check my dreaming, I was thrown, bound hand and foot, in my unaccustomed simplicity, into the fiery furnace, or fiery cross, of these four girls,—who of course reduced me to a mere heap of white ashes in four days. Four days, at the most, it took to reduce me to ashes, but the *Mercredi des cendres* lasted four years."

The oldest of the young girls, Adele Clotilde, "a graceful oval-faced blonde of fifteen," captured the heart of Ruskin, and like a ruthless conqueror laughed at his passion. She would have married him dutifully, however, had their parents desired it, but her having been bred a Catholic was an insuper-

able obstacle to their union. It does not appear that the youth languished under his hopeless affection, yet it preserved him from any similar attack while in the callow period.

These reminiscences—the first volume of which is alone completed—carry the author into his nineteenth year. "Looking back," he writes, "from 1886 to that brook shore of 1837, whence I could see the whole of my youth, I find myself in nothing whatsoever *changed*. Some of me is dead, more of me stronger. I have learned a few things, forgotten many; in the total of me, I am but the same youth, disappointed and rheumatic."

Not more remarkable has been Ruskin's literary career than the formative period of his life. The account of it is strange and instructive. How much of the brilliant talent and the strong self-poised character which have made him a power for good in the world, is to be referred to the singular manner of his education? How far would it be wise to adopt the same methods in the training of other young children? These are questions which make the history of Ruskin's boy-life an interesting study. Its sincere spirit and incomparable diction elevate the work to the standard of Ruskin's noblest writings.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

#### A BRACE OF BIBLIOPHILES.\*

Intelligent and cultivated people have much quiet amusement at the expense of the devoted book-collector; and yet the book-collector not only continues to exist, but he multiplies and prospers. For one person who took an interest in book-collecting twenty years ago, there are twenty such persons now; and every one of these will find the most intense interest in Mr. Henry Stevens's "Recollections of Mr. James Lenox." Indeed, the intelligent and cultivated people who look kindly and good-naturedly on the foibles of their book-collecting friends, are in great danger if they trifle with temptation, and look into the pages of this little volume. They will be very likely to keep on until they have read every word of it, and they may be forced to admit that, after all, there is something to be said in favor of book-collecting. Certainly, while the book is written with the most charming frankness, the favorite pursuit which brought Mr. Lenox and Mr. Stevens into such close relations is presented with much attractiveness. The humorous side of the pursuit shows out here and there, and the foibles of the collectors are revealed very clearly; but the intense interest of the chase and the devotion and enthusiasm of the

huntsmen very soon get hold of the sympathy of the reader.

Both Mr. Lenox and his biographer were strong and positive characters. One scarcely knows in which he is most interested—the canny, close-mouthed, close-fisted, suspicious Scotch-American, or the shrewd, industrious, conceited Vermont-Yankee-Englishman. They were an efficient pair, a well-matched team of bottom and endurance; and it is not surprising that they ran down many wonderful treasures which are now stored away in the Lenox Library in New York. We say "stored away," and those perhaps are the only proper words to use; for everyone knows how general is the complaint of the inaccessibility of the books in that library. The very front of the building, as it shows itself from Central Park, massive and stately as it is, looks repellent and forbidding. It signals no invitation to the student and the scholar; and so, when we find in this book that Mr. Stevens affirms the truth of the story that Mr. Lenox, after he had secured the possession of many rare books and manuscripts pertaining to early Spanish exploration and conquest in America, refused to Mr. Prescott permission to see and examine them, we may feel indignant, but we can scarcely be surprised. If the Lenox Library is repellent and secretive, we should judge by this book that it is the legitimate child of the rather crusty old bachelor Lenox.

When summing up the man, Mr. Stevens gives to his hero many attractive virtues; but it is well that he stated in so many words that he possessed them, for one never would guess it from the incidents related in the book. He says:

"A cleaner, purer, more finished life it is hardly possible to conceive. James Lenox died at the age of eighty, the bibliographer, the collector, the founder of one of the most valuable public libraries in the New World, the philanthropist, the builder of churches, the establisher of a large public hospital, the giver to New York of a Home for Aged Women, the dispenser of untold silent charity, and the benefactor of his native city and his honored country."

Let us believe that the founder of the great library was all this, and thank Mr. Stevens for stating it plainly: we never would have inferred it from anything in the book. Mr. Stevens shows us very clearly the gradual development of Mr. Lenox as a book-collector, and the *naïve* innocence of some of the early incidents in his career is amusing.

"For instance, in early times he ordered from a proof sheet of a Berlin catalogue a tract in German, priced at 115 francs. On receiving it with the price corrected to 15 francs, he returned it as 'not wanted,' because he had ordered it under the impression that it was a 'rare book,' as the former price indicated. Again, when his tastes had grown into the mysteries of *uncut* leaves, he returned a

\* RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. JAMES LENOX OF NEW YORK, and the Formation of his Library. By the late Henry Stevens of Vermont. London: Henry Stevens & Son.

very rare early New England tract, expensively bound, because it did not answer the description of 'uncut' in the invoice, for the leaves 'had manifestly been cut open and read.' When it was explained to him that in England the term 'uncut' signified only that the edges were not trimmed, he shelved the rarity with the remark that he 'learned something every day.'

We fear Mr. Stevens has defrauded us if, as he intimates, he had incidents still more amusing!

It is quite evident that Mr. Stevens had to endure much that was unreasonable and trying in his intercourse with his wealthy but whimsical patron.

"I had announced to him, among other bibliographical gossip, that a fine and perfect copy of the forty-two line Latin Bible of 1450-1455, usually but unjustly called the 'Mazarine' Bible, was soon coming on for sale by auction at Sotheby's; and, though a copy had been sold as high as £190, suggested that he should go in for it at that or even a higher price if necessary. I gave a careful collation and description of the two volumes, and stated that though both Mr. Putnam and I would be absent in Paris at the time of the sale, his order would be attended to by the house of Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, to whom he was requested to address his orders and instructions. His order came during our absence, with a simple request to the manager to buy the Bible for him, without any particular instruction or limit as to price. Mr. Davidson the manager was thus unexpectedly thrown on his 'discretion,' and he, it seemed to me afterwards, wisely decided to exercise that virtue by buying the book against all comers, and accordingly he attended the sale personally and ran the book until it was knocked down to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam at £500, at that time pronounced to be a 'mad price,' though other copies have since been sold by auction at from £1,600 to near £4,000.

"This 'mad price' was at once heralded as such in the London papers, and the book was stated to have been bought by a well-known American collector against Sir Thomas Phillipps, under exciting circumstances. Sir Thomas had arranged with Messrs. Payne and Foss, after his peculiar manner, to buy the Bible for him at an agreed limit of £300. But Sir Thomas was so anxious about the result that he committed the indiscretion of going to the sale rooms himself to witness the competition. When the biddings between Mr. Davidson and Mr. Foss had exceeded £300, Sir Thomas, when he could not induce Mr. Foss to go on, took up the competition himself, and ran his opponent up to £495, when Mr. Foss arrested his mad career, and the hammer fell at Mr. Davidson's final bid of £500 for Messrs. Wiley and Putnam.

"The sale was a bibliographical event, and was greatly talked and written about both in London and New York, inasmuch as Mr. Lenox, whose name as that of the unlucky purchaser had been freely used, declined to clear the book from the New York Custom House, and pay for it. The cost, including the commission, expenses and the customs duty, amounting to about \$3,000, was deemed by him an amount of indiscretion for which he could not be responsible. However, after some reflection and a good deal of correspond-

ence, he took home the book, and soon learned to cherish it as a bargain and the chief ornament of his library."

Among the many peculiarities of Mr. Lenox an amusing one is revealed in this passage:

"Mr. Lenox used often to pay an unprecedentedly high price for a prime rarity, with the remark that he 'could at present find the five pound notes more easily than such books, but you must not tell anybody how much I have paid.' A few years later, when I quoted the same books at two to four times the prices paid, he willingly removed the injunction of secrecy."

So sedulously has the contents of the Lenox Library been kept from the public, that this book will give to many readers their first knowledge of the richness of its many treasures. Its most valuable department, no doubt, is that which contains the wonderful collection pertaining to the "Age of Discovery" in America; but all through the book are hints of other collections like the following:

"Besides these, he took very early to his favourite author John Bunyan, and not only edited an edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' but undertook to collect all editions and translations of it. In this he was particularly successful, having eventually acquired nearly every one of the early English editions of parts I., II., and III., as numbered from the 1st to the 32d. No collection known can be compared with his, that of the late Mr. Offer being in no way equal to it. Indeed for nearly twenty years I carried in my pocket lists of the editions of the P. P. he had, as well as those known ones he wanted, and in that way catered earnestly, allowing nothing to slip through my fingers that it was possible to secure for him. In reading catalogues and reports from all parts of the world, one eye at least was always kept peeled for his desiderata. In the same manner he undertook to bring into his net all the editions of Milton, and succeeded in acquiring it is believed nearly all the known editions, as well as many not previously recognized, of the early separate pieces in both prose and verse of the author of 'Areopagitica' and 'Paradise Lost.' Indeed his collection of Miltons excels that of the British Museum and that of the Bodleian put together, rich as those libraries are in Miltons."

Boston liberality and patriotism do not appear to the best advantage in the following passage:

"In 1848 I bought Washington's library of about 3,000 volumes, for \$3,000, to secure about 300 volumes with the autograph of the 'Father of his country' on the title-pages, some rarities for Mr. Lenox, and many tracts and miscellaneous American books for the British Museum. Mr. Lenox declined the books with autographs, and there being a great hue and cry raised in Boston against my sending them out of the country, I sold the collection to a parcel of Bostonians for \$5,000, but after passing that old Boston hat around for two or three months for \$50 subscriptions only \$3,250 could be raised, and therefore, as I had used a few hundred dollars of the money advanced to me by the promoters and was in a tight place, I was compelled to subscribe the rest myself to make up the amount of purchase."

How quickly could four times \$5,000 be raised in Chicago to-day to purchase these same books!

Boston and Boston men do not seem to be favorites with Mr. Stevens. He gives at considerable length an interesting account of his purchase in London of the fine lot of Nineveh Marbles which now rest in the rooms of the New York Historical Society, of his sending them to Boston, of their enthusiastic reception by the learned men and the "Beacon Streeters," of the renewed efforts to pass round "that old Boston hat," of its return empty, and of their final transfer to the New York Historical Society through the liberality of Mr. Lenox.

There is in the Lenox Library one of the greatest curiosities in the way of an early geographical globe known to exist. Here is the singular history of its acquisition:

"In 1870, while residing at the 'Clarendon' in New York, I dined one evening with Mr. R. M. Hunt, the architect of the Lenox Library, a son of my father's old friend Jonathan Hunt, who represented the State of Vermont in Congress from 1827 to 1832. While talking on library conveniences and plans, I chanced to notice a small copper globe, a child's plaything, rolling about the floor. On inquiry, I was told that he picked it up in some town in France for a song, and now, as it opened at the equator and was hollow, the children had appropriated it for their amusement. I saw at once by its outlines that it was probably older than any other globe known, except Martin Behaim's at Nurnberg, and perhaps the Leon globe, and told Mr. Hunt my opinion of its geography, requesting him to take great care of it, for it would some day make a noise in the geographical world. Subsequently I borrowed it for two or three months, studied it, took it to Washington, exhibited it to Dr. Hilgard and others at the Coast Survey Office, and employed one of the draughtsmen there to project it in a two hemisphere map, with a diameter of the original, about five and a half inches, at a cost to me of \$20. On returning to New York I delivered it into the hands of Mr. Hunt, telling him that it was unquestionably as early as 1510 and perhaps 1505, and was in historical and geographical interest second to hardly any other globe, small as it was; and concluded by recommending him, when he and his children had done playing with it, to present it to the Lenox Library, the plans of which he was then engaged upon. I also told Mr. Lenox of its value, and recommended him to keep his eye upon it, and secure it if possible for preservation in his library. My pains and powder were not thrown away. Not long after Mr. Hunt presented it to the library, and from that time it has been known and styled as the 'Hunt-Lenox Globe.' On my return to London I showed my drawing of it to my friend Mr. C. H. Coote, of the map department of the British Museum, and lent it to him for the reduced *fac-simile* in his article on GLOBES in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Thus the 'Hunt-Lenox Globe' won its geographical niche in literature as well as in 'Narrative His-

The following passage, telling of Mr. Lenox's purchase of one of Turner's pictures, shows at the same time the ungentle crustiness of the great artist and the ungracious bluntness of his American patron.

"This brings to mind a characteristic anecdote, which I often heard Mr. C. R. Leslie, the Royal Academician, relate of his two friends, Mr. Lenox and Mr. Turner, his brother Academician. Mr. Leslie, about 1847 I think, received a letter covering a sight draft on Barings, requesting him to be so good as to purchase of his friend Mr. Turner the best picture by him he could get for the money, giving directions for the shipment to New York. With draft in pocket, Mr. Leslie called on the distinguished artist, and told him frankly that he had called to purchase one of his pictures for an American friend. 'I have no picture to sell to your American friend,' was the grumpy reply. 'But surely,' answered Mr. Leslie, who understood the humour of the artist, 'out of so many one might very well be spared for New York.' 'No, my pictures are not adapted to American taste or American appreciation of Art. You had better apply to Mr. Soandso, if you require a picture suitable for the gallery of an American,' and then commented severely on America and Americans, their refinement, their money-grubbings, and their knowledge of Art.

A few rather indignant words from Mr. Leslie, who knew Americans much better than Mr. Turner, and knew also the latter's avarice and his desire to sell his pictures, ended with:

"You are too suspicious; you need run no risk from him or me. I have nothing more to say or do. Here is Mr. Lenox's letter and draft for £800 which you may encash at Barings to-day. Pray select such a picture as will in your judgment do yourself the most credit in the Art-benighted country you decry."

"This speech, or the letter, or the draft, fetched up the artist, and he promptly confessed that some good might come even out of New York; so he at once turned round a small picture standing on the floor against the wall and said, 'There, let Mr. Lenox have that, one of my favorites; he is a gentleman, and I retract: will that suit you, Mr. Leslie?' 'I am willing to take no responsibility, Mr. Turner, in the selection; if the painting satisfies you, and you recommend it at that price, I will endorse the draft to you and take the picture away with me.' And that was the way Mr. Lenox won his first 'Turner.'

"But this is not the end of the story. The painting soon after arrived in New York, was cleared from the Custom House and delivered in Fifth Avenue only a few minutes before the closing of the fortnightly mail for England. Mr. Lenox therefore had time only to hastily acknowledge its receipt safe and in good condition. He had, he wrote, caught only a glance at the picture, but he could not help adding that that glance disappointed him. On receiving this curt and scarcely courteous letter, Mr. Leslie said he resolved thenceforward to abstain from executing responsible commissions for friends. By the following mail two weeks later came a second letter from Mr. Lenox, the substance of which was, 'Burn my last letter, I have now looked into my "Turner" and it is all that I could desire. Accept best thanks.' In telling the story

Mr. Leslie used sometimes parenthetically and facetiously to remark, 'I suppose Mr. Lenox, like some others who view "Turners" for the first time, somehow got the picture bottom side up.'

Mr. Lenox had long wished to possess a copy of "The Bay Psalm Book," a metrical version of the Psalms, printed by Stephen Daye, at Cambridge, in 1640, the first book printed in what is now the United States. He intimated a willingness to pay as high as one hundred guineas for a copy, the one in the Bodleian Library being probably the only perfect one then known to exist. For ten years Mr. Stevens's search had been fruitless.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, only an experienced collector can judge of my surprise and inward satisfaction, when on the 12th January 1855, at Sotheby's, at one of the sales of Mr. Pickering's stock, after untying parcel after parcel to see what I might chance to see, and keeping ahead of the auctioneer, Mr. Wilkinson, on resolving to prospect in one parcel more before he overtook me, my eye rested for an instant only on the long lost Benjamin, clean and unspotted. I instantly closed the parcel, (which was described in the catalogue as Lot '581 Psalmes other Editions, 1680 to 1675 black letter, a parcel,') and tightened the string, just as Alfred came to lay it on the table. A cold-blooded coolness seized me, and advancing towards the table behind Mr. Lilly I quietly bid in a perfectly neutral tone 'six-pence,' and so the bids went on increasing by sixpences until half-a-crown was reached and Mr. Lilly had loosened the string. Taking up this very volume he turned to me and remarked that 'This looks a rare edition, Mr. Stevens, don't you think so? I do not remember having seen it before,' and raised the bid to five shillings. I replied that I had little doubt of its rarity, though comparatively a late edition of the Psalms, and at the same time gave Mr. Wilkinson a sixpenny nod. Thenceforward a spirited competition arose between Mr. Lilly and myself, until finally the lot was knocked down to Stevens for nineteen shillings! I then called out, with perhaps more energy than discretion, 'delivered.' On pocketing this volume, leaving the other seven to take the usual course, Mr. Lilly and others inquired with some curiosity, 'What rarity have you got now?' 'Oh nothing,' said I, 'but the first English book printed in America.' There was a pause in the sale, while all had a good look at the little stranger. Some said jocularly, 'there has evidently been a mistake, put up the lot again.' Mr. Stevens, with the book again safely in his pocket, said, 'Nay, if Mr. Pickering, whose cost mark of  $y$  (3s) did not recognize the prize he had won, certainly the cataloguer might be excused for throwing it away into the hands of the right person to rescue, appreciate and preserve it. I am now fully rewarded for my long and silent hunt of seven years."

It is worth noting that another copy occurred for sale at the dispersing of Mr. George Brinley's celebrated library in 1878; and that it was bought by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, for \$1,200.

One of the extremely interesting and excessively rare books on early American history is, as all collectors know, Captain John

Smith's History of Virginia, 1624. Mr. Lenox was very anxious to possess a large paper copy of this book, and had much correspondence about finding one with Mr. Stevens as early as 1852. None turned up, however, until 1873, and then Mr. Lenox was stoutly affirming that he had got through buying books. In March of that year Mr. Stevens wrote Mr. Lenox:

"One should never despair. All rare books turn up sooner or later in London. Some twenty-five years ago you ordered or enquired about a large paper copy of Smith's Virginia. A few days ago the copy turned up in the library of a clergyman in Yorkshire, lately deceased, the Rev. Mr. Lowe, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is not only large paper, but is in the original binding in dark green morocco, very richly tooled all over, and in excellent preservation. It is the *Dedication* copy, and no doubt belonged to the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox. The Richmond and Lenox arms, very large and elaborate, with her quarterings, are on the side. The binding alone is, I think, the finest I ever saw of Charles I.'s time, and would readily bring £100 without the book."

Stevens went on to tell Mr. Lenox that he was sending the book to America, and that it was first offered to him at 250 guineas. At the same time, Stevens wrote to Mr. Brinley, another famous collector, as follows:

"The greatest bibliographical rarity that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean I shall send to Mr. Lenox next week, but as he is only a millionaire and has stopped buying, he may not keep it at my price. In that case I shall direct Baldwin & Co. to send it for your inspection. I trust your chances are small. I had the order from Mr. Lenox twenty years ago, and am only now able to execute it; but I am more than rewarded for waiting, though the price of the book has gone up, while money has gone down. The book is Smith's History of Virginia on *large paper*, in the finest possible condition, bound at the time 1624, in rich morocco tooled all over, with the arms of Charles on one cover and those of the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox on the other. In short, it is the *Dedication* copy to the Duchess, her own copy, in the most sumptuous binding, early English, I ever saw. Any book, no matter what, in such early English binding, would readily bring 100 guineas, but when that book is Smith's Virginia with all this story attached to it, and only five other large paper copies being known, and four of them in public libraries, what must I ask for this, THE copy of all others—a show book forever, I think—but you must wait."

A day or two later he wrote to Mr. Brinley: "Mr. Lenox writes me for the twenty-fifth time that he no longer buys books, and in his last letter has ordered nothing. So it is possible he may hold to this resolution until he has had time to pass the SMITH. If he does pass it, he is more of a — than I ever took him for. However, you come in for the reversion of it if he does."

Mr. Lenox resisted the temptation to buy the book at about \$1,275, and Mr. Brinley bought it; but only a year or two later at the sale of Mr. Brinley's books Mr. Lenox could no longer be virtuous but must needs buy the

coveted book at \$1,800. But 1884 a similar copy in the Hamilton Palace sale, wanting the large map of Virginia, brought nearly \$3,000.

These numerous and lengthy extracts, while interesting in themselves, will have given a pretty good insight into the book, and many hints as to the author. The book is most interesting, but marked all over with the peculiarities, and perhaps we should say the innocent vanities, of the man. The style shows a love of slang which is surprising in a man so long and so intimately connected with old and classic English literature; but not surprising, perhaps, in the lover of sensation, who could place upon the title page of his book, among supposed titles of distinction, "Black-Balled Athenæum Club of London; also Patriarch of Skull and Bones of Yale, as well as citizen of Noviomagus, et cætera"—leaving it to his readers to puzzle over what it may all mean. Henry Stevens of Vermont, as he was fond of calling himself, was a peculiar character. He was a Vermont boy, who had a natural and strong love of books, and a still stronger love of book-hunting. He went to London when he was twenty-six years old, and, with brief visits to this country, remained there until his death at a ripe age. He had been successful and had achieved a wide reputation among enthusiastic book-hunters. Indeed, he had probably been instrumental in bringing more rare and valuable bibliographical curiosities to this country than any man who has yet lived. In spite of his amusing vanities, he commanded the respect and affection of those who knew him well. Upon his death, in London, a handsomely printed memorial card was issued, bearing this quaint and touching inscription:

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF  
HENRY STEVENS  
LOVER OF BOOKS

BORN AT BARNET VERMONT 24 AUGUST 1819  
THE VOLUME OF WHOSE EARTHLY LABOUR WAS CLOSED  
IN LONDON 28 FEBRUARY 1886 IN THE  
SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF HIS AGE

*'And another book was opened which is the book of Life.'*

"The Recollections of Mr. James Lenox" is printed, as such a book should be, very beautifully and luxuriously. It is the work of the Chiswick Press.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

MR. BOYEBSEN'S volume upon Norway forms, as was to be expected, one of the most acceptable numbers of the series called "The Story of the Nations" (Putnam). The larger half of the book is occupied with the mythology of the Norsemen, and tales of the vikings and of the line of adventurous men whose deeds are related in the sagas preserved by Snorre Sturlasson. This is the kind of reading which young people, especially of the ruder sex, enjoy. It exhibits the child-life of a nation, and

therefore stirs deeply the youthful imagination. The early history of Norway is its proudest; for, as Mr. Boyesen says, a nation including only two millions of people can play but an obscure part in the drama of the world in an era when "powder and modern strategy have subordinated heroism to discipline and numbers." Mr. Boyesen has felt a justifiable pride in rehearsing the story of his native country, as no work embodying it in a satisfactory manner has heretofore appeared in the English language.—Another interesting number of the same series is "The Story of Germany," as told by S. Baring-Gould. The subject is one with which the author has previously dealt at length, in a work on the past and present of the great Teutonic nation; and he handles it with easy familiarity. In the present volume he discloses a peculiar aptitude as a historian for young readers. He writes as though talking to a group of children, whom he holds spell-bound by the magnetic influence of persuasive and picturesque delineation. He is accurate and coherent in statement, following with fidelity the current of events in the development of the nation; yet he chooses the facts for recital with such nice discrimination, and invests them with so much animation and life, that the tale never for an instant weakens in interest. The one fault to be found with the story is that it is not rounded out in all parts in a satisfactory manner. It is only the outline of the rise and progress of a nation which can be given in a book conforming to the plan prescribed for this series; yet Mr. Baring-Gould has sometimes left gaps in his narrative which we could wish he had bridged over. And he has given us too meagre an idea of the growth of the people, of the development of their industries, of their advance in education and in the successive phases of their civilization. But all that he has recorded is so charming, that this very lack in his work may prove a virtue by inciting the young student to the perusal of other and fuller accounts of the German nation, and finally by confirming him in a love for all historical reading. The illustrations scattered profusely through the volume are of such unusual merit as to deserve mention.

MR. THEODORE S. VAN DYKE, as we infer from his book on "Southern California" (Fords, Howard & Hulbert), is one of the multitude who have been driven to seek a home in the remote southwestern portion of our territory for the sake of its salubrious climate. He has adapted himself to the situation like a philosopher, looking about him in every direction to estimate the new conditions and circumstances with an appreciative and impartial eye. It was necessary to live much in the open air, and he has occupied himself in exploring the country, in noting its physical features, its native plants—trees, shrubs, and herbs,—its birds, beasts, insects, and fishes, the peculiarities of the seasons, and the work of the agriculturist, the husbandman, and the fruit-grower, with their failures and successes. The country in which Mr. Van Dyke located, bordering on Mexico, and including the counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles, has been, until lately, out of the way of the ordinary traveller, and hence has remained comparatively unknown to all except its quiet inhabitants. As the fruit-bearing region of California, it is exciting lively attention, and likewise as the great sanitarium of the Pacific coast. Mr. Van Dyke describes it



with much minuteness and with evident honesty. He mentions its drawbacks along with its advantages, and although the latter appear finally to be largely in the majority, the conclusion comes unquestionably from a succession of fair statements. He declares that a livelihood is not to be earned from the soil in Southern California without hard and patient work, and that the shiftless and improvident will fail there as everywhere else. He also asserts that the consumptive will not be cured by the climate alone, or as a rule by a short trial of its remedial properties. His remarks on this, as upon other matters, are pointed and vigorous, and marked by eminent good-sense. The value of the chapters on the plant and animal life of Southern California would have been greatly enhanced had the author given the scientific names of the species mentioned. To a man of his energy and intelligence this would have been an easy task, and the omission is felt in a book of such painstaking and faithful character.

THE services rendered to their country by three leaders in the settlement of Eastern Tennessee, James Robertson, John Sevier, and Isaac Shelby, form a theme on which Edmund Kirke (James R. Gilmore) dilates with enthusiasm in a work named "The Rear Guard of the Revolution" (Appleton). These men were heroes of the type which the struggles of frontiersmen with the Indians and the British in the days of '76 not infrequently developed. They received the due reward for their bravery, patriotism, and humanity, in the love and trust of their friends and their comrades-in-arms, and in the record which is preserved in the annals of their State and of the nation for which they long and bravely fought. John Sevier and Isaac Shelby received each a sword from the commonwealth of North Carolina, in token of their valor at the battle of King's Mountain. They were foremost in all the skirmishes and serious engagements which the settlers of Watauga, now Elizabeth Town, were forced to wage with the murderous savages about them, and which they voluntarily undertook with the English troops who, in the darkest period of the Revolution, attempted the subjugation of Georgia and South Carolina. John Sevier, the most distinguished of the brave trio, was chosen the first Governor of Tennessee, when the territory was erected into a State in 1796, and was re-elected for a second term in 1803. A monument to his memory now stands in the public cemetery at Nashville. The work of these men, from the first settlement of Watauga in 1769 to the close of the War for Independence, is depicted by Edmund Kirke. The subject is inspiring, and has kindled the author's feeling to an extreme degree of ardor. He has gathered a part of the material for his history, from original sources, and purposes to continue the work in a second volume carrying the lives of Sevier and Robinson to their conclusion.

AFTER his marked success in "Dr. Jekyll," one looks with more than ordinary interest at the announcement of a new story by Robert Louis Stevenson. The scene of "Kidnapped" (Scribner) is laid in the Highlands of Scotland in 1751, amid the stirring times which followed the defeat of the Young Pretender at Culloden. The story is related by David Balfour, a lad of seventeen, who has been kidnapped and sent to sea by the order of his uncle, who desires to retain possession of an estate of

which the boy is the rightful owner. The sufferings of the lad while on board the "Covenant," the cruelties to which the captain and his mates subject all who are under them, the saving from a capsized boat of the Jacobite Alan Stewart, the bloody termination of a plot to rob and murder Stewart, in whose defence David renders such valiant help, and the shipwreck of the brig on the little island of Erraid, on the west coast of Scotland, are all portrayed with a vividness which cannot fail to fasten the reader's attention. The dangers attending the presence of so violent a partisan as Stewart in that portion of the Highlands controlled by the hostile Campbells, are heightened by the tragic death of Colin Campbell, the "Red Fox." The Jacobite and his young companion, David Balfour, being accused of the crime, are posted as outlaws and hunted by the royal troops. After severe hardships, and with many hairbreadth escapes, they reach, far up on Ben Alder, the hiding-place known in history as the "Cage," where Cluny Macpherson lived for several years, and where he had sheltered from pursuit Prince Charlie himself. The book is filled with thrilling adventures, well told; and the reader, be he boy or man, will not willingly lay it aside until the last leaf is turned.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU's sketch of "The Aristocracy of England" (Harpers) is a picture drawn with a free and forcible hand. Gen. Badeau resided in England during the years between 1869 and 1881, serving a part of the time as Secretary of Legation, and afterwards as Consul-General at London. His official position gave him opportunities for observing the life of the court and the nobility from a near point of view; while, as we infer, his personal qualities gained him many peculiar privileges for studying the character and manners of a class of society which formed a subject of curious interest to one looking at it with the eye of a philosopher and a republican. Whether a guest at Windsor Castle, an attendant at royal pageants, an inmate of palaces or an associate of lords and ladies, Gen. Badeau preserved the character of a critic and historian, retaining a careful memory of passing scenes, personages, and incidents, in order to reproduce them in future records. In his portrayures of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and personages of lower yet still exalted station, he has noted the salient features of their character and circumstances, meanwhile maintaining in his frankness a refined and courteous spirit. He does not claim for his narrative the dignity of a historical or political treatise, but with more of the fascination it unites much of the valuable information which is sought in more pretentious works.

MRS. LILLIE, the author of a little book entitled "The Story of Music and Musicians for Young Readers" (Harper), modestly disclaims the authority of a professional musician; nevertheless she has treated her subject with so much learning and ability that we must judge her to be as accomplished in music as she is in literature. The object of her book is to stimulate young students of the piano to intelligent and thorough work; and this effect it must produce upon every reader who has a true musical instinct and is capable of sincere and persevering effort. Its chapters skillfully mingle a history of the development of the science of music and of the lives of great musicians, with hints as to the means

of securing the surest and simplest progress in the study of the piano-forte. They point the way to a quick understanding of the ends of musical study, which are a mastery of the thought and the art united in all good compositions, and to a consequent delight in them. They show how the joys of the musician and the performer may be entered into by the learner in the very beginning, through careful practice and an intelligent interpretation. By thus revealing the pure and high rewards of art to the young players, the author performs her chief service for them, which not only they but the teacher and the parent will thankfully appreciate.

THE travellers who have the art of seeing all that is worth seeing in their travels, and of describing what they see in a style so vivid, picturesque and entertaining as to make their readers sharers, almost equally with themselves, in the pleasure and profit of their journeyings, are rarely met with. To say that Miss Helen J. Sanborn is not such a traveller, is not, therefore, and is not intended to be, disparagement. She writes of her experiences and travels during "A Winter in Central America and Mexico" (Lee & Shepard). Of the former country, which has been seldom visited by tourists, she gives many interesting pictures, and much valuable information concerning its physical features, its material resources, and the manners and customs of the people. Of Mexico, which is better known and which is to the New World what Egypt or Palestine is to the Old, Miss Sanborn tells us nothing which may not be found in the works of other travellers; but she tells it in a style so straightforward and honest that the reader readily yields himself, with sympathetic interest, to her guidance over these classic lands of the Western World.

In the army of "Russian invasion of the realm of fiction" comes Nikolai Gogol, a Cossack by descent, whose literary instincts led him to believe there was material for an Iliad in the exploits of his savage ancestors. From the legends, traditions and impressions of his childhood, Gogol has constructed a series of romances of singular power and interest. The first of these works presented to American readers is "Taras Bulba," translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood, and published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. It is the story of a romantic old barbarian and his savage life in the Ukraine. The picture is a rough one, but shows the touch of a master hand. Gogol is one of those Russian authors who, within the last half-century, have done so much to develop a truly national literature. He died in 1852, but left a considerable number of works, chiefly historical-romances. These, we are glad to know, will be brought out in a series by the present publishers; but we could wish the translation of them a little better Anglicised than is that of "Taras Bulba."

MR. HENRY P. WELLS, known to lovers of the rod through his treatise on "Fly Rods and Fly Tackle," has prepared also a work on salmon fishing, with the title "The American Salmon Fisherman" (Harper). Mr. Wells confines his remarks on salmon rivers to those in Lower Canada, which are sufficiently numerous and well-stocked to satisfy the demand of the whole body of anglers east of the Rocky Mountains. He gives a full list of these rivers, with information regarding the purchase of

fishing privileges, and the probable expenses of every sort attendant upon the sport. This is supplemented with an inventory and description of the entire outfit of the fisherman, including clothing, tackle, etc., and explicit directions how to cast a fly and land the prize after it has taken the bait. An exciting account of the capture of a thirty-two pound salmon by the author, forms an appropriate termination to this angler's *vade mecum*.

#### MR. WASHBURNE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ALASSIO (ITALY), July 13, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DIAL.—*Sir*:—Allow me to say a few words in reply to the review of my "American Diplomacy" in your number for June last, with especial reference to a controverted statement about the appointments in the Consular and Diplomatic service immediately after the inauguration of General Grant in 1869.

I find from the Register of the State Department for July 1869, that very shortly after General Grant came into office there were changed 27 out of 35 Ministers, 7 out of 12 Secretaries of Legation, 5 out of 10 Consuls General, and 76 out of 156 Consuls who had a salary or fees amounting to \$1,500 or over, to say nothing of the Consuls of lower grade, who, receiving only \$1,000 or less, are allowed to do business, and are therefore of slight importance. In other words, out of 218 diplomatic and consular officials receiving salaries or emoluments of \$1,500 or upwards, 115 were changed. The chief and most important officers, and those whose salaries seemed to promise lucrative positions, were removed in a very brief space of time; for in few of the cases mentioned was the commission dated after May 1, and the commissions were given only after confirmation by the Senate and the compliance with certain formalities.

I must admit that I quoted from memory, but I have always believed that the changes were due to Mr. Washburne, and not to Mr. Fish. Verification is comparatively easy—at least approximately—by consulting in the New York daily newspapers the lists of appointments sent to the Senate during Mr. Washburne's term of office. If I am found to be wrong, I shall gladly change my statement, and express my regrets to Mr. Washburne, for whom personally I have a high respect, and for whose course, when Minister at Paris, great admiration.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

[The charge made by Mr. Schuyler in "American Diplomacy," to which our reviewer took decided exceptions, was to the effect that in the six days of Mr. Washburne's occupancy of the State Department he "removed the greater number of consular and diplomatic officers," and "filled their places with new and inexperienced men, appointed solely for partisan political services." As no one could know the facts in the case better than Mr. Washburne himself, we have laid Mr. Schuyler's communication before him for comment. He pronounces the statement in "American Diplomacy" grossly inaccurate, and confirms the denial made by our reviewer. Mr. Washburne also calls our attention to an editorial in the N. Y. Evening Post, giving the result of an examination of the files of newspapers as

suggested by Mr. Schuyler. The examination shows that "between the dates specified (March 4-12), but a single nomination was reported from the Department of State. Moreover, on March 10, the Tribune correspondent at Washington telegraphed: 'Secretary Washburne to-day stated an interesting fact in reply to the personal application of an office-seeker. He said he should make no appointments whatever while he remained in office, and that he could only receive the papers and place them on file; that his stay in the Department would be limited to a few days, and he did not intend to interfere in the question of appointments in that Department.' No nominations were, in fact, forthcoming up to March 17, when the same correspondent reported Mr. Washburne formally relieved by Mr. Fish's taking the oath of office." The evidence appealed to by Mr. Schuyler is thus found to be conclusively against him.—EDR. DIAL.]

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

THE "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," by his son Francis Darwin, will appear in the autumn.

A "DICTIONARY of Boston," modelled after the celebrated "Dickens Dictionary of London," is to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

D. LOTHROP & Co. will bring out a new edition of the complete poems of Paul H. Hayne, by whose death, in July, the South lost her most estimable poet and man of letters.

THE Villon Society of London announce the publication, in December, of Payne's translation of Boccaccio's "Decameron," in three volumes, octavo, uniform with their issue of the "Arabian Nights." But seven hundred and fifty copies are to be made.

A NEW "Manual of North American Birds," by Prof. Robert Ridgway, Curator of the Department of Birds at the Smithsonian Institute, is soon to be published by J. B. Lippincott Co. It will contain over four hundred illustrations.

AMONG new periodicals announced for next year is "The Journal of Morphology," to be devoted principally to embryological, anatomical, and histological subjects. Ginn & Co., Boston, are to be its publishers.

TICKNOR & Co. make the interesting announcement of a novel of Japanese life, with illustrations from designs by Japanese artists resident in America. Its title is "A Muramasa Blade," and its author is Mr. Werthember, formerly a writer upon the "Japan Mail."

THE next volume of H. H. Bancroft's historical works will be the fifth relating to California, and will bring the record up to the discovery of gold in 1849—a period of peculiar interest. It is gratifying to know that the severe loss suffered by Mr. Bancroft in the fire of last spring will not check the regular publication of these excellent works.

T. Y. CROWELL & Co. have in press for immediate publication "Thoughts," by Joseph Roux, a parish priest in France. Also, "The Great Masters of Russian Literature in the Nineteenth Century," by Ernest Dupuy, translated by N. H. Dole; and Dr. Georg Brandes' "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century," translated by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson.

No. 17 of the Bibliographical Contributions of the Library of Harvard University, edited by Mr. Winsor, is a classified index to the Maps in the Royal Geographical Society's publications, 1880-88, 48 pages, prepared by Mr. Richard Beirs, of the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I. It is a very valuable contribution.

D. APPLETON & Co. will issue immediately "Studies in Modern Socialism and Labor Problems," by T. Edwin Brown, D.D. They announce also "Pepita Ximenes," a novel, from the Spanish of Juan Valera, with an introduction by the author, who was recently the Spanish Minister to this country; "The Two Spies" (André and Hale), by B. J. Lossing; and "A Politician's Daughter," by Myra S. Hamlin.

REGARDING the new magazine which it has been reported Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will soon undertake, the publishers authorize us to state that there will be such a magazine, that it will be illustrated, and will be called "Scribner's Magazine"—though in no sense a revival of the old "Scribner's," which is merged in the present "Century." Mr. E. L. Burlingame, an experienced and scholarly gentleman, is to be the editor.

D. C. HEATH & Co. announce for fall publication "An Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning's Poetry," by Prof. Hiram Corson, of Cornell University. The work will include, with additions, the Papers on "The Idea of Personality, as Embodied in Browning's Poetry," and on "Art as an Intermediate Agency of Personality," which Prof. Corson read before the Browning Society in London. In addition to the selections from his works, with explanatory notes, the editor will present exegeses of a number of poems, without the texts, and a bibliography of Browning criticism. They announce also a book on Manual Training, by Prof. C. M. Woodward of Washington University, St. Louis, the founder of the first Manual Training School, strictly so-called.

WHILE François Victor Hugo was making his translation of Shakespeare, his father silenced his "stormy voice of France" for awhile, and beguiled a portion of his exile by long and profound musings upon all the questions that pertain to literary art and literary history. These reflections naturally clustered about the translation in which he was so deeply interested. Starting from Shakespeare, he swiftly traverses the whole realm of literary history, and seeks to point out and to characterize the immortals whose works will abide. Æschylus is to him the Shakespeare of antiquity, and to Æschylus he accordingly devotes nearly as much space as to Shakespeare. The work is conceived in no mere belletristic spirit: "To treat these questions," Hugo says, "is to explain the mission of art; to treat these questions is to explain the duty of human thought toward man." Gathering up all his judgments and impressions concerning the great books and the great authors of ancient and modern times, he binds them together in this glittering sheaf: the offering of the "wield Titan" of France to his Olympian master. This great work will soon be presented to American readers, in an English translation of exceptional excellence, prepared by Prof. Melville B. Anderson, who is well known to readers of THE DIAL. The publishers are A. C. McClurg & Co.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

AUGUST, 1886.

African Contingent, Our. E. M. Camp. *Forum*.  
 Agrarian Agitation, Canadian. *Popular Science*.  
 Algiers. *Century*.  
 Around the Horn in '49. M. S. Prime. *Overland*.  
 Art and Nature. Eva V. Carlin. *Overland*.  
 Art, Jugglery in. E. R. Garczynski. *Forum*.  
 Art Movement, The Western. R. Hitchcock. *Century*.  
 Athlete, A Champion. L. E. Myers. *Lippincott*.  
 Authorship, Penalties of. John Habberton. *Harper's*.  
 Banks in 1861. A. S. Bolles. *Lippincott*.  
 Barlow, Joel. *Atlantic*.  
 Base-Ballist, A. J. M. Ward. *Lippincott*.  
 Bibliophiles, A Brace of. *Dial*.  
 Birds, Sea. Bryan Hook. *Century*.  
 Bird-Destroyers. *Century*.  
 Bismarck. J. A. Kasson. *No. American*.  
 Brazil. J. W. Hawes. *Overland*.  
 Burnside at Fredericksburg. R. C. Hawkins. *Century*.  
 Burroughs, John. Edith M. Thomas. *Century*.  
 Bushnell, Horace. A. S. Chesebrough. *Andover*.  
 Canada, Annexation of. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Catholic, Confessions of a. *Forum*.  
 Catholic, Why I am a. S. M. Brandl. *No. American*.  
 Cedar Mountain. A. E. Lee. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Chemistry, Recent Progress in. *Popular Science*.  
 Commercial Crisis of the Present. *Popular Science*.  
 Cooperation, A Dutch Success in. A. B. Mason. *Century*.  
 Corean Waters, A Battle in. *Overland*.  
 Democracy in England. *Century*.  
 Detroit. Edmund Kirke. *Harper's*.  
 Economy, Domestic, in the Confederacy. *Atlantic*.  
 Education, History of. J. B. Roberts. *Dial*.  
 Education, Modern. H. A. Rowland. *Popular Science*.  
 Extremes, Falseness of. *Century*.  
 Fort Humboldt, California. N. S. Gibson. *Overland*.  
 Franklin's "Left Grand Division." *Century*.  
 Fredericksburg, Battle of. D. N. Couch. *Century*.  
 Fungi, Destructive Wood. *Popular Science*.  
 Genius and Precocity. James Sully. *Popular Science*.  
 Heer, Oswald. *Popular Science*.  
 Heidelberg. Lucy M. Mitchell. *Century*.  
 How I was Educated. W. T. Harris. *Forum*.  
 Immigrants. W. W. Crane. *Lippincott*.  
 India, Missions in. C. C. Starbuck. *Andover*.  
 Indians, American, Increase or Decrease of. *Andover*.  
 Indian Question in Arizona. R. K. Evans. *Atlantic*.  
 Individual Continuity. Andrew Hedbrooke. *Atlantic*.  
 Insurance, Life. Elizur Wright. *North American*.  
 Jefferson, Joseph. Wm. Winter. *Harper's*.  
 Johnston and Sherman. J. E. Johnston. *North American*.  
 Labor in Pennsylvania. Henry George. *North American*.  
 Labor Struggle, Results of the. Andrew Carnegie. *Forum*.  
 Lang, Andrew. W. H. Babcock. *Lippincott*.  
 Language as a Political Force. Horatio Hale. *Andover*.  
 Lee at Fredericksburg. James Longstreet. *Century*.  
 Leisure, American Development of. *Andover*.  
 Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Majority, Revolt of the. George Batchelor. *Forum*.  
 Manual Training in San Francisco. *Overland*.  
 Mexico, Economic Study of. D. A. Wells. *Popular Science*.  
 Military Commanders' Ages. J. G. Blaine. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Mineral Springs of France. T. M. Coan. *Popular Science*.  
 Mineral Springs of France. T. M. Coan. *Harper's*.  
 Montpellier. E. Marguerite Lindley. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Newspaper Espionage. J. B. Bishop. *Forum*.  
 North-West Territory, The. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Orchids. F. W. Burbidge. *Harper's*.  
 Othello, Furness's. *Atlantic*.  
 Paddling for Pleasure. John Habberton. *Lippincott*.  
 Peace or War. Washington Gladden. *Century*.  
 Petrarch and the Universities. *Overland*.  
 Phenomena, Prediction of Natural. *Popular Science*.  
 Poisons in Food and Drink. Cyrus Edson. *Forum*.  
 Political Economy. Prof. Andrews. *Andover*.  
 Psychological Research, Progress of. *Popular Science*.  
 Radicalism in France. Henri Rochefort. *North American*.  
 Railway Methods. R. T. Ely. *Harper's*.  
 Ruskin, Autobiography of. Sara A. Hubbard. *Dial*.  
 Slaves during the Civil War. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Snake River, Oregon. L. W. Coe. *Overland*.  
 Spottsylvania, Fight at. C. A. Patch. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 St. Augustine. Octave Thanet. *Atlantic*.  
 Superstition, Benefits of. Agnes Repplier. *Atlantic*.  
 Teaching, Scientific. T. H. Huxley. *Popular Science*.  
 Time and Its Ascertainment. *Popular Science*.  
 Tips, Fees, and Gratuities. *Andover*.  
 Total Abstinence Creed, The New. *Forum*.  
 Tolstol, Count. Joseph Kirkland. *Dial*.  
 Transatlantic Captains. C. A. Dougherty. *Harper's*.  
 Washburne, Hon. E. B., in the State Department. *Dial*.  
 Vigilance Committee in California. *Overland*.  
 Weather, Knowledge of the. A. W. Greeley. *Forum*.  
 White, Gilbert. John Burroughs. *Lippincott*.  
 Zuni Indian Traditions. *Overland*.

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of July by MESSRS. A. C. MCCLURG & Co. (successors to Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

*English Constitutional History*. From the Teutonic Conquest to the Present Time. By T. P. Taswell-Langmead, B.C.L., Oxon. Third edition, revised throughout, with Notes and Appendices, by C. H. E. Carmichael, M.A., Oxon. 8vo, pp. 828. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$7.50.  
*The Rear-Guard of the Revolution*. By Edmund Kirke. 12mo, pp. 317. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.  
*The Diary and Letters of His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., B.A. (Harvard), LL.D. (Oxon)*, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of his late Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America, etc. Compiled from the original documents, still remaining in the possession of his descendants, by P. O. Hutchinson. 8vo, Vol. II., pp. 848. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Net, \$5.00.  
*History of the Land Question in the United States*. By S. Sato, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 181. Paper. Johns Hopkins University Studies. \$1.00.  
*Sacred Mysteries Among the Mayas and the Quiches*, 11,500 years ago. Their Relation to the Sacred Mysteries of Egypt, Greece, Chaldea, and India. Free Masonry Anterior to the Temple of Solomon. By A. LePlongeon. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 163. E. Macey. \$2.00.

## TRAVEL—SPORTING.

*Carlsbad, and its Environs*. By J. Merrylees. With a Medical Treatise on the Use of the Waters. By B. London, M.D. Map and illustrations. 12mo, pp. 199. C. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.  
*Appleton's General Guide to the United States and Canada*. Illustrated. Revised for 1886. D. Appleton & Co. In 2 vols. cloth, or in 1 vol. leather tuck, each \$2.50.  
*Appleton's Illustrated Hand-book of American Summer Resorts*. With Maps, and Tables of Railway and Steamboat Fares. Revised for 1886. 8vo, pp. 192. Paper. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.  
*The American Salmon Fisherman*. By H. P. Wells. Post 8vo, pp. 166. Harper & Bros. \$1.00.  
*The Law of Field-Sports*. A Summary of the Rules of Law Affecting American Sportsmen. By G. F. Smith. 12mo, pp. 128. O. Judd Co. \$1.00.  
*Lawn Tennis*. By J. Dwight. 12mo, pp. 94. London. Net, 50 cents.

## ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

*George Eliot's Works*. Edition de Luxe, limited to 500 copies, numbered. Vol. I., Adam Bede. 8vo, pp. 557. With very fine Etchings and Photo-etchings. Estes & Lauriat. Net, \$8.00.  
 Subscriptions received by A. C. McClurg & Co., who will send on application descriptive circular, with specimen of letter-press, etc.  
*Recollections of Mr. James Lenox of New York* and the formation of his Library. By the late Henry Stevens of Vermont. Foolscap octavo, pp. 211. Elegantly printed on hand-made paper. Portraits. London. Net, \$2.00.  
*A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy*. By Laurence Sterne. Profusely illustrated by M. Leloir. Cheaper edition. 8vo, pp. 210. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.50.  
*Thackeray's Works*. "Handy Edition." To be completed in 26 vols. 16mo. London. Vols. 1 and 2, Vanity Fair. Cloth, per vol., 50 cents; half morocco, per vol., \$1.00.  
*After Dinner Stories from Balzac*. Done into English by M. Verelst. With an Introduction by E. Saltus. Cheaper edition. 18mo, pp. 223. Paper. G. J. Coombes. 50 cents.  
*The Olden Time Series*. Gleaned chiefly from old newspapers of Boston and Salem. Selected, with brief comments, by H. M. Brooks. Vol. VI.—Quaint and Curious Advertisements. 12mo, pp. 153. Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.

## POETRY—MUSIC—THE DRAMA.

*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. By Lord Byron. Edited, with notes, by W. J. Rolfe, A.M. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 238. Uniform with Rolfe's Shakespeares. Ticknor & Co. 75 cents.  
*The Story of Music and Musicians*. For Young Readers. By Lucy C. Lillie. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 245. Harper & Bros. \$1.00.

*Recessus Anglicanus*; or, An Historical Review of the Stage from 1600 to 1708. By John Downes. A fac-simile reprint of the Rare Original of 1708. With an Historical Preface by Joseph Knight. 12mo, pp. XXXV.—52. Veillum. (Edition limited to 125 copies, numbered.) London. Net, \$4.20.

#### REFERENCE—EDUCATIONAL.

*Dictionary of National Biography.* Edited by Leslie Stephen. 8vo. Vol. VII.—Brown—Burthogge. Macmillan & Co. \$3.25.

*Poor's Directory of Railway Officials and Railway Directors for 1886.* Containing Lists of the Officers and Directors of all Railways in North America and of the leading organizations auxiliary to the Railway System; List of Officers of South American and British Railways, etc. Compiled from official information. Oblong 8vo, pp. 387. Poor's Railroad Manual Co. \$2.00.

*Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Caesar.* Adapted to Allen and Greenough's, Gildersleeve's and Harkness's Grammars. By J. M. Whiton, Ph.D. Third revised edition. 16mo, pp. 107. Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

*Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia.* By S. Johnson, LL.D. Edited, with Notes, for Schools. "Classics for Children." 12mo, pp. 157. Boards. Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

#### PRACTICAL SCIENCE—ECONOMICS.

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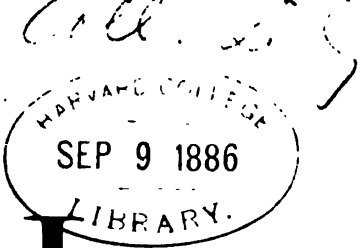
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# THE DIAL

VOL. VII. SEPTEMBER, 1886. No. 77.

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### RECENT WRITINGS ON SOCIALISM.\*

This topic, full of interest, yet having many diverse phases, comes before us just now in four forms of presentation. First, we have in the August number of "The Century," a clear, strong, incisive article by the Rev. Washington Gladden on the question "Is it Peace or War?" The question concerns the relations of Labor and Capital; and in its treatment the author shows plainly how the harmony and stability of our whole social structure are involved in the struggle which seems impending between these two factors of productive industry, which should ever work together in friendly coöperation. Out of intense and unscrupulous competition have sprung up powerful combinations on either side, which are setting themselves against each other in organized antagonism for defense and assault.

\* THE LABOR QUESTION. Plain Questions and Practical Answers. Edited by W. E. Barns. With an Introduction by E. T. Ely, Ph.D., and Special Contributions by J. A. Waterworth and Fred. Woodrow. New York: Harper & Bros.

STUDIES IN MODERN SOCIALISM AND LABOR PROBLEMS. By T. Edwin Brown, D.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR? By Washington Gladden. The Century Magazine, August, 1886.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS. By Dr. Seligman. The Political Science Quarterly, July, 1886.

The movement looks toward a state of war; and here and there along the skirmish lines embittered feeling has already found expression in open outbreaks of violence. At this juncture, it is well for each party to look the probable disastrous consequences fairly in the face, and consider whether counsels of peace may not yet prevail and secure the rights and interests of all in a relation of true partnership and mutual helpfulness. The article represents the hostile feeling as more bitter and more wide-spread than to many will seem warranted by actual facts. Yet the tone of expression is not stronger than we often hear on either side, and it is a sign of danger which we may not safely blink.

Next, we meet in the second number of a new magazine, "The Political Science Quarterly," instituted especially for the discussion of grave questions of social science, an admirably written article on "The Christian Socialists," by Dr. Seligman. After showing what a sadly abused word "Socialism" is, and that socialistic questions are not peculiar to modern times, the writer gives a sketch of the devices and efforts of Robert Owen, at the beginning of this century, to relieve the condition of the oppressed working classes and to define a more equitable basis for the organization of society. Although the ideas which he took up, of a peaceful and voluntary *communism* as the panacea for all social ills, were visionary and impracticable, yet his earnest enthusiasm gave an impulse to benevolent thought and action in this direction which has not been lost upon the world. "His economic doctrines were crude and often absurd; his theory of marriage was, to say the least, peculiar; his socialistic views were utopian; but he succeeded in proving that a factory could be made to benefit both master and workman; he initiated the reform in the condition of the laboring classes; he laid the firm foundation on which the coöperative movement of our times is erecting its successful edifice." The article then gives a full and interesting sketch of the movement called forth in England by the desperate state of the working classes toward the middle of this century. The leaders in this movement were the two eminent ministers of the Church of England, Frederick Denison Maurice and Charles Kingsley. The able young lawyer Ludlow, Thomas Hughes, and others of kindred spirit, were associated with them. "This was the keynote of the whole movement—the ethical force of Christianity as the leaven of social reform." Hence they were called, *par eminence*, "the Christian Socialists." An association was organized to

further their aims. Many tracts were issued from their keen and able pens. In this interest, Kingsley wrote his novels "The Saint's Tragedy" and "Yeast" and "Alton Locke," the last-named being pronounced the best text-book of Christian Socialism. As the more continuous organ of the association, a weekly paper called "The Christian Socialist" was issued in 1850, subsequently replaced by the "Journal of Association." The prominent principles advocated were three: "1. That human society is a body consisting of many members, not a collection of waning atoms. 2. That true workmen must be fellow-workers, not rivals. 3. That a principle of justice, not of selfishness, must govern exchanges." Coöperation was advocated, and to give it practical application, the Coöperative League was formed and sustained for some time, at large and willing sacrifices of labor and money. But the working-men were not ready for it, and that they might be educated to a higher conception of their social relations, the "Working-men's College" was instituted, which was simply a college of lecturers, embracing some of the most distinguished names in English science and literature,—an institution which still exists in London, yielding beneficent fruits. After seven years of great activity, the organized movement of the Christian Socialists ceased. It came before its time, or rather it was the necessary herald and forerunner of the kingdom that is to be set up, and it must go down in apparent failure before the greater movement coming. Their practical schemes failed, but their ideas still work as the leaven of true reform, having three distinguished characteristics, viz., "opposition to violence, refusal of state-help, enthusiasm for coöperation."

We have next to notice a little book of 330 18-mo. pages, entitled "The Labor Problem." It is edited by William E. Barns, and embraces matter most of which appeared originally in the columns of "The Age of Steel," St. Louis. Prof. Richard T. Ely contributes an introduction on "Coöperation in Literature and the State." James A. Waterhouse, in a paper entitled "The Conflict Historically Considered," gives a compend of interesting facts concerning the condition of laborers and the changes which have passed upon it from the days of serfdom to the present time. Then follows what constitutes the main part of the book. This is a "Symposium on Several Phases of the Labor Question," in the form of brief answers to five questions, by a great number of men of different classes. The questions are: 1. Are strikes and lock-outs a necessary feature of the wage system? 2. Is arbitration the missing coupling between Labor and Capital? 3. May we not hope to discover some more satisfactory and equitable basis for the division of the profits arising from in/lus-

trial enterprises? 4. Does the remedy lie in the direction of industrial partnerships—a mutual participation of all concerned in the profits arising from production? 5. Is productive coöperation practicable in the United States? Answers are given to these questions by ten political economists, twenty-three manufacturers, twelve working-men, six divines, six labor commissioners, and fourteen journalists and others. The subject is thus presented as viewed from all different standpoints except that of the violent revolutionists, who, under different names—as Socialists, Communists, Nihilists, or whatever else—aim simply to break down the existing organization of society with no defined plan for its reconstruction. In the result, we have a considerable diversity of views on particular points, but they are the thoughtful and honest views of reasonable men of good commonsense. Their diversity only reveals the difficulty of the problem, while a manifest trend of thought in one general direction is a hopeful sign that the world is approaching a peaceful and happy solution of the problem. One chapter is occupied with a "Plea for Profit-sharing," which is illustrated and enforced by reports of a number of successful experiments in application of that principle. Another chapter is devoted to Trades-unions and Arbitration, in which are presented the opinions of ten men mostly connected with bureaus of labor, respecting—1, The national incorporation of trades-organizations; and 2, The desirability of legalized arbitration of differences between Labor and Capital. The book closes with a chapter of "Side Lights on the Labor Problem" by Fred Woodrow, the "Samaritan of Labor," which is full of sensible suggestions, expressed with much of rhetorical beauty and force—the more remarkable as coming from one whose life has been spent as a working-man in various adventurous associations with suffering working-people, devoted to a manifold beneficent ministry in their behalf.

Another little book deserves a passing notice in this connection. It is entitled "Studies in Modern Socialism and Labor Problems," by T. Edwin Brown, D.D. It is made up of fourteen addresses, delivered, as we understand, from the author's pulpit in Providence, R. I., to audiences of business-men and workmen. The topics treated are much the same as those already referred to in this article. They are handled in a fresh, vigorous way, with more of oratorical effect than would suit the plain essay style of the papers before noticed. The author makes it appear that a grave social problem is before the world and that Christianity has something to do with it. He sketches the history of modern socialism, presents the socialist's indictment against

modern society and his demands, shows an impending peril in revolutionary socialism, sets forth plainly the errors in socialism, and admits frankly some truths which it contends for. A place is recognized for trade-unions and the Knights of Labor, and wise suggestions are offered for the conduct and useful service of such associations. Industrial coöperation is illustrated and discussed in a hopeful strain, and the important functions of captains of industry are clearly set forth. Words timely and fit are spoken on the Responsibilities of Wealth, on Personal Morality as an Industrial force, with special reference to the mischievous effects of Intemperance, and on the Church and the Working-man. In conclusion, the author takes a general outlook, in which, while signals of danger are quite apparent, there are also distinctly discerned many encouraging signs that out of these present agitations and strifes will come a readjustment of these social relations on a basis of prevalent truth and justice and mutual good-will.

Looking over these treatises, and others of a similar character which the press is every day sending forth, the importance and the difficulties of the problem discussed are magnified to our view. Existing evils must be recognized. How these evils are to be remedied, is the great question of our day. It is engaging public attention with absorbing interest among all classes. Thoughtful and benevolent minds are putting forth earnest efforts in its discussion. Facts and principles are distinctly brought out and fairly considered. The great diversity of view which just now appears is a promise of ultimate good results. It indicates that the subject is being looked at on all sides, with reference to the interests of all concerned. The mass of working people are coming to a better understanding of their relations, their rights, and their obligations. This increase of intelligence is withdrawing them from the influence of the reckless declaimers who urge violent revolution as the only means of relief for their wrongs. We bid our hearty God-speed to these discussions, in full faith that such free expression of thought, patiently continued in mutual forbearance, will steadily develop the reasonable and true socialism which the world needs—that socialism which is based on the recognition by all parties of the brotherhood of man, and which is to find its practical application in the general adoption of the golden rule of Christ. As men come to look on one another in this light, and to deal with one another in this spirit, arbitration will be voluntarily resorted to for the settlement of difficulties, and strikes will not be needed; labor associations will not only be justified, but made harmonious and effective, not as an organized war-power, but through a

moral influence, helpful on the one side, irresistible on the other; and coöperative associations and schemes for partnerships in profits will become feasible and successful. There is a manifest tendency towards such a socialism. The socialism that is atheistic and revolutionary must fail. The socialism that is Christian, peaceful, and reformatory, will, we believe, at last prevail and bring the reign of peace and good-will on earth.

A. L. CHAPIN.

#### JOHN MORLEY.

##### II.\*

Mr. John Morley is rapidly looming into large proportions as a practical man of affairs no less than as a writer; and it is interesting to speculate concerning the future of so original and vigorous a personality. His belief in the importance to the literary man of actual contact with affairs—a belief upon which he acts energetically and to good purpose, as all the world in these days knows—stamps itself upon everything he writes. Thus, of Vauvenargues he says (with more to the same effect): "He writes not merely as an analytical outsider. . . . Vauvenargues had been something very different from the safe and sheltered critic of other men's battles, and this is the secret of the hold which his words have upon us." John Morley is hardly to be compared with Vauvenargues. Vauvenargues was crippled by loss of time, by consequent narrowness of reading and utter want of scholarship, by physical ills, by poverty,—and he had scarcely crossed the threshold of manhood when he died. In all these respects John Morley contrasts sharply with the fine French moralist. Of a genius less strong, perhaps, at one point, Morley is effective at a longer range and along a much more extended line. For all that, the words he speaks of Vauvenargues apply with equal fitness to himself. He comes to us with the dust of camp and the grime of battle upon him, his garments, like those of Chaucer's gentle knight,

"Al bysmotered with his habergeoun."

Hence it is—and in a deeper sense than Bacon meant—that his words strike "home to men's business and bosoms."

John Morley's style has few of those fascinating qualities that made Macaulay the bread and meat of young minds in the last generation,—until they tired of his antithetic trick and began to learn that truth has infinite shades and iridescences not to be portrayed by the crude purples and blacks of Macaulay's palette. To thoughtful and sincere minds that have reached this stage of cultivation, no

\*CRITICAL MISCELLANIES. Vols. I., II. and III. By John Morley. New York: Macmillan & Co.

better corrective to the narrow and confident assertiveness of Macaulay could well be found than is furnished by contact with a spirit so penetrative, so serious, so real, so alive both to positive and to poetic impressions, as is that of this writer. Were he less radical religiously, one would be tempted to exclaim, "happy the young mind that receives its introduction to the world of literature and history from a guide so sympathetic and so philosophic." His style, although not precisely fascinating, furnishes an adequate channel through which all the currents of modern thought and feeling may flow clear and deep and strong. But it is impossible to separate style from substance: as they stand, his writings, to those who look to literature for other than rhetorical qualities, are fascinating as Macaulay can never be again.

The first volume of the "Miscellanies" contains a study of Macaulay in which the critic stands victoriously that severest test of catholicity, the attempt to form a just estimate of a writer with whom the critic has absolutely none but broadly human points of contact. The other studies in Volume I. are upon Robespierre, Carlyle, Byron, and Emerson. These are all notable: that upon Emerson is perhaps the most thoughtful estimate of him which has yet been formulated. In the essay upon Carlyle, Morley takes pains to point out most clearly and forcibly the untenableness of Carlyle's philosophical position, while rendering full justice to the loftiness of the moral teaching and example of that much-suffering man. Byron's star is just now in its nadir: Morley shows that Byron is after all a star of the first magnitude, and one that will go on shining by its own light, whether our generation happen to approve or to disapprove. The study of Robespierre is written in a more palpitating style than is usual with this writer; it would form an introduction, no less interesting than trustworthy, to the history of the French Revolution.

Volume II. completes and rounds out the studies of that revolution in French and in European thought in the eighteenth century, which formed the subject of Mr. Morley's "Voltaire," "Rousseau," and "Diderot and the Encyclopædists." (Reviewed in THE DIAL for June, 1886.) It is difficult, in reading these volumes, not to be profoundly impressed with the conviction that this revolution in ideas is of far more importance to humanity than the political revolution which it precluded and helped to make inevitable. It is very fortunate that, after a century of malignantly persistent calumination, this noble body of thinkers should have found in England an interpreter so able and sympathetic as John Morley. To the ignorant or malicious national prejudice which first erects such distorted images of

Rousseau and of Voltaire as those of some vulgar pulpit iconoclasts—or those found upon the pages of Macaulay and in the conversations of Dr. Johnson—and which, having constructed the effigies, proceeds to regard them as national types and to cry out: "such are the French as a nation,—vain, arrogant, insincere, heartless, libidinous, godless,"—to such blind prejudice, still too common among us, no better antidote could be found than the perusal of some or all of these volumes. Specifically, the second volume contains careful studies of four great men: Vauvenargues, Turgot, Condorcet, Joseph De Maistre. Few Americans can read them without instruction and profit; and no young mind of generous temper could make the acquaintance of such men as Vauvenargues, Turgot, and Condorcet, through the good offices of a thinker like John Morley, without receiving bracing moral stimulus as well as new ideas and enlarged conceptions.

The third volume of the "Miscellanies" is of equal interest, but it comes too late for special notice. Among its tempting contents are studies of John Stuart Mill, Auguste Comte, Mark Pattison, Harriet Martineau, and George Eliot. MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

#### THOMAS HUTCHINSON.\*

The earlier volume of Governor Hutchinson's Diary appeared two years ago, and was noticed in THE DIAL for July 1884. No intimation was then given that another volume would be issued, although it was known that his descendants in England had a large mass of his manuscripts which had never been printed. The earlier volume gave the Governor's diary from the date of his leaving Boston, June 1, 1774, and during his residence in England, to the close of the year 1775. It also gave a summary account of the political struggle in the Massachusetts province which preceded the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and made it prudent for the royalist governor to seek refuge in England from the gathering storm. The second volume, which has just appeared, continues the Governor's diary from January 1776 to the date of his death at London in June 1780.

The interest of the second volume is not so much in the entertainment it will give the general reader, as in the hints and side-lights it will afford to the careful student of our Revolutionary history. The writer of the diary was no longer a factor in the momentous struggle which he had helped to set on foot.

\* THE DIARY AND LETTERS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS HUTCHINSON, ESQ. Compiled from the original documents still remaining in the possession of his descendants. By Peter Orlando Hutchinson. V. I. II. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

He was simply an observer and commentator on events as they transpired. The opinions and even misconceptions of so intelligent and interested an observer are instructive. In vigor of intellect and personal accomplishments he had no superior among the patriots of Massachusetts. None of them could boast of a more honorable New England lineage than he; none by free popular suffrage had reached higher official positions; none had greater wealth, or spent it more charitably and with a more generous hospitality; none loved the old Bay Province with a more sincere devotion, and by studious research and scholarly narrative took such delight in constructing the annals of the Massachusetts Colony. The diary of such a man on contemporaneous events, although written on the other side of the ocean, has an historical value. The biographies of many of the patriots of the Revolution—Sam. Adams, James Otis, Josiah Quincy, Joseph Warren, John Hancock, and others—who were Gov. Hutchinson's contemporaries and opponents, have been written. The time is coming when Gov. Hutchinson's biography will be written in that impartial spirit which is happily becoming the characteristic of modern historical criticism. When that is done, much of the odium which has been attached to his name in 4th-of-July orations, and in the lives of his contemporaries, will disappear. A more attractive theme, for one who is competent to treat it impartially, cannot be found in a field of American history which is now unoccupied. This diary, if regarded simply as material for such a biography, is valuable.

At the outbreak of our late civil war, Mr. Lincoln thought that seventy-five thousand men were enough to put down the rebellion; and Mr. Seward thought that the unpleasantness would last ninety days. No persons were more intelligent than they, and none were in a better position to be informed as to all the facts of that momentous crisis. Gov. Hutchinson had a similar misapprehension as to what the late disorderly proceedings in the American colonies meant. From 1769 to 1774 he had, as royal governor of Massachusetts, stood up with wonderful ability and sagacity against the storm of resistance to British authority which was increasing every year. He sought rest, and asked the crown for permission to visit England, which was granted. He expected to return in a few months, and that then the tumult would have abated. His eldest son, whom he intended to leave in charge of his estates in Boston and Milton, asked the privilege of accompanying him. He replied that he did not think it advisable, because "I have so short a time to remain. If I find it best for you to come after me, I will let you know." He took with him his second son, Elisha, and

daughter Margaret, whose name appears in the diary as Peggy.

On arriving in England the Governor was very cordially received by the King and his ministers, and had access to the best society in England. He went regularly to court; but after the government had heard his story, he observed and was mortified that the ministers received him only with formal courtesy, and did not care for his advice on American subjects. He wrote home:

"We Americans are plenty here, and very cheap. Some of us, at first coming, are apt to think ourselves of importance; but other people do not think so; and few, if any, of us are much consulted or inquired after. Pray leave off *His Excellency* in your directions, for everybody laughs at such things here."

The editor of these volumes ought to have profited by this advice, and not to have inserted this bit of snobbery in his title pages.

The attendance on royalty and the court had no attractions to him, for he longed to return to New England, and was in constant expectation of tidings that the war was at an end. The three or four months of expected absence was extended to eighteen months, and then came the distressing news of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops. To him it did not seem possible that such an event could happen, and he would not believe it until confirmed by official dispatches. His confidence in the speedy termination of the rebellion he placed in the large bodies of Hessian and other troops which had been sent to America. The news was soon confirmed by the arrival of a ship which brought his eldest son Thomas and family, his daughter Sarah, wife of Dr. Peter Oliver, and her family. He never could believe that the evacuation of Boston was necessary, and the blame he charged to the unskillful management of Gen. Howe. He soon hears of the confiscation of his estates in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with all his books and manuscripts; but no expression of anger or passion appears in his diary. May 12, 1776, he writes concerning his London quarters:

"We have but three rooms on a floor, and my daughter and I take two rooms, and my sister-in-law a third. In the other two lodging rooms we are forced to stow my son's and daughter's families, consisting of twelve, great and small; the maids in the upper story."

His finances became straightened, and the government gave him a pension. The battle of Brooklyn, in the summer of 1776, revived in the family the expectation of returning to America; and for a time they believed that the war was virtually over. Elisha Hutchinson wrote to his wife who later came over to London:

"Many of the poor American refugees imagine they can see the end of their exile and begin to count the months of their punishment. A New

York gentleman told me, if I did not mean to be hurried, it was time to begin to pack up."

The brilliant achievements which were expected of Gen. Howe after the battle of Brooklyn, were not realized, and the hope of the exiles again declined. Says the editor:

"If we take a survey of the fortunes of war as they have presented themselves in the materials used in this book, we shall see that America was virtually won to England immediately after the success that followed the occupation of New York in August 1776, and virtually lost in October 1777, by the disaster of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. The entries in the diary subsequent to that event, plainly show that the refugees in England were well nigh convinced that there was little chance of their ever returning to America."

In the spring of 1777 his beloved daughter Peggy, who had shared with him his exile, fell into a rapid decline from pulmonary disease, and died September 27, 1777. In the book which contains this record he wrote: "Motto for refugees, *Vincit qui patitur.*"

The first rumor of the surrender of Burgoyne, which took place October 17, 1777, did not reach London until December 1, and it was confirmed by official dispatches on the 4th. Gov. Hutchinson at this time wrote in his diary:

"Stocks sank at once three or four per cent. Everybody is in a gloom. Most of us expect to lay our bones here. We have reason to say 'the battle is not to the strong.' Government, it is certain, was never more distressed. Loth to concede American independence, they seem to be in despair of being able to prevent it. Happy would it be, if the consideration of the terrible consequences of another year's campaign might dispose to reasonable terms of accommodation; but there seems to be little prospect."

The third volume of his "History of Massachusetts," covering the period of his administration as Governor, he wrote about this time.

"If I had not found such employment for my thoughts," he says, "my troubles would have preyed upon me more than they have. I thank God I have never quitted books, and so have not lost the relish of them. My friend, Mr. Ellis, cautioned me against it, and mentioned his going into the country with Sir R. Walpole after he was out of place—that he would take up a book, and in two or three minutes throw it down and say: 'How happy should I be if I could but relish a book as I once did.'"

The commotion which the French treaty of alliance with the United States made in London is thus commented on:

"*March 17, 1778.* Everybody is struck dumb. The declarations from France that they have entered into a treaty with the American colonies as independent states, seems to make a war inevitable.

"*March 19.* Called on Mr. Ellis. He laments the universal despondency—should not wonder if this afternoon [in Parliament] the Americans were acknowledged independent. After all I shall never see that there were just grounds for this

revolt. I see that the ways of Providence are mysterious; but I abhor the least thought that all is not perfectly right and ordered by infinite rectitude and wisdom.

"*March 22.* Mauduit declares for the independence of America, and wishes Parliament to acknowledge it. Never was such an instantaneous conversion of a whole kingdom. There is the strangest cessation of measures that was ever known; nobody knows what is to take place next."

For September 1, 1778, there is this record:

"The changes in the last four or five years of my life make the whole scene, when I look back upon it, appear like a dream or other delusion. From the possession of one of the best houses in Boston, the pleasantest house and farm at Milton of almost any in the world, and one of the best estates in the Colony of Rhode Island—free from debt, an affluent income, and the prospect of being able to make a handsome income for each of my children at my death—I have not a foot of land at my command, and a personal estate of about £7,000 only; depending on the bounty of government for a pension, which though it affords a present ample provision for myself, and enables me to distribute £500 among my children, is yet precarious, and I cannot avoid anxiety. But I am still distinguished by a kind Providence from my suffering relatives, friends and countrymen in America, as well as from many of them in England, and have great reason to be thankful that so much mercy is yet continued to me."

In the voluminous writings of Gov. Hutchinson there is not a harsh or vindictive sentence concerning the character or motives of any person who was his political opponent, or even of the rioters who sacked his house and destroyed his property. He regarded the confiscation of his estates and private papers as a great wrong; but he made no public complaints, or claim for their restitution. His papers concerning the early annals of the colony, which are of the highest historical value, are now carefully preserved in the Massachusetts archives, and are accessible to the public.

It is somewhat remarkable that the mild climate of England should have been so fatal, in the form of pulmonary consumption, to a family reared in the rough climate of eastern Massachusetts. It is probable that their mental disquietude and disappointments may have had some influence on their health. Peggy died September 27, 1777, and William on the 20th of February, 1780. The health of the Governor, who had contracted a cough during that winter, received a severe shock in the death of his son, and his death occurred on the 3d of the following June. His daughter Sarah, Mrs. Oliver, died on the 28th of the same month. None of the surviving members of the family returned to America after the close of the war.

It is to be regretted that the papers of Gov. Hutchinson have not fallen under the editorial care of one more competent and impartial

than the descendant whose name appears on the title-page. For a hundred years the representatives of the family in England have not allowed them to be examined; and a few years ago they made an unseemly exhibition of petulance because a few sentences of the diary were printed in America. Now that the diary has been printed, with omissions, by a dawdling editor who is a fossilized tory, and whose comments are wholly worthless, a question remains as to the character of the omissions made, and of the papers which have not been printed. For historical purposes, it is a misfortune that they have not been placed with the confiscated papers in the Massachusetts archives.

W. F. POOLE.

#### FRANCE UNDER MAZARIN AND RICHELIEU.\*

Mr. Perkins has added a volume of genuine and permanent value to our historical literature. He has chosen a distinct and important period, one that is very attractive to most readers, but not familiar to many, and treated it in a manner worthy of its importance. His style is vigorous and masculine, his preparation thorough, and he possesses an admirable sense of proportion. Of the two great statesmen whose administrations he has covered, he has selected the inferior as his special subject, as being less familiar. This choice of a subject we have no right to criticise; although we might assert that only the creative genius, not the follower, the profound statesmanship of Richelieu and his policy which changed the current of events, rather than the petty intrigues and resultless wars of the Fronde, have a right to claim the attention of this busy age. But as it is, we have a masterly, if brief, sketch of Richelieu's administration, as an introduction to the complete history of that of Mazarin. The account of the Thirty Years' War is very clear and full.

Mr. Perkins has not only made a very complete study of the period which he relates, with the aid of the most recent documents and discoveries; his preparation has embraced the entire previous history of France. This is a point in which many historians of special epochs are defective, and as a result their books hang in the air, as it were—excellent in themselves, but lacking any distinct relation to the current of general history. The book before us, in its allusions to the earlier periods of French history, impresses us as written out of a full repertory, and not the work of "cramming." This merit is perhaps less conspicuous in

relation to following than to preceding events. We would not say that Mr. Perkins is less familiar with French history in the eighteenth century than in the fourteenth and sixteenth; but the reader feels the connection of Richelieu and Mazarin with what has gone before, more strongly than with what is to come after.

It is true that we have, on page 103, and again on page 131, of Vol. I., a sound and excellent judgment of Richelieu's statesmanship. Especially he is shown to have lacked two essential qualities of great statesmanship—financial ability, and the capacity to command confidence and affection. And the author calls our attention to the far-reaching results of his administration, not only in the greatness of the French monarchy in the seventeenth century, but also in its collapse in the eighteenth. But we do not remember that he anywhere traces this last result directly and with cogent analysis to the false basis of government which Richelieu established, or at least confirmed. This would have been a legitimate and useful addition to the book.

The three last chapters (18, 19 and 20) are of the nature of a general survey of the epoch, and treat respectively of "the Administration and the Condition of the People," "Social Life and Customs," and "the Port Royal." Of the three, the last is the best, giving a graphic and instructive account of the religious history of France at this epoch. As to the other chapters, Mr. Perkins is less happy in these general summaries than in connected narration or the delineation of character. For the matter of that, these formal descriptions of social customs, which our late historians so much affect—as a reaction from the undue attention formerly given to courts and battles—are as a rule very unedifying. The reader craves detail in these matters, it is true, but only as the illustration of large facts: and unless the large general principles are made clear and predominant, the enumeration of social facts is of not much more good than the miscellaneous column of a newspaper. Now with all the array of facts—well selected and well arranged—which make up the chapter upon the administration, the reader does not after all carry away a clear notion how France was governed. "One cannot see the wood for the trees." It must be remarked, however, that much of the information which we miss here, has already been given in connection with the narrative: *e. g.*, in the excellent chapter entitled "Parliament and the Fronde."

The book is printed in the most elegant style of the Knickerbocker Press. There are four excellent portraits—Richelieu, Louis XIII., Mazarin, and Condé; also an index.

W. F. ALLEN.

\*FRANCE UNDER MAZARIN. With a Review of the Administration of Richelieu. By James Breck Perkins. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

**MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY.\***

The interest in Mary Wollstonecraft, William Godwin, and the Shelleys, is never-ceasing. They form a remarkable group, closely bound together, and widely separated from their contemporaries by their peculiar genius, personality, and fortune. They were singularly alike in vigor and originality of mind, in independence of character, and in the courage of their convictions. Each produced strong and unique literary works, the product of imagination or of reason, which opened new lines of thought, and, creating a profound impression on their own age, continue their influence even to our day. Each rebelled against the tyranny of opinion, and, in open defiance of church and society, shaped life and conduct upon principles of liberty and morality which were strange and abhorrent to the conservative spirit then in the ascendant. They suffered severe penalties for their daring innovations, which they endured with unflinching fortitude. It is only of late years that their position is fairly understood and a real estimate of their character become possible.

Of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the most brilliant member of the quartette, many biographies have been published, beginning with those contributed by his personal friends. The lives of Godwin and of Mary Wollstonecraft have also been more than once written, and with satisfying fidelity in recent years. But the duty has been reserved for a late admirer, Helen Moore, to throw into form the materials which remain for a delineation of the character and career of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. She was the daughter of Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, and the inheritor of many of her parents' gifts and eccentricities. Her birth cost her mother's life, and she grew up unfriended and unguarded by the loving and saving care of the being appointed by Heaven to watch over young souls in their infancy and childhood. She was beautiful and spirited, full of high imaginings, of vague dreams, of promising but undisciplined impulses. Misunderstood by her father, neglected and worried by a vulgar and selfish step-mother, what wonder that the lonely girl turned with a rapture of joy to the glowing face of Shelley and listened assentingly as he wooed her to a life of love with him afar from the mean and sordid conditions which had hitherto surrounded her. She might have uttered the plaintive cry of Browning's Mildred:

"I was so young—I loved him so—I had  
No mother—God forgot me—and I fell,"

in looking back to that July day when, by the grave of Mary Wollstonecraft in St. Pancras churchyard, she consented to fly with the poet,

\*MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY. By Helen Moore. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

forgetful of the wife he would leave deserted. She lacked a month of being seventeen, and Shelley a few days of being twenty-two, when they undertook that extraordinary journey by row-boat across the channel, and on foot and mule-back through France into Switzerland. Their tour is thus described:

"After their stay at Paris, they set out to walk through France. Never were the requirements of a wedding journey more simple. With a donkey to carry the luggage, and Mary when she became tired,—with a few pieces of silver in Shelley's pocket,—this remnant of the romantic ages set out on its journey. But alas! the sun shone hot on their fair English faces, their feet were blistered, and the donkey groaned under the weight of the simple trousseau; the fair lady was obliged to walk, while her palfrey turned his long ears to catch the slightest breeze, or nibbled the sweet grass as he loitered by the way.

"One can imagine this strange trio as at sundown they entered some little, rude village. One can see the villagers, their arms akimbo, all agog with curiosity, as the dusty travellers toiled up the long street to the inn, urging on the stupid little beast. Romantic enough must the trio have looked,—Shelley and Mary, with their fair hair blowing in the wind, their slight willowy figures, their luminous, sparkling eyes,—of graver and more substantial build Jane Clairmont,—the poor, hopeless, sad-eyed little donkey, the only unhappy one of the group, complaining under his weight of clothing; eager and bustling the hostess at the inn, as she saw them cross her friendly threshold for the night."

They were children both, in many a sense, as Shelley, the ideal, Ariel-like creature, remained to his death. But no regrets, no consciousness of wrong done, ever disturbed them because of the step thus suddenly and unchangeably taken. They were governed by the same motives which upheld George Lewes and George Eliot in a similar experience a generation later, and abode by them as firmly and consistently. But the world had not learned in their time to be tolerant of departures from custom in act and belief, though honestly made; and the Shelleys were compelled by a shocked and indignant public to dwell in exile and in solitude in a foreign land. Their happiest days were those they spent together in Italy; though even there they were pursued by the censure and condemnation of former friends. A passage is quoted, showing the embittering effect upon the mind of Shelley:

"My greatest comfort would be utterly to desert all human society. I would retire with you and our children to a solitary island in the sea; would build a boat and shut upon my retreat the floodgates of the world. I would read no reviews, and talk with no authors. If I dared trust my imagination, it would tell me that there are one or two chosen companions beside yourself whom I should desire. But to this I would not listen. Where two or three are gathered together, the devil is among them; and good far more than evil impulses, love far more



than hatred, has been to me (except as you have been its object) the source of all sorts of mischief. So on this plan I would be *alone*, and would devote either to oblivion or to future generations the overflowings of a mind which, timely withdrawn from contagion, should be kept fit for no baser object. But this it does not appear that we shall do.

"The other side of the alternative (for a medium ought not to be adopted) is to form for ourselves a society of our own class, as much as possible, in intellect or in feelings, and to connect ourselves with the interest of that society. Our roots never struck so deeply as at Pisa, and the transplanted tree flourishes not. People who lead the lives which we led until winter are like a family of Wahabee Arabs pitching their tents in the middle of London. We must do one thing or the other,—for yourself,—for our child,—for our existence. The calumnies, the sources of which are probably deeper than we perceive, have ultimately for object the depriving us of means of security and subsistence. You will easily perceive the gradations by which calumny proceeds to pretext, pretext to persecution, and persecution to the ban of fire and water. It is for this—and not because this or that fool, or the whole court of fools, curse and rail—that calumny is worth refuting or chastising."

They were entirely happy in each other, Mary proving, in intellect, imagination, and temperament, a true help-mate to her husband. She loved him with intense and steadfast affection, and if he strayed even in thought away from her, it was in flights of fancy for which a child of the imagination can scarcely be held responsible. Trelawny, who knew most of the Shelleys' life at this period, thus speaks of Mrs. Shelley:

"At the time I am speaking of, Mrs. Shelley was twenty-four. Such a rare pedigree of genius was enough to interest me in her, irrespective of her own merits as an authoress. The most striking feature in her face was her calm gray eyes; she was rather under the English standard of woman's height, very fair and light haired, witty, social, and animated in the society of friends, though mournful in solitude; like Shelley, though in a minor degree, she had the power of expressing her thoughts in varied and appropriate words derived from familiarity with the works of our vigorous old writers. Neither of them used obsolete or foreign words. This command of our language struck me the more, as contrasted with the scanty vocabulary used by ladies of society, in which a score of poor hackneyed phrases suffice to express all that is felt or considered proper to reveal."

Their union lasted through eight years, which were spent in gypsy-like wanderings and checkered with alternating sorrow and happiness. Mary bore the poet five children, only one of whom survived infancy. In the same month in which she joined her fate with his, he was taken from her by drowning in the Bay of Spezzia. The tragic event is thus described by the present biographer:

"In June Leigh Hunt landed in Italy; and Shelley, impatient to see him, on the first of July sailed with Williams, in the yacht, to Leghorn. Mrs. Shelley was to have gone with them, but was

too ill to leave her room. The presentiment of evil which had hung over her during that stay at Lerici amounted to terror at the hour of Shelley's departure. Still, she let him go. The run of fifty miles to Leghorn was made in about seven hours. From there, Shelley took the Hunts up to Pisa, where he had furnished some apartments for them in Lord Byron's house. Byron had conceived the idea of starting a magazine by the aid of Hunt, to be called the "Liberal," and for that purpose invited him to Italy. After seeing the Hunts established in their new abode, Shelley and Williams, in compliance with a most foreboding letter from Mary, hastily started for home.

"Trelawny has told vividly the story of their departure and of that fatal storm of twenty minutes. How Shelley and Williams, with their one sailor lad, set out gleefully from Leghorn,—Williams, who had been waiting so impatiently for Shelley to complete his arrangements so that he might hurry back to the wife whom he tenderly loved; how the little boat had gone out some distance from land, when black, jagged clouds were seen rising from the southwest, the atmosphere grew intensely hot and oppressive, the sea looked solid, the wind rose in short, fitful gusts, and the vessels in the harbor were all in anxious movement. The storm burst upon the sea in a fury of rain and wind and lightning; it lasted about twenty minutes. When it was passed, Captain Roberts, who was watching Shelley's boat with a glass from the light-house at Leghorn, looked for the little vessel, and behold it had vanished."

Shelley passed away before he had finished his thirtieth year, and Mary was a grief-stricken widow at twenty-four. But they had been accustomed to measure time by heart-throbs; and Shelley declared, the day before he died, that he had already lived ninety years, while the bereaved wife spoke constantly in her letters and journals of the old age which she felt had stamped its signet on her face and heart. It was a sad half-existence which she led after Shelley departed, though it was prolonged thirty years. Her affection for her husband and devotion to his memory are thus expressed:

"I have but one hope for which I live—to render myself worthy to join him; and such a feeling sustains me during moments of enthusiasm; but darkness and misery soon overwhelm the mind, when all near objects bring agony alone with them. People used to call me lucky in my star; you see now how true such a prophecy is.

"I was fortunate in having fearlessly placed my destiny in the hands of one who—a superior being among men, a bright planetary spirit enshrined in an earthly temple—raised me to the height of happiness. So far I am now happy, that I would not change my situation as his widow with that of the most prosperous woman in the world; and surely the time will at length come, when I shall be at peace, and my brain and heart be no longer alive with unutterable anguish. I can conceive but of one circumstance that could afford me the semblance of content—that is the being permitted to live where I am now, in the same house, in the same state, occupied alone with my child, in collecting his manuscripts, writing his life, and thus to go easily to my grave."

Her son was heir to one of the richest baronetcies in England, netting annually £20,000; yet until the death of his grandfather, in 1844, his rights were unrecognized and the mother was obliged to provide by her literary labors the main support for herself and boy. The biography of Mary Shelley sets forth the beauty and elevation of her character; yet it leaves us with a desire that the portraiture might be more complete. At this distance of time, it is not to be hoped that memorials of her exist which will permit an adequate presentation of her life. The monument dedicated to her name by Helen Moore is a graceful and merited tribute to one lovely in her womanhood and mournfully set apart by heritage and destiny.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

MR. E. J. M. CLEMENS, recently a missionary of the M. E. Church, resident in the La Plata countries of South America, has published (Lippincott) an important monograph upon that portion of our southern hemisphere. It is as nearly exhaustive of the subject as its limits will admit, combining a large amount of varied and exact information cast in an admirably compact form. The author has a talent for collecting and classifying facts, which is not often found in men of his profession, or, indeed, in any walk in life. He is a skilled statistician, and has used his powers in the production of a book which crowns its excellences by supplying an acknowledged need. We know too little of the countries which share with us the great and rich domain of the western continent. In this ignorance and indifference we are careless of our material interests. We guard jealously the territory of the Americas from European conquest, while with singular apathy we allow foreign nations to enjoy the benefits of a monopoly of the commerce and intercourse with the growing and thriving states lying south of our equatorial line. The English, Germans, French, and Italians even, can tell us far more of these, our sister republics, than we, citizens of the United States, can tell each other. They have been quicker and keener than we to discern the advantages of establishing close and broad business relations with the enterprising and progressive commonwealths of South America. We shall wake ere long to a full consciousness of our duty and opportunity in regard to them; and meanwhile Mr. Clemens's well-digested book furnishes a stimulant to rouse us from our insensibility. The little communication which we have with the La Plata countries—comprising Uruguay, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, and the Bolivian and Brazilian La Plata,—is conducted by most roundabout methods. A letter, a telegram, a traveller to any point in any of these states, can take no direct road. Either must proceed by a route longer than that which unites us with India. The shortest road by steamer is more than 10,000 miles, and begins with a passage from New York to Liverpool. This statement declares the whole story of our restricted dealings with these nearly allied states. The tale which Mr. Clemens unfolds con-

cerning their development is in many respects amazing. Uruguay, with its thirteen states, each almost the size of Massachusetts, has in Montevideo, its capital and chief port, "the finest city in the world south of the equator." Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has 300,000 inhabitants, and as much wealth lavished upon its homes as any city in North America. The University of Montevideo, founded in 1820 and supported by the national government, has a faculty of forty-two professors and a library of over 60,000 volumes. In 1871 the first normal college in the Argentine was opened with an instructor from the United States at its head, and in 1875 eleven of these colleges were in operation, with twenty-seven lady teachers from the United States at work in them. The various civil, commercial, and educational institutions of the republics are advancing with similar strides; while religious freedom is everywhere guaranteed, and in some of the provinces the relations between the church and the government are already dissolved. The history of all the states is a record of astonishing progress, calculated to enlist the sympathy of every citizen of our older republic. We have as yet been too much occupied with immediate and absorbing enterprises to give due heed to the condition and the promise of these younger countries; but the time will come—we may hope it is near—when we shall extend a friendly, assuring hand, and cooperate with them in establishing means of easy and constant inter-communication which shall be profitable to them and to us. The climate of the La Plata countries is mild, even, and salubrious; the soil is rich, and adapted to agriculture as well as pasturage; and their varied and vast natural resources insure them a prosperous future. They merit the attention of men and of nations who desire new and expansive avenues for their energy, their capital, and their labor.

A SCIENTIFIC expedition made in 1860 is an old affair to be written up at the present day. Some exceptional circumstances attending it, or unusual attractions in the narrative, must plead a sufficient reason for recovering it from a period so long buried in the past. Ample excuses of the kind are to be found in the record of a valiant enterprise undertaken in the interests of astronomy a quarter of a century ago and only now given to the public by one of the participants. The author attempts to conceal his identity by confining the inscription on his title-page to "The Winnipeg Country, or Roughing It with an Eclipse Party," by a Rochester Fellow, and dedicating the book laconically "To the Other Fellows." But the shrewd reader quickly decides that of the three fellows who made up the party,—two government astronomers and a naturalist from a university museum,—it is the last-named who is acting the role of scribe. And he assumes the character cleverly, enlivening his account with the pungent spice of good humor and genial spirits. In the middle of June 1860 the plucky "Fellows" started on a six thousand mile journey to observe an eclipse of the sun which, in a narrow belt across the continent from Northern Labrador to Northern Oregon, was to be total for a brief five minutes. The scene chosen for their special work was in the then vast wilderness of the West, north of Lake Winnipeg, at a point called the Pas. After reaching St. Paul, they struck off

literally into the wilds, which grew more and more primitive until, beyond Fort Garry, they were almost as lonely and difficult to traverse as the heart of Africa. A great part of the journey was made by canoe, and so slowly that only by dint of incessant paddling the last thirty-six hours, were their men able to get them through in time. In the midst of rain their instruments were set up, and the clouds barely lifted to allow the final phenomena of the eclipse to be noted. This, cheerily writes the Fellow, was all their success. "Three thousand miles of constant travel, occupying five weeks, to reach by heroic endeavor the outer edge of the belt of totality; to sit in a marsh, and view the eclipse through the clouds!" Their scientific duties speedily over, the party retraced their way, experiencing a new variety of hardship in new forms of fatiguing travel and in a continued scarcity of provisions. They arrived in St. Paul the 13th of September, having occupied nearly three months in a trip which covered about 8,500 miles. The picture of our desolate Northwestern territory twenty-five years ago, in contrast with its civilized aspect to-day, the sturdy performance of their arduous task by the three high-hearted Fellows, and the pleasant features of the writer's style, constitute the claims of his little book to present attention. (Cupples, Upham & Co.)

AN assured means of contracting a living interest in Russia is to become acquainted with the masterpieces of her great novelists. No literature of any nation contains stronger, purer, more affecting and delightful works of fiction. They are realistic delineations of the country and people, their institutions, their life and customs; and they are full of the fascination of novelty, truth, passion, and genius. They reflect the spirit of the Slavic race, and hold us by their revelation of its peculiar phases, its aspirations, idiosyncracies, struggles, failures, and attainments. History may mislead us; the reports of the daily press do constantly and intentionally present false and distorted views of government and people; but in the pages of Gogol, of Turgénief, and of Tolstol, we obtain veritable representations of all types and classes from the Tsar to the Mujik. Once having looked through these windows into the heart of the vast and mysterious empire in Europe which links the oriental with the occidental world, curiosity will most likely be lured to further investigations, through other sources, into the formation and destiny of the Muscovite nation. The works of the Russian novelists are rapidly finding their way into the hands of English readers, and everywhere exciting a surprised enjoyment. They come to us chiefly through the French, who regard with a friendly and unprejudiced eye the advance of Russia in civilization and her remarkable achievements in letters. Through the same channel we receive a volume of essays by Ernest Dupuy, on "The Great Masters of Russian Literature in the Nineteenth Century," translated by Nathan Haskell Dole, and published by Crowell & Co. These are careful studies of the writings of the three authors whose names have been already mentioned, interpreting for us their inner motives and special importance. Gogol, whom Turgénief pronounced "the master of us all," was born in 1810; Turgénief followed him in 1818; and Tolstol in 1828. Tolstol alone survives, and his works have very recently been republished in America. Their

charm, like that of the novels of Turgénief, is being quickly discovered. The writings of Gogol are less accessible, but through the admirable analyses of M. Dupuy a clear idea is afforded of their various beauties. M. Dupuy is more calm in his judgments and less declamatory in expression than his countrymen are wont to be, and therefore we give him more trust and are thankful to be led by him to a truer comprehension of the illustrious writers who are ennobling Russia with their fame and making her more truly and widely known than any of her great men or great deeds have done before.

TO ONE who is unfamiliar with the aims and work of the Kindergarten, it gives a wonderful insight into the possibilities of the little child to read the testimony of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, or of other teachers of experience like hers, regarding the effect of Froebel's system of education upon the dawning mind. In her volume of "Lectures in the Training Schools for Kindergartners" (Heath & Co.) Miss Peabody illustrates the efficacy of Froebel's method of developing the infant powers by a series of psychological observations of child-life which were made by her many years before she knew anything of the kindergarten system. It was while she was assisting Mr. Alcott in his famous school in Boston, which was conducted upon a plan similar to that perfected by Froebel in Germany, and was productive of similar results. The peculiar opportunities afforded in this school, together with her own original experiments in teaching, prepared Miss Peabody to appreciate the value of Froebel's methods, which she introduced later into the United States, and has earnestly and untiringly advocated ever since. The people of America owe a great debt to her for her persistence in this cause; for though the kindergarten has been slow in gaining a recognition here, it has had an appreciable influence upon the ideas and practice of thoughtful educators, that must widen and deepen as time goes on.—Another volume, "The Kindergarten and the School" (Milton, Bradley & Co.), has been written to meet the demand of the hour, by four ladies actively engaged in kindergarten work. Each has undertaken to answer special questions concerning the origin and progress of the kindergarten and its relation to school work. Miss Anne L. Page contributes a biographical sketch of Froebel, with some account of the work he accomplished. Miss Angeline Brooks furnishes two articles on the theory of Froebel's system and the gifts and occupations he puts into baby hands. Mrs. Alice H. Putnam explains the use of kindergarten material in primary schools; and Mrs. Mary H. Peabody treats of the connection of the kindergarten with the school. These essays are very instructive. The spirit of love and reverence for the little child, which animates every true kindergartner, transfuses them, and gives them a vital power over the mind of a serious reader.

THE new volume added to "The Story of the Nations" has half achieved a success in the mere names of its authors. Everybody looks with cheery expectation for a book which comes from the veteran writer, Edward Everett Hale, and with no less degree of favor when his accomplished daughter Susan Hale has shared the labors of composition with him. It is known that father and daughter

have travelled extensively in the peninsula south of the Pyrenees; and with them, to travel in a foreign country means to make studious researches into its entire history. Therefore, no one could be more wisely chosen than they to prepare "The Story of Spain" for the Putnams' popular series. They have followed judiciously the plan adopted for these young people's histories, making clear the progress of the nation by pointing out the great movements which have impelled it forward and decided the direction of its development. Many centuries are included in the retrospect; for Spain was an old country at the beginning of the Christian era, its roots striking down into the traditional age of Europe almost as far as those of Rome itself. It is a varied and romantic story thus retraced, replete with exciting and momentous incidents which the authors have skillfully used to interest and impress the young reader. Compendis like this, of the life of a strong nation which has played through ages a conspicuous part in the world's drama, are not easy to construct; especially when it is sought to fit them for the understanding of immature minds. The object is, however, well worth the effort; and when it is so well attained as in the present instance, author and publisher have earned the gratitude of the public. Mr. and Miss Hale have drawn a good deal of attention to the growth of the language of Spain, and to the literature which has been inspired among native and foreign writers by great events in its career. This is one of the marked and valued characteristics of the book.

In the comely volume entitled "On Tuscan Hills the Venetian Waters" (A. C. Armstrong & Son) we find a series of sketches, by Linda Villari, of the beautiful scenery and the varied treasures of art which are prodigally mingled in and around the old cities of Florence and Venice. We infer from scattered hints that the writer, an Englishwoman, has dwelt for years in the picturesque regions she describes, and that they are endeared to her by long and intimate study and association. This familiarity has enabled her to choose subjects for her pen in sequestered spots, and nooks and corners apart from the track of ordinary travel. She portrays with loving detail the little mountain town of Borga, which holds within its walls remains of a former grandeur which are rich in historical, artistic, and archaeological interests, and are yet seldom visited by the tourist. The Abetone, "the coolest of Italian summer resorts," situated in the midst of the Tuscan hills about forty miles from Florence, is another of the charming out-of-the-way places which by her residence in the country she has had superior opportunities for exploring. There are fourteen of her sketches in all, equally divided between Florence and Venice, and equally warm and fervent in tone. A few of them are devoted especially to the traits and customs of the populace, which are always entertaining and are treated by Mrs. Villari with sympathy. A countrywoman, Mrs. Arthur Lemon, has given the author's work the aid of a graceful pencil.

UNDER the somewhat obscure title of "Misfits and Remnants" Messrs. Ticknor & Co. publish a small collection of short stories by L. D. Ventura and S. Shevitch. The stories, or sketches, are marked by a grace, a finish, a naturalness, which proves them the work of literary artists. There is

a uniform excellence in the style of the two authors; still, one readily detects the touch of the Italian from that of his companion. In "Peppino" we are made acquainted with a noble and lovable specimen of human nature; but in the following piece our hearts are as completely won by the brute hero, "Only a Dog." The superiority of some of the canine species to their masters of a higher race is exhibited with pathetic force in the faithful and exclusive affection of the broken-hearted Newfoundland, forsaken by chance or a careless owner on a lonely pier in the North river. The remaining tales have each a subject of interest which, however light in itself, is elevated into importance by delicate and sympathetic treatment.

MR. H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A., is the author of a little book on "How to Form a Library," printed in London with the New York imprint of A. C. Armstrong & Son. Some years ago Mr. Wheatley, who is secretary of the Index Society of London, issued a book with the title "What is an Index?" and in it forgot to answer the question. "How to Form a Library" is a work of the same character. It is made up of shreds and patches, a sort of crazy-quilt of antiquarian odds and ends, anecdotes of what cranks have done, and lists of reference books copied, with many misprints, from the reading room lists of the British Museum. "I hope the critics," the author says in his preface, "will give me credit for knowing more than I have set down." The grounds for indulging such a hope he omits to state, and they are not furnished in the book. The publications of the Index Society, for which at one time much was expected, and for which he was mainly responsible, are just about up to the standard of what is here "set down." If one now does not know "How to form a Library," he will never find it out from Mr. Wheatley's book.

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

A COMPLETE edition of the writings of D. G. Rossetti—poems, prose, and translations—is shortly to be published.

THE next volume in Roberts' "Famous Women Series" will be a life of Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, written by Mary Robinson.

A SECOND edition of Mr. Lang's delightful "Letters to Dead Authors," about to be published, will contain letters to Hawthorne and Longfellow.

THE life of Queen Victoria, upon which Mr. Barnett Smith has been engaged for some years, is expected to appear in London during the present month.

A VOLUME of hitherto unprinted sermons by Charles Kingsley will be published this month by Thomas Whittaker, with the title "True Words for Brave Men."

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY will visit the United States this month, and remain during the fall and winter, engaged in lecturing and literary work. His lectures will be generally of a non-political character.

DR. THOLUCK's "Hours of Devotion," with a preface by Horatius Bonar; an abridgment of Baxter's "Saints' Rest"; and a translation, from the French of G. de Felice, of "What is the Bible?" will be issued immediately by D. Lothrop & Co.

ERNST ECKSTEIN'S romance of "Aphrodite," and Ossip Schubin's romance called "Gloria Victis," will soon appear in English versions, from the press of W. S. Gottsberger.

A NEW volume by Mr. Lowell will appear this fall, containing his admirable papers on Gray, Fielding, Coleridge, Dean Stanley, Garfield, Don Quixote, and Democracy.

A TRANSLATION of Don Armando Palacio Valdés's "Marta y Maria," a Spanish novel of high repute, is in preparation by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, for early publication by Crowell & Co.

THE American notes of John Bernard, an English actor who visited this country in the last part of the last century, have recently come to light, and, under the editorship of Mr. Brander Matthews and Mr. Lawrence Hutton, will be published by Harper & Bros.

MR. GEORGE A. BAKER'S "Point Lace and Diamonds" is soon to appear in a new edition, which will include a few more of his original *vers de société*. His publishers, White, Stokes, & Allen, will also bring out a new edition of his "Bad Habits of Good Society."

MR. ABBEY'S illustrations for "She Stoops to Conquer," which have appeared in the pages of "Harper's Magazine" during the past year, will soon be published in book form, in connection with the play. Mr. Austin Dobson has written a Prologue for the volume.

THE second volume of the "Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings" is nearly ready for publication. The publishers of this truly great work (Scribners) announce that the edition to which it is limited is already nearly exhausted. The work will comprise four quarto volumes, containing over 2,000 illustrations.

OF the announcements thus far made of books for the holidays, the most interesting is that by Dodd, Mead & Co., of Rossetti's "Blessed Damsel," illustrated with designs in oil, by Kenyon Cox. It will be a large quarto, and the publishers promise to make it "in design and execution abreast of anything yet produced."

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. will publish immediately "Poverty Grass," a collection of short stories by Lillie Chase Wyman; and "Memoirs and Letters of Mrs. Madison," the "first lady" of the country during her husband's term as President, and one of the most engaging women who have made Washington a social as well as political centre.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the translator of "The Thousand Nights and a Night," announces that he proposes to issue five volumes of "Supplemental Nights," the greater part of which will be translated from Arabic texts and MSS. containing tales not found in the Macnaghten or the Bulak editions. The complete series of "The Nights" will thus consist of fifteen volumes.

IT was recently announced that the Count de Paris' "History of the Civil War in America" would be interrupted, owing to the author's expulsion from France; yet we are glad to learn from his American publishers, Porter & Coates, that his writings relating to the battle of Gettysburg are to be brought out by them in a separate volume. It will contain about 200 pages, with important maps of the field, and editorial notes and comments by Col. J. P. Nicholson.

AN interesting work on Dickens, prepared by Mr. F. G. Kitton of London, is announced. It will give a complete description of the various portraits of the novelist, together with a great number of copies of portraits made during every period of his life. Many rare and unknown pictures will be included, as well as "pen-portraits" and reminiscences by artists to whom he sat, and by authors and other friends with whom he associated. The title of the work will be "Dickens Portrayed by Pen and Pencil."

A NEW edition of Dr. Hooker's "Child's Book of Nature," which for nearly thirty years has been a favorite text-book for elementary instruction in natural history, botany, and other scientific branches, is announced by Harper & Brothers. The work has undergone a thorough revision at the hands of various scientific writers, and is thus brought into accord with the latest researches. The same publishers announce a story by the late Col. Fred Barnaby, author of "A Ride to Khiva," and a novel by the late Mary Cecil Hay, the well-known English novelist, who died in July last.

THE full text of Mr. Gladstone's monograph on the Irish question, an abstract of which was cabled to the American press, will be published immediately, in pamphlet form, by Scribner's Sons. It may be noted that Mr. Gladstone, who believes that his personal correspondence is "far greater than that of any other man in the world," has recently announced, through a friend, that he is "obliged to give, once for all, a general notice to many correspondents of my inability, which I am sure will be readily understood, either to make replies to letters, or to return manuscripts or other enclosures which may be addressed to me, and my silence will be kindly interpreted to signify that I have nothing to say in the particular case."

STUDENTS and teachers of Old English will be interested in the announcement, by Ginn & Co., of the new volume in their Library of Anglo-Saxon poetry—"Cynewulf's Phoenix," edited by Prof. W. S. Currell, Ph.D., of Hampden-Sidney College, Va. The text has been collated with the original MS. at Exeter, and will be accompanied by foot-notes giving various readings of the MS. Facing the Anglo-Saxon text will be found the Latin original. The introduction will give a brief discussion of the Phoenix myth, an abstract of the present aspect of the Cynewulf question, its bearing upon the authorship of the poem, and a bibliographical outline. Critical, textual and explanatory notes will be added, and a complete glossarial index.

THE latest announcements of G. P. Putnam's Sons comprise: "American Literature, 1607-1885," by Charles F. Richardson, Professor of English Literature in Dartmouth College; "Half a Century of American History, 1846-1886," by Alexander Johnston, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the College of New Jersey; "A List of Books Written by or Relating to Alexander Hamilton," by Paul L. Ford, of Brooklyn, uniform with Mr. Lodge's edition of Hamilton's works; "Humorous Masterpieces from American Literature," edited by Edward I. Mason, in three volumes uniform with "Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists," the selections covering American literature from the first writings of Washington Irving to the present day, and including all the well-known humorists from Alcott to Warner.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Agnostic Dilemma. Alexander J. Ormond. *Princeton*.  
 Aldermen of New York. E. S. Nadal. *Forum*.  
 Antarctic, The. J. F. James. *Popular Science*.  
 Antietam, the Reserve at. T. M. Anderson. *Century*.  
 Architecture, Evolution in. F. H. Baker. *Popular Science*.  
 Balloon Experiences. J. G. Doughty. *Century*.  
 Ballooning, Amateur. A. E. Moore. *Century*.  
 Baptist, Confessions of a. *Forum*.  
 Barbedienne, Ferdinand. Theodore Child. *Harper's*.  
 Canadian Parties. Watson Griffin. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Cattle, Short-Horn. L. F. Allen. *Harper's*.  
 Cedar Mountain to Chantilly. A. E. Lee. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Chancellorsville. Alfred Pleasanton. *Century*.  
 Chancellorsville Revisited by Hooker. S. P. Bates. *Century*.  
 Civilization and Suicide. C. A. Bartol. *Forum*.  
 Civilization, Study in. A. W. Tourgée. *North American*.  
 Constitution, Defects of Our. J. W. Johnston. *M. A. Hist.*  
 Country Churches in New England. W. C. Prime. *Prince*.  
 Cow-Boy, Experiences of a. John Baumann. *Lippincott*.  
 Docks and Navy-Yards. Edward Simpson. *Harper's*.  
 Education, History of. W. R. Benedict. *Popular Science*.  
 Evolution. Edgar Fawcett. *Lippincott*.  
 Evolution, Ex-Pres. Porter on. W. D. Le Sueur. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Fire, Waste by. Clifford Thompson. *Forum*.  
 France Under Mazarin. W. F. Allen. *Dial*.  
 Freedman During the War. Gen. O. O. Howard. *Princeton*.  
 Fungi, Destructive Wood. P. H. Dudley. *Popular Science*.  
 Genius and Precocity. James Sully. *Popular Science*.  
 Genius. Edmund C. Stedman. *Princeton*.  
 Gould, Jay. G. A. Townsend. *Forum*.  
 Hereditary Diseases. G. J. Preston. *Popular Science*.  
 How I Was Educated. S. C. Bartlett. *Forum*.  
 Hutchinson, Thomas. W. F. Poole. *Dial*.  
 Indian Medicine. G. A. Stockwell. *Popular Science*.  
 Indian Treaties and National Honor. S. Newlin. *Princeton*.  
 Industrial War. W. G. Sumner. *Forum*.  
 Jackson's Attack on the 11th Corps. O. O. Howard. *Century*.  
 Labor in Pennsylvania. Henry George. *North American*.  
 Lee's Knowledge of Hooker. R. E. Colston. *Century*.  
 Legislative Inefficiency. *Century*.  
 Life, Is It Worth Saving? C. L. Dana. *Forum*.  
 Lincoln, Abraham. Horatio King. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Lion Country, The. Parker Gillmore. *Popular Science*.  
 Lizt, Franz, in Weimar. A. M. Bagby. *Century*.  
 Lost City of New England, The. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Luxury, Proper Limits of. *Andover*.  
 Marriage, Divorce, and the Mormon Problem. *Century*.  
 Methodist, Why I am a. G. R. Crooks. *North American*.  
 Missionary Service, Young Men in the. *Andover*.  
 Mocking-Bird's Song, The. Maurice Thompson. *Century*.  
 Morley, John. Melville B. Anderson. *Dial*.  
 Mormon Blood-Atonement. Kate Field. *North American*.  
 Naples Zoological Station. Emily M. Whitman. *Century*.  
 National Debt, Payment of. N. P. Hill. *North American*.  
 Nature, Economics of. Andrew Wilson. *Popular Science*.  
 Negro, Education of the. Albert Salisbury. *Andover*.  
 Origin of a Great Delusion. George R. Gibson. *Princeton*.  
 Persian Arts. S. G. W. Benjamin. *Century*.  
 Pleasure and Pain. Alfred Fouillée. *Popular Science*.  
 Pope Plus IX. J. A. Peters. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Preacher as an Interpreter, The. G. A. Gordon. *Andover*.  
 Prairie Notes. John Burroughs. *Century*.  
 Putnam, Frederick Ward. *Popular Science*.  
 Pynchon, William. E. H. Byington. *Andover*.  
 Railway Abuses, Reform of. R. T. Ely. *Harper's*.  
 Reconstruction Days. S. H. M. Byers. *North American*.  
 Sulem Sea-Captains. T. W. Higginson. *Harper's*.  
 Sedgwick at Fredericksburg. H. W. Jackson. *Century*.  
 Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft. *Dial*.  
 Smuggling. J. Q. Howard. *Forum*.  
 Socialism, Recent Writings on. A. L. Chapin. *Dial*.  
 Socialism in England. H. M. Hyndman. *North American*.  
 Suffrage, Female. "Ouida." *North American*.  
 Sun, The. R. A. Proctor. *Harper's*.  
 Temperance Trilemma, The. F. L. Oswald. *Forum*.  
 Truth, Evolution of. F. H. Johnson. *Andover*.  
 Veto-Power, The. W. A. Phelps. *North American*.  
 Vicarious Sacrifice. S. S. Heberd. *Andover*.  
 Working-Men in Parliament. Edward Brown. *Harper's*.

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of August by MESSRS. A. C. McCLEURG & Co. (successors to Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

*The Story of Spain.* By E. E. Hale and Susan Hale. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 407. "The Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.  
*Cawnpore.* By the Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan, Bart. New edition. 12mo, pp. 342. Macmillan & Co. London and New York. \$1.75.

*Notes on the History of the Old State House.* Formerly known as The Town House of Boston—The Court House in Boston—The Province Court House—The State House—and the City Hall. By G. H. Moore, LL.D. Second paper. 8vo, pp. 80. Paper. Cupples, Upham & Co. 75 cents.

*Letters and Journal of W. S. Jevons.* Edited by his Wife. 8vo, pp. 473. *Portrait.* London. \$4.00.

*Henry Basely,* the Oxford Evangelist. A memoir. By the Rev. E. L. Hicks, M.A. 12mo, pp. 318. *Portrait.* London. \$1.50.

*The Life of Mary Stuart,* Queen of Scotland. Abridged from Agnes Strickland's "Queens of Scotland," by Rosalie Kaufman. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 488. Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50.

*The French Revolution.* A History. By Thomas Carlyle. New edition. 2 vols. 12mo. Estes & Lauriat. \$3.00.

## TRAVEL.

*Edinburgh,* Past and Present. By J. B. Gillies. With Notes of the Country, Historical, Descriptive, and Scientific, by Rev. J. S. Mill, Flora Masson and Dr. Gelkie. Profusely and beautifully illustrated. 8vo, pp. 264. Gilt edges. *Edinburgh. Net,* \$3.50.

*La Plata Countries of South America.* By E. J. M. Clemens. 16mo, pp. 511. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

*On Tuscan Hills and Venetian Waters.* By Linda Villari. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, pp. 280. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.75.

*Emigrant Life in Kansas.* By P. G. Ebbutt. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 237. London. \$2.25.

*The Winnipeg Country;* or, Roughing it with an Eclipse Party. By A. R. Fellow. 16mo, pp. 144. Cupples, Upham & Co. *Net,* \$1.75.

*Santa Barbara,* and Around There. By E. Roberts. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 191. Roberts Bros. 75 cents.

## ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

*Studies in the Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century.* By C. H. Herford, M.A. 12mo, pp. 428. *University Press, Cambridge, England. Net,* \$2.25.

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# THE DIAL

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## EARTHQUAKES.\*

No earthly calamity is so dire as an earthquake. The pestilence may be braved by some sufferers who will yet be saved alive. The lightning slays but now and then a victim. From the tornado there may be a refuge. The conflagration marches with measured strides, and may be escaped. When with its terrific roar the earth trembles and rocks and gapes, breathing out flames and deadly exhalations, the mind is appalled at the swift destruction, and the heart sinks under the conviction that there is no refuge and no escape. In Caracas twelve thousand were killed by earthquake. In Calabria forty thousand perished. At Lisbon, in six minutes, sixty thousand lives were lost; the great quay on the Tagus, built of massive stones, was engulfed, and, with the thousands who had sought it as a place of safety, was never seen again. Ancient histories record cases of yet more sweeping destruction.

\*EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER EARTH MOVEMENTS. By John Milne. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The manifestations of power shown in earthquake movements are as magnificent as their destruction is dreadful. But lately the combined action of earthquake and volcano lifted Krakatoa from the bottom of the sea. The air was filled with ejected material which so floated round the world that the sunsets became luminous with a strange glory even in the opposite hemisphere. It was of a town on the southern coast of Jamaica that DeQuincey wrote: "God smote Savannah-la-Mar, and in one night, by earthquake, removed her, with all her towers standing and population sleeping, from the steadfast foundations of the shore to the coral floors of the sea." Eighteen years since, the whole western coast of South America was convulsed by earthquake for more than one thousand miles. Arica and Arequipa in Peru were obliterated. In Ecuador a city vanished, and its site is occupied by a lake. Other towns, containing together more than ten thousand people, were swallowed up, and their inhabitants needed no sepulture.

Compared with these events, the serious calamity which lately befel Charleston, that beautiful city of the South, seems but a moderate infliction. To have passed through the mills of the gods and to have come forth alive, may be counted a marvellous escape. But this misfortune, which indeed is sad enough, and by no means insignificant, has an unpleasant suggestiveness to all dwellers on the sea-coast, if not to those whose homes are inland. While other lands—California, South America, Japan, Italy,—have shivered as with ague fits, the people of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains have dwelt in fancied security upon lands believed to be free from notable disturbances of this nature. What if the next earthquake wave, instead of rocking the peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, should invade the Narrows, and set the lofty buildings of Manhattan into vibration? Why not? Those who have given the matter exact observation have known that all the Atlantic region, extending across the valley of the Mississippi to the mountains, is subject to frequent earth tremors, mostly too mild to be appreciated except by delicate apparatus, yet numbering some hundreds in the course of a year. This larger one is but a reminder that what has occurred in other lands may happen in this.

The work of Professor Milne, the author of the volume before us, has been done mostly in Japan, where earth movements are frequent. He has given a clear and compact account of the apparatus used, the methods employed, and the results attained by himself, with a

careful compilation of the information extant upon this interesting and important subject. The scientific discussion of earthquakes gets a name which finds its root in the Greek *seismos*, a shaking, which itself comes from *seio*, to move to and fro, to shake, to agitate. The Greek said *selei*, "it shakes," as we say "it rains." Hence *seism* is an earthquake, and has its derivatives—seismology, seismoscope, seismograph, etc. A difficulty that meets the student at the threshold is the devising of apparatus which with precision will indicate and record the motions of the earth, showing accurately the time, direction, and amount, both vertical and horizontal, of terrestrial disturbances. Much ingenuity has been expended in finding something that should serve as a "steady-point" which shall remain at rest when everything about it is moving, including even its own point of support. The skill of modern physicists seems to be equal to the demand. A complex apparatus has been devised in which the inertia of a weight furnishes the "steady-point" to which the motion of other parts may be referred; electric currents connect the parts, while siphon registers and other devices record automatically the time furnished by a chronometer.

The outline of scientific investigation will include several distinct processes. The facts of each seismic impulse must be noted and recorded at as many stations as possible. Each of these stations must have been equipped in advance with such self-active apparatus as has been suggested, ready to write and preserve its own records. These observations, collated and carefully mapped, will enable the student to trace the directions of different lines of activity; to determine the areas included in any seismic action; and, by following the lines backward, to locate the centre of activity, both in position and in depth below the earth's surface. These observations may be taken in almost any part of the world, since it appears that few areas, if any, are free from minute vibrations, often so insignificant that only the most delicate instruments may detect them. But they will be most numerous and interesting, and will be best available for subsequent investigation, in the regions where earthquakeing is a matter of frequent occurrence and of considerable intensity. It may appear, however, that the phenomena as found in places of frequent and intense activity indicate causes quite distinct from those which produce slight actions at long intervals.

The effects of earth-movements will be noted upon earth, water, and particularly upon buildings. To say that the latter is only destructive, is to voice the experience of mankind everywhere obtained; but a careful noting of the methods of injury is greatly instructive. If a building rests upon insecure

foundations, and its materials are already in a state of tension, a slight shaking will produce rupture; if they are in equilibrium of only partial stability, the same slight shock may throw all into utter ruin. But well-built and usually stable structures are not necessarily secure; the shock may attack them on their least defensible side, or may be too great for their best strength. A long wall, or a row of houses, may stand firm nearly to the end of the row, which end shall be overthrown: each part has communicated its shock to its successor, up to the last, which has no successor, and has therefore to suffer the disintegrating effect of a force which it cannot transfer. In many cases the effect is shown by cracks which traverse a wall obliquely in nearly parallel lines, sloping downward toward the right or left. Here we have evidence of a vibratory action which came obliquely upward out of the earth, in lines at right-angles to the usual dip of the lines of fracture. The direction and angle of these lines serve, as before stated, to guide toward the location of the centre of seismic activity below the surface of the earth. Instances occur in which movements of blocks of stone, or chimneys, seem to indicate vertical or twisting motions. Professor Milne shows that such displacements do not necessarily indicate any vortical motion of the earth. A force pressing toward the centre of gravity of a block in a direction oblique to its sides may cause a pressure against the remotest angle of the block that will produce great friction, and therefore delay at that point, about which the block will rotate. This may easily be illustrated by pushing a pile of books suddenly with the finger.

It is well known that any structure will have a certain rate of vibration peculiar to itself; if any rhythmic action comes to it which synchronizes with its own natural vibration, the result is one of great danger. It is, for instance, quite possible that the Pemberton Mill was shaken down by the vibration of its own machinery, coincident with the vibratory condition of the walls of the building; and that if the machinery had been run at a different speed the walls would not have fallen. It would hardly be supposable that the earth vibration would find many buildings whose vibratory condition was synchronous with itself. If such were the case, destruction would be assured. But it will often find different parts of the same building not harmonious in their vibrations; the vibrating masses will very soon be found to move in opposite phases, and will literally beat each other to fragments.

Evidently the higher parts of a structure will suffer greater vibration than the lower portions, especially if the upper portions are large or weighty. It is also evident that buildings of wood, well framed and bound

together, will suffer less from the earthquake than will such as are built of brick or stone. Without doubt the light bamboo-framed dwellings of the Japanese are the safest structures, as to earthquakes, that can be devised, however dangerous they may be as to conflagration. It is reported that no person was killed and no property greatly damaged in wooden houses in the late earthquake at Charleston. The danger and death lurked chiefly in the more pretentious structures of brick and stone. Well-braced structures of iron will doubtless be found very serviceable in earthquake-shaken regions. The Japanese has evidently profited by experience in his quaking island. His more permanent structures are low and broad; the walls of his moats are broad at base and slope upwards to a narrow ridge; his most elegant temples are of wood, elaborately and securely framed together, and surrounded by stone or bronze ornaments that rest on the ground.

The attempt to find any brief and simple explanation of earthquake phenomena will probably be unsuccessful. Varied influences, in varied combinations, doubtless conspire to produce these disturbances. It is more likely that the volcano and the earthquake are consequences of some more occult forces of nature, than that either is the parent of the other. The great fact that the earth has been gradually consolidated by contraction to its present volume seems to be fully established. The outgoing heat has left the superficial layers in a certain degree of rigidity; the still shrinking central mass leaves the outer layers as coverings too large for the volume which they envelop. One may not imagine any large cavernous spaces formed beneath the outer layers; for, great as their rigidity may seem to be when considered over small areas, the larger masses yet possess some degree of plasticity. The coverings become wrinkled and folded. They are thrown up into mountain ridges, with long trends parallel to each other and to the great seas whose abysmal depths they enclose. These processes have not yet ended; the world is not yet finished; heat still radiates from it, and is lost; the central masses still shrink; the outer covering becomes yet more wrinkled; mountains are yet pushing their summits skyward, though perhaps not so fast as they are worn away by snow and wind and rain; when the strain of the push becomes too great, the masses rearrange themselves, seeking to fit the changing conditions, and earth shakes again under the feet of her children, and rattles their puny structures about their ears. How much and in what way these general movements may be modified and localized by special and local influences, the science of to-day has not determined.

Earth movements such as we have described

will be likely to affect large areas. Under great continents, the earth shivers and rearranges her coverings. But other quakings are more circumscribed and often more intense. These are often near the sea, or have been propagated from centres that were under the sea. The active agency here has been sought in the waters that have passed downward through fissures, or have percolated through strata more or less porous, and coming into the vicinity of intensely heated matter have been converted into steam. Under such conditions both volcanic and earthquake energy is likely to be exhibited. Some movements of the earth have been attributed to the evisceration caused by volcanic eruptions. The lava which is poured forth in enormous quantities by such volcanoes as Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, or the great craters of the Sandwich Islands, must leave cavities in the earth which will ultimately be filled, causing great disturbance of neighboring material.

The theories which would trace in earthquake action the influence of external bodies, particularly the sun and the moon, have yet received scarcely enough investigation to be either accepted or rejected. In most cases they would seem to prove or to expect too much. If, however, the terrestrial causes, particularly the contraction before cited, should be accumulative, as they are most likely to be, then when they are approaching such accumulation as shall make a crisis imminent, it might be quite easily comprehended that an external influence, such as the combined attraction of the sun and moon in a given direction, might become the final increment that should invoke the catastrophe.

Nor can it be supposed that the science of seismology has so far progressed that predictions of future earthquakes, or even of earthquake periods, can be made with any degree of certainty. The occasional coincidence of an event with a prediction does not always verify the prophetic power of the predictor, or prove him to be either seer or scientist. When earthquakes can be foretold as certainly as are the tides or the eclipses, it must be shown that they occur with the same regularity of return. To say that earthquakes, earth-shakings, earthquakes, are liable to occur in any part of the earth, or that they are likely to occur frequently in some parts of it, are assertions that anyone may venture to make. He who watches the flowing stream of Niagara knows that the undermining currents will some day cause large masses of rock to fall; he may further presume that the vibrations caused by a passing train will be the last impulses that will launch the trembling mass; but he will be very unwise who shall attempt to tell when the fall will occur.

SELIM H. PEABODY.

### THE COUNT OF PARIS' GETTYSBURG.

No event in the great drama of our Civil War, crowded as it was with action, has received more attention or caused greater difference of opinion than have the battle of Gettysburg and the movements of the armies which there contended, both before and after the three days' fighting known to history under that name. This is not to be wondered at; for Gettysburg marks the flood-tide of success reached by the Army of Northern Virginia after two years of almost constant victory, and the beginning of that good fortune won by the Army of the Potomac which ceased only with the surrender of its old enemy at Appomattox and the virtual close of the war.

The questions, how and why was Meade, within eight days after succeeding to the command of the Union army, enabled to give it a decisive victory, and how and why were Lee's forces defeated at the moment when the power to dictate peace and assume the independence of the Confederacy seemed almost within their grasp,—and this by an army over which only two months before they had won a signal advantage,—must always be of interest to every student of the Rebellion. It is, then, especially fortunate that among the many accounts of this great battle which have been published, there is one to which the reader can turn with confidence that its author is free from partiality or any desire to do more than truthfully tell his story, and, knowing that he has devoted years of study to his subject and carefully consulted all authorities, feel sure that he has given an account of Gettysburg which is the fairest and most graphic story of that battle that has yet been or probably ever will be written. This author is the Count of Paris, author of the "History of the Civil War in America," who has devoted three chapters to the Gettysburg campaign, which, with his authority, are now issued in a volume by themselves, edited by Col. John P. Nicholson, himself an enthusiastic student of the great Rebellion.

The tenth of May, 1863, saw the Army of Northern Virginia confronting the Army of the Potomac along the line of the Rappahannock river, after the bloody battle of Chancellorsville. That engagement had been sought by the Union forces; the next move was to be initiated by the Confederate army. From the day following the retreat of Hooker to his old camping-ground around Falmouth, the task of reorganizing and reinforcing the Army of Northern Virginia had begun, and by the end of May the Confederate forces had been raised to a total of eighty thousand men,

\*THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. From the History of the Civil War in America. By the Comte de Paris. Published by special arrangement with the author. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

strong in artillery and cavalry; while the Army of the Potomac had become reduced from its previous strength, through various causes, until it was not much, if any, superior to its opponent. On the third of June, General Lee put his army in motion; his plan being by a movement on his left to make an offensive campaign towards Maryland and Pennsylvania, by the valley of the Shenandoah, masking his march behind the Blue Ridge, while he delayed his adversary by a large display of troops at Fredericksburg until the head of his column should have reached the banks of the Shenandoah. By the fifth of June all his infantry had moved (covered by his cavalry on the exposed flank), except the third corps, which still occupied the old lines on the Rappahannock.

Hooker, suspecting some movement, determined to feel the enemy at both extremities of his line at once; and while making a demonstration on his left, across the river, which was unproductive of result, sent his cavalry under Pleasanton to reconnoitre towards Culpepper. On the ninth of June this force encountered the rebel cavalry at Brandy Station, where a severe and gallant engagement took place, and trustworthy information was obtained that Lee was moving,—but whether for the valley of Virginia and the North, or for his old battle-ground of Manassas, was not apparent. On the eleventh of June the Army of the Potomac began the movements necessary to enable it to interpose between the enemy and Washington,—which was the rôle imposed upon it, notwithstanding the advice of its general, by General Halleck and the President,—by extending its right flank westward and northward so as to face in the former direction.

General Lee's movement, however, had not for its object an immediate attack on Washington, but a more brilliant plan of invasion into the heart of Pennsylvania; and his preliminary programme was carried out in every particular. On the fourteenth of June, Milroy's command at Winchester was unexpectedly overwhelmed; on the sixteenth his advanced troops had pushed forward as far as Greencastle; and on the twenty-seventh the whole Confederate army had crossed the Potomac, and the invasion of the North had become an accomplished fact.

Meanwhile, Hooker had not been idle. So soon as it was reasonably certain that Lee's objective was the region of central Pennsylvania, the Union commander prepared also to cross into Maryland, and by the twenty-seventh this movement was accomplished, unknown to his enemy. For the captain of the Rebel army had committed an error for which he was destined to pay dearly in the impending battle, in that he had allowed his cavalry

to undertake a movement east of the army which was following him, and which stripped him of its assistance at the very moment when such service was most necessary to success.

On the twenty-eighth of June General Hooker was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, which was transferred to General George G. Meade; and on the same day, Lee, first learning that his enemy had passed the river into Maryland, and was threatening his line of communication with the South, decided to cross the mountains toward Baltimore. Recalling his advanced corps, he ordered the concentration of his command towards the village of Gettysburg, to which point the Army of the Potomac was moving without his knowledge and itself ignorant of his approach.

On the morning of the first of July, Heth's division of Hill's corps of the Army of Northern Virginia encountered Buford's cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, outside and northwest of Gettysburg, on the Cashtown road, from which Hill's corps was approaching the village already occupied by the enemy. The Union troops held their ground with spirit, until the arrival of the first and next the eleventh corps, under General Reynolds; while the Confederates were constantly increased by the divisions of their three army corps converging towards the same point. The action was prolonged through the greater part of the day, and ended in the Federal forces being driven through the village with heavy loss, when they took post on Cemetery Hill, and later in the day occupied Culp's Hill, with Wadsworth's division of the first corps as their right, while their left stretched towards the hills of the Round Tops. Reynolds had fallen early in the day, and the engagement closed towards evening with success to the Confederates along the whole line, and every promise of victory for them on the next morning.

But during the early hours of the second of July the Army of the Potomac was strengthened by the arrival of new troops; and when the fighting began, it occupied the line from Culp's Hill on the right, along Cemetery Ridge, towards the base and in advance of the Round Tops. The battle of the second day consisted of attacks by General Lee upon both wings of the Union army, and was especially violent and obstinate upon the left of Meade's line, occupied by Sickles, which, through some misunderstanding, was thrown too far forward. Here the Union forces were driven from their positions and their flank almost turned, and only by a fortunate chance they took position on the impregnable heights of the Round Tops, from which no effort of the Confederates could dislodge them. General Lee's attacks, meant to be simultaneous, were

not carried out as intended; and night found the Army of the Potomac still substantially holding the positions of the morning, while the last of its corps had at length reached the field of battle. The position held was one of great strength, and had the advantage of being such that troops could be moved from the right to left, and *vice versa*, with ease and rapidity; while, the Confederate line of battle being concave on its front, it was difficult to communicate from one end to the other with anything like the speed necessary to enable the wings to cooperate with and reinforce each other.

Lee, however, believed his success through the day justified him in renewing the battle; and on the third of July, after delay in making his arrangements, which lasted till afternoon, he began the final effort with a terrific cannonade, followed by an attempt to carry the ridge by assault, made by Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, with the object of breaking the line of Meade's army in the centre. This attack, known as the charge of Pickett's division, was the grandest effort of its kind undertaken during the war; but the assaulting column reached the hostile lines, only to be annihilated, leaving thousands dead and wounded on the field, and by the failure to accomplish its object, rendering the victory of the Union army decisive and complete. The next day Lee began his retreat, and the invasion of the North was ended.

It is impossible in a few paragraphs to do anything like justice to the author's narrative. The most that can be done is to indicate the points of the story so well told by him, and to recommend all readers to study the volume carefully from beginning to end, with the assurance that such study will amply repay the time given to it.

The volume is well printed, and seems, with a very few slips here and there, to be exceedingly well translated. There are three well-executed maps, besides interesting addenda containing a very full itinerary of the Army of the Potomac during the months of June and July, 1863, and showing the organization of that army and the returns of casualties on both sides.

WM. ELIOT FURNESS.

#### THE LITERARY RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.\*

Mr. Charles H. Herford, known among the younger generation of English scholars as the author of several prize essays on literary topics, has recently published his "Studies in the Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century." This is an erudite

\*STUDIES IN THE LITERARY RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY in the Sixteenth Century. By C. H. Herford, M.A. New York: Macmillan & Co.

work, written by a specialist for specialists. All interested in the origin of the English Drama, the Faustus cycle, the jest-books, or the "Ship of Fools," will find in it much valuable information collected and sifted with painstaking care.

It is sometimes taken for granted that the literary relations of England and Germany first began in the early part of the present century, when Carlyle and others brought inspiriting tidings of the wealth of literature beyond the German Ocean. We are perhaps too apt to think of him and of his compeers as in the attitude of the astronomer catching the first glimpse of a new planet, or the voyager discovering a new continent. But from Mr. Herford's work we may infer that the practice, now so rife, of plucking feathers from the German goose or swan, as the case may be, to supply the quills of English writers, had already begun in the sixteenth century. The good Bishop of Exeter, Miles Coverdale, was one of those who thus early profited by the labors of the Germans. Many of his "Goostly Psalmes and Spirituall Songes drawn out of the holy Scripture" are translations or paraphrases of the hymns of Luther, Speratus, Sachs, and other less-known German hymn-writers. Moreover, it is probably not without significance that our prince of dramatists sends his Prince Hamlet to school at the German Wittenberg. It is even possible that Shakespeare owed to a German source the story of his "Tempest." Between these extremes—the rude hymn-writer and the great playwright—were found all grades of writers more or less affected by German influences and models. Among them were writers of polemical dialogues both Protestant and Roman Catholic in tone, and of dramas both in Latin and in English; venders of strange news and coarse jests from Germany; the persecutors and defenders of those accused of witchcraft; and the satirists of all manner of follies. Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" and Decker's "Friar Rush" were both the offspring of the Faust legend; and Barclay's "Ship of Fools" was a mere recast of a work published by Brandt at Basel.

All of these instances, and many more, are treated by Mr. Herford with full and moderate statements of both facts and theories. Indeed, he errs on the side of overfulness and irrelevancy in his discussion of that part of the German dialogue and Latin drama which had no counterpart in England. To many readers, doubtless, it would seem better not "to allow the discussion to range considerably beyond the nucleus of ascertained fact;" nor, "in handling a subject from a somewhat unfamiliar point of view, to give a rather free rein to suggestion and conjecture, and, without insisting on them, at least to put upon record even slight analogies which tend to support it."

This citation, from page 50, not only illustrates the author's method, but his use of pronouns. The italics are ours. The microscopic study needed for such a work seems occasionally to have magnified unduly the importance of the author's material. We have, for instance, "the epoch-making 'Supplication of the Beggars,'" "the epoch-making 'Henno,'" "the epoch-making 'Acolastus,'" and other "epoch-making books" of similar calibre. In like manner we read of Mr. Bass Mullinger's "monumental work." It is only fair to say, however, that such blemishes are but few, and that Mr. Herford's style is in general clear and agreeable, as well as full of curious erudition. The book is beautifully printed, neatly bound, and supplied with notes, appendixes, and a good index.

E. PLAYFAIR ANDERSON.

#### ILLS OF THE FLESH.\*

A somewhat nice distinction might be established between medical works, according as they are employed for reference or perusal. On the one hand are the text-books and systematic treatises, of which in our day it may be said that the demand is for those exhibiting the greatest conciseness with the fullest detail, and the utmost self-restraint of the author as regards the personal element in both its subjective and objective experiences. The result resembles the cabinet of a botanist, where the *Ranunculaceæ* and the *Asclepiadaceæ* appear upon the shelves in natural order, and where no one would dream of looking for a nosegay. On the other hand are the medical volumes admirably worthy of perusal both as to subject and style, which are well fitted for other shelves than those of the physician. These are, for the most part, compilations of clinical and other lectures, medical addresses, papers reprinted from scientific periodicals, and here and there a work in which the author seriously attempts a systematic review of a large field. In all these, a wider latitude is permitted the writer. An illustration from the personal experience of himself or his friends, a simile, even a metaphor, may serve him in his effort to make his thought more vivid and his deductions more useful. The difference between the two classes of books is as clear as that between the table-chat of a great man and his utterances *ex cathedra*.

Of the brilliant authors who have attained distinction in the second of the two classes described above, Trousseau in France was easily first in his day, and has been followed by few of his nationality. Watson in England, even though a systematic author, was

\*ON DISORDERS OF DIGESTION, THEIR CONSEQUENCES AND TREATMENT. By T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., etc. New York: Macmillan & Company.

the founder of a noble school of writers, including in our day Sir James Paget, Mr. Hutchinson, and, by no means last in the honorable list, Dr. Lauder Brunton, the author of the treatise before us. They who have had access, for the past few years, to the always instructive issues of the London "Practitioner," of which our author has long been editor, will recognize in these pages some old friends,—as, for example, the paper on "Poisons formed from Blood," etc. (1885); "On the Action and Use of Diuretics" (1884); and a few others here reappearing in the goodly fellowship of the valuable Lettsoman lectures "On Disorders of Digestion." In consequence of these facts, the author has come to believe, as he sets forth in the preface, that "if anyone should attempt to read this book straight through, he will probably throw it aside in utter disgust." He is fearful lest his few repetitions should have this undesirable result; yet there is scarcely a page of the volume that will not deeply interest the general no less than the professional reader, in consequence of the value of the work accomplished by a thinking man who does not disdain to be taught himself by the best and most widely differing teachers.

Possibly a single illustration will convey an idea of the practical value of the author's labors. What physical distress is comparable with that associated with what we call "headache"? It is, in one sense, the greatest of all human ills, since it counts its victims among the thousands where one alone suffers from the gout, the small-pox, or a broken leg. And of the victims themselves, an hundred thousand suffer in silence, where one seeks relief from a physician and is thus enrolled on the dismal list of statistics of disease. The fate of empires has hung upon the indisposition it has worked in monarchs, statesmen, generals, and even their menials. Millions of the human family have groaned beneath its cruel darts, for one who has been able to declare it a total stranger to his bodily ease or to point with unerring finger to the means of its relief. What census of the earth's family shall ever declare the multitudes of men and women who have resorted to tobacco, alcohol, and the narcotico stimulants of every class, in search of a nepenthe from the recurring plague? A Ferrier may limit to the hippocampal convulsion of one side of the brain the seat of all this misery; and a Du Bois-Raymond may exhibit the whip-cord condition of the temporal artery when the migraine is at its worst. But it is not to these that the sufferer flies.

Now in the chapter on "the pathology and treatment of some forms of headache," our author throws upon this important and interesting field all the light of modern investigation aided by his own studies and his sterling com-

mon-sense. He shows with homely precision the utter looseness with which the vague term "neuralgia" has been applied to this and several other ailments as little understood. By the aid of a few effective illustrations, he then indicates the several forms of headache, due to albuminuria, malaria, gout, rheumatism, engorged and inflamed tonsils, disorders of digestion, caries of the teeth, and such abnormal conditions of the eyes as astigmatism, myopia, and hypermetropia. As to the last-named connection, which Tweedy, Savage, Carter, and others, have previously pointed out, what a sad and suggestive lesson it teaches! Figures fail as we attempt an estimate of the number of unfortunates who, in a single century of enlightened progress, have actually put drugs into their stomachs for relief of an intolerable headache, due solely to a want of correspondence between the focal distances of their two lenses, and readily relieved by a pair of properly adjusted glasses! "In treating any case of headache, therefore," concludes our author, "the first thing to do is to see whether the teeth are sound and the eyes normal. If anything is found wrong with either the teeth or the eyes, the defect should be at once corrected. The throat, ears and nose should also be examined, to see if any source of irritation is present there, and the surface of the scalp tested by pressure for rheumatic or syphilitic inflammation. Percussion should be tried over the head in order to determine whether or not there is any intracranial tumor."

We have touched upon this single subject, as the connection between headache and the disorders of the teeth and eyes serves to illustrate well the eminently practical and scientific method pursued by our author in the treatment of his several themes. It also serves well as an illustration of the position to which the foremost medical men of our day are unquestionably directing their steps. The search of the heavens, the earth, and the waters under the earth, for a drug, a panacea, a something that will "cure" human ailments, is almost over for the thoughtful mind. The battle between the men who give drugs in one way or another, by this system or by that, is drifting into the limbo of the search for "the philosopher's stone," for "the elixir of youth," and for the mysterious and magical roads to health that are to-day such a caviare to the general. Relief for the physical ills of the race is to be satisfactorily sought only in the removal of the causes that produce them. These efficient causes are daily yielding to the efforts of scientific investigation; and they make us stand aghast, as they come out into the light, at the folly, the blindness, and the puerilities of our past. We shall not go to the expert of the future and ask him for a medicament that shall absolve us from our

physical error, as might the *pax vobiscum* of a priest. We shall say, instead, "I am suffering from a disorder; I pray you show me what I have done to produce it, that by removing the cause I may again recover my health."

Almost every page of this volume is instinct with suggestions of this character. One cannot study "the poisonous action of eggs," the effect of "mechanical and chemical splinters," of the "typhoid bacillus," of "physiological ashes," of "emotional dyspepsia," or of the lately recognized "ptomaines" in their toxic action, without feeling that he is merely making short excursions into a vast and well-nigh unexplored region. With every new device of the plumber, the adulterator of food, the cook, the artist in wall-papers, the dyer of clothing, and their industrious colleagues in every trade and occupation that nearly touches either the domestic or the business life, the liability to a new and wider group of accidents and diseases is enlarged. Prominent among them—and naturally enough—are the disorders of digestion. Well may an English author—one of a nation which even the artistic sense of a Hamerton recognized as least subject to these ailments—send his messages of warning across the Atlantic to his American colleagues. In all the excesses of mastication and incineration of tobacco, in all those associated with the intemperate use of alcoholic drinks, with the no less intemperate "bolting" of meals, with the crudest methods of preparing and cooking the food that lies at our hand in an abundance and superior quality not found elsewhere in the markets of the world, ("too many religions and but one sauce!"), we may well listen with respect and attention to the words that come to us from our author's lips. The style of his writing is exceedingly simple and natural—though at times he reminds us that Macaulay was in error when he said that "no Englishman misplaces his *will* and *shall*." The typography of the work is all that could be desired.

JAMES NEVINS HYDE.

#### THE HISTORY OF ETHICS.\*

Conduct, Mr. Arnold informs us, is three-fourths of life; but he might better have said that it is four-fourths of life. It is certain that if conduct be defined as conscious, rational, and voluntary action, all that is worthy of the name of life comes to the same thing. Ethics, as the science of conduct, is, in any case, of supreme interest and importance. We may think correctly without being logicians, and we may act correctly without being versed in ethics, but

\*OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ETHICS FOR ENGLISH READERS. By Henry Sidgwick, Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and author of the "Methods of Ethics." New York: Macmillan & Co.

still it is a great aid in both thought and action to have a thorough acquaintance with the principles which lie at their foundation. The science of ethics is thus of perennial interest; and in this age of widespread conflict of ethical standards and theories every addition to the literature of ethics is especially worthy of attention.

In the historical treatment of ethics, Germany has led the way in quite a number of works, of which Feuerlein's, Ziegler's, and Jödl's are the most notable. In French, Paul Janet, who is known to English readers through a recent translation of his works on Final Causes and on Morals, has written a useful book on the History of Moral and Political Philosophy. In English we have nothing on the subject of much importance, though Whewell's Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy may be worthy of mention. More recently, Professor Sidgwick of Cambridge, who is well known to students of ethics as the author of a masterly work on the "Methods of Ethics" and as the writer of several articles in "Mind," has given us a book on the History of Ethics. This work is an enlargement of the author's article on Ethics in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and as such it does not profess to be an elaborate history of ethics, but a manual "to meet the needs of English students desirous of obtaining a general knowledge of the history of ethical thought." Designed for English readers, the book emphasizes English ethics, and treats of French and German ethics only as they affect English thought.

The main portion of the work is introduced by a brief conspectus of the subject. Prof. Sidgwick here speaks rather cumbrously of the "Socratico-Platonic-Aristotelian Ethics," but the whole school is sufficiently well known as the Socratic, and the author himself applies later this term Socratic in this sense. It is evident that the classical spirit for which Cambridge has always been famous has not yet died out, for we find Prof. Sidgwick asserting that "Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, taken together, hold a quite unique place in the development of moral philosophy: there is no other philosopher, from Aristotle to the present time, who, in the general view of the modern world, is nearly as important or impressive as any one of the three." (P. 17.) We think that very few writers would in this age agree with this estimate; and we think also that either Kant or Hegel compare "in the general view of the modern world" very favorably with "any one of the three."

In his first chapter, Prof. Sidgwick seeks to give a general account of ethics and to define its nature; but the chapter is not characterized by that thorough "objectivity" of treatment which the writer has stated to be his method.



Its spirit is dogmatic rather than historical. One who is simply an historian should not give his own conception of the science of ethics and discuss his subject accordingly, as Prof. Sidgwick appears to do; it is his business, rather, to treat ethics from the points of view of all ethical writers.

The second chapter contains a survey of Greek and Greco-Roman Ethics; the third chapter is entitled "Christianity and Mediæval Ethics;" and the fourth treats of "Modern, chiefly English, Ethics." The second chapter is the best in the book. It is a valuable and interesting summary of ancient thought on ethics. The following characterization of Socrates is worth quoting:

"We seem to see self-sacrifice in the garb of self-regard; a lofty spirituality blended with a homely common sense; a fervid enthusiasm for excellence of character, and an unreserved devotion to the task of producing it in himself and others, half-veiled by a cool mocking irony; a subtle, intense, skepticism playing around a simple and resolute acceptance of customary duties, like a lambent flame that has somehow lost its corrosive qualities."

The author makes purely Christian ethics culminate with Thomas Aquinas. Even if we should admit that purely Christian ethics as a school reached its highest point of development in the Middle Ages, we must still consider the title misleading. Christianity has powerfully affected modern ethics, though there has been no strong school in Christian ethics *per se*. In fact, the author himself is not very consistent as regards this matter, for while he states at the opening of the last chapter that he takes up ethics for this chapter as it runs independently of "Revelational Theology," yet a few pages after this he gives considerable space to Clarke and other writers whom he himself admits to be exponents of "Revelational Theology."

We must say of the work as a whole that, though meant as a manual for students, it shows throughout little of pedagogic aim, but the writer seems engrossed in developing his line of thought in terms and methods natural to himself and to other specialists in this field. The style is generally clear, but too dry and close to be attractive. However, the work must be regarded as the best introductory text-book to the study of ethics which we have, and as a valuable summary for the use of general readers.

H. M. STANLEY.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE pleasantest associations cluster around the name of "Dolly Madison." It stands for a beautiful woman, who, early in our century, adorned the most elevated station in American society, and during a long life-time drew the hearts of the high and low alike to her. She was the wife of our

fourth President, and no mistress of the White House has quite equalled her in the grace with which she dispensed the hospitalities of that mansion, or the charm which made her popular with an entire people. She who thus shone in conspicuous places, who loved society and minded the fashions, was of Quaker origin, and, until her marriage to Mr. Madison, wore the plain Quaker costume, and never put off entirely the quaint habit of saying *thee* and *thou* in speech with her friends. Her father, John Payne, was a rich planter who moved to Philadelphia while she was in her girlhood. Dorothy—or Dolly, as she was called in the language of endearment,—was lovely in her youth, and, though born and bred in the prim community of the Friends, her beauty was cherished with extraordinary vigilance. When she started for school in the morning, a white linen mask shielded her face from every ray of sunshine, her sun-bonnet was sewed on her head to prevent displacement, and long gloves were drawn over her hands and arms. Her dazzling complexion, set off by coal-black hair and a pair of tender blue eyes, was thus carefully preserved from injury. But handsome as Dolly Madison remained in feature and form, she was too simple and gentle by nature to evince vanity or pride. Affection and kindness were her distinguishing traits, and winsome as she was to look upon, and favored as she was by fortune, these disarmed of envy all who approached her and made them admirers and friends. At nineteen Dolly became the wife of John Todd, in obedience to the wish of her father. He was a young Quaker in every way worthy of her, and their union was a happy one. Two sons were born to them, only one of whom survived the husband, who died of yellow-fever when Dolly was only twenty-one. A year had scarcely passed when "the pretty widow Todd" stood before the altar with Mr. Madison, a recluse scholar twenty years older than herself and long supposed to be an irreclaimable bachelor. Mr. Madison matched his wife in wealth, being the heir of the large estate of Montpelier, in Orange County, Virginia; and, whether in Washington or in their beautiful private home, they were able to live generously, after the custom of free-hearted Southerners. There were no offspring of this second marriage, but Mrs. Madison's son was adopted by her husband as his own. He was a spoiled child, and in manhood wasted in dissipation his fortune and much of his mother's. At the close of Mr. Madison's second administration, he withdrew from public life and spent the remnant of his years at Montpelier. Here his wife ministered to him with untiring fidelity until his death, in 1836, at the age of eighty-five. Mrs. Madison had relinquished the gayeties of Washington cheerfully, and yet with natural regret; and after the loss of her husband she returned annually for the winter season, dwelling in partial retirement though receiving the homage of all distinguished persons gathered at the American capital. She attained the ripe age of eighty-two, loved and beloved to the last. The "Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison," edited by her grand-niece, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), revives these and many other interesting particulars of her life and times. She was never a student nor a lover of reading, but she had the woman's gift for epistolography, and her letters are like herself, the simple and graceful expression of a warm and sincere heart.

THE appearance of a new volume in Mr. H. H. Bancroft's series of historical works attests the energy with which he has overcome the disaster of last spring, when his entire establishment was destroyed by fire, with a large stock of his books and stereotype plates, and one completed but unpublished volume. The present volume is the twenty-second of the thirty-nine which will complete the series. It is the fifth, and decidedly the most interesting, of those devoted to California, including in its scope "developments pertaining to the change of flag and Mexican war, the earlier operations of American filibusters, constituting what is known as the Bear Flag revolt, and the later interregnum of military rule." Also, "the last petty quarrels under Mexican auspices, of north and south; of the military and civil authorities; of Castro and Pico, the foolish interference of Fremont and his explorers, the diplomatic efforts of Larkin and Stearns to secure a change of sovereignty by pacific methods, the revolutionary blunders of Ide and his associate settlers, and the raising of the stars and stripes by Sloat and Montgomery of the navy; the achievements of the California battalion; Stockton's rule; the commodore's unwise policy and energetic struggles to put down the resulting revolt; the final efforts of the Californians, under Florés and Andrés Pico, to shake off the foreign yoke; the coming of Kearney and his dragoons across the continent; their disaster at San Pascual, and the closing campaigns of the war, ending in the occupation of Los Angeles and the treaty of Cahuenga; politico-military controversies of Stockton, Kearney, and Fremont under the new régime; reinforcements by land and sea for garrison service; Cooke and his Mormon battalion; Tompkins, Sherman, Ord, and Halleck, with the artillery company; Stevenson and the New York volunteers; the peaceful rule of Mason as military governor, and news of a national treaty making California a permanent possession of the United States." This compact summary, given by Mr. Bancroft, shows with what stirring and important events the period covered by the volume—only two years—is crowded. Fremont's romantic career in California is discussed with fresh interest, though with little flattery to the then young and adventurous officer whose "foolish and fascinating" exploits attracted the notice of the country and made him a candidate for the presidency. Fremont's connection with the Bear Flag revolt is severely condemned, and the revolt declared to have been "in no sense a part of the conquest of California—neither leading to nor in any way promoting that movement." The motive of Fremont in this affair, Mr. Bancroft thinks, was purely one of personal ambition. "He confidently counted upon an immediate declaration of war between the United States and Mexico, and he believed that by commencing hostilities he might gain for himself a large share of credit for the conquest, which would otherwise fall to the naval commanders." Of many other matters of peculiar interest in this volume—the account of Larkin's attempt to effect a diplomatic annexation of California to the United States, of the Mormon emigration to California, the tragic story of Donner and his forlorn hope, etc.—there is no space to speak here. To add to its historical value, various statistical matter is appended, and also an alphabetical pioneer register and index of all who came to the country before 1849. The next volume of this excellent series will be devoted to the exciting period of the gold discovery.

THE visitor to old Salem, beautiful and venerable in its antiquity, and rich beyond most towns in its memorials of the early life of our country, finds one of its chief points of attraction in the museum of curiosities collected by its ancient mariners, especially those connected with the East India trade. As we stand in this great treasury of strange and novel objects, they transport us more readily into the period when the commodities of the world were borne from one port to another by the breath of the winds, and the seas and rivers were traversed by sailing vessels only; when a voyage across the ocean or around the globe was an affair of months and years, and was accompanied with dangers and hardships that required the stoutest nerve and the greatest nautical skill to overcome. Those were the days of heroic navigators, and one of the most famous among them all was Captain Richard J. Cleveland, whose story has been compiled from his journals and letters by his youngest son, H. W. S. Cleveland, and published by Harper & Brothers. In 1842 Captain Cleveland published an account of the most notable events in his remarkable career, in "A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises." It was reprinted in England, and, both at home and abroad, excited much interest; for it was a simple and unvarnished tale of the extraordinary adventures of a daring, resolute, persistent and skilful merchant and seaman. It has long been out of print, but is now replaced by a biography which contains a completer record of the exploits of the author than he could properly relate himself. Captain Cleveland was born in Salem, in 1778. He had the benefit of the best schooling to be had in his day, and at the age of fourteen entered a counting-house, where he received a thorough preparation for the work of a marine merchant. At eighteen, he began his remarkable career as a voyager, sailing to the Cape of Good Hope and the Isles of France and Bourbon, under a captain only twenty years of age, and a first mate only nineteen. He went out as captain's clerk, but on the return voyage took the place of second mate. Before he had completed his twenty-fourth year he was in charge of a vessel of his own, and conducting independently very difficult and perilous nautical enterprises. He made long voyages, assumed great risks and encountered severe hardships. His experience was checkered with reverses and successes, which he bore alike with courage and equanimity. He made fortunes and lost them many times, but in his old age he was able to say that never was any man with whom he had commercial transactions injured by him to the amount of a dollar. His reputation for ability and integrity was stanch in every port of the high seas, and in most of them he made more than one entry during his long and eventful engagement in navigation. His private life was marked by the same nobility as his business career. He was faithfully attached to his home and family, although so much of his time separated from them; and in all his habits he was singularly pure and free from vices. He never drank a glass of wine or spirits of any kind, nor used tobacco in any form. His tastes were those of a man of refinement and culture, and, whether on shipboard, in barbarous lands, or in the society of the choicest spirits at home or in European cities, he was ever genial, amiable, and kindly,—in essence and manner, a gentleman. His traits were reflected in his face, as we have evidence in the charming portrait accompanying his biography. It is good to be made acquainted with a character

so exalted and admirable; and it is wholesome to turn back to the times in which he lived, for a fresh impression of the heroic qualities and achievements of the ancestry from which our nation has drawn whatever in it is strongest and best.

In prosecuting his studies in the Romance language and literature, the attention of M. Paul Mariéton was attracted by some *chansons de geste* (heroic songs) written by an unknown Limousin poet, the Abbé Joseph Roux. He extended his inquiries, and discovered that the Abbé was not only the composer of songs but of a large body of prose writings characterized by a peculiar analytical and reflective power. M. Mariéton was excited to enthusiasm over the writings and their obscure author—a village priest of humble birth but fine natural endowments strengthened and matured by a profound classical education. His life had passed in the monotonous duties of a curé of the poor in a country parish, the effect of which had been to infuse his soul with melancholy. The man of fifty was simple in heart and manner as a child; but the isolation in which he had been forced to abide had tinged his mind with gloom. He surrendered his MSS. to the inspection of M. Mariéton, who hastened to publish to the world the treasure he had found. A collection of "Thoughts," or "Meditations of a Parish Priest," was first put into print, a little over a year ago, and, passing through the third French edition, now appears in an English dress. M. Mariéton furnishes an introduction to the volume, couched in the fervid rhetorical phraseology with which the French *littérateur* loves to parade himself and his subject. The thoughts are ranged in topical order and touch a great variety of themes. They are aphoristic in style, and express often deep-lying truths in pithy words. Those descriptive of the life and character of the French peasant are the most striking of the lot, conveying a frightful picture of human ignorance, stolidity, privation, and brutishness. They are Rembrandt-like in their depth of shadow. The quality of the maxims as a whole may be judged by the following:

"Thoughts are fruits; words are leaves. Let us strip off the leaves! let us strip off the leaves! in order that thought, thus exposed to the light, may gain strength, beauty and flavor."

"The real gives exactness, the ideal adds the truth."

"He who does not appreciate does not possess."

"Evil often triumphs, but never conquers."

"Lofty mountains are full of springs; great hearts are full of tears."

"Friends are rare, for the good reason that men are not common."

"What is love? two souls and one flesh; friendship? two bodies and one soul."

"Great sorrows weep; great joys laugh."

Miss Isabella F. Hapgood is the translator of the "Thoughts" into English. Crowell & Co. are the publishers of the volume.

PROF. W. H. PAYNE, of the University of Michigan, has gained considerable reputation by his persistent advocacy of the importance of systematic training for educational work, and is perhaps more fully identified than anyone else in this country with the progress of the newly-imported science of pedagogics. In a volume entitled "Contributions to the Science of Education" (Harper & Brothers) he has collected a number of papers upon his professional

subject, which are deserving of the careful attention of educators, whatever the importance they may attach to the kind of work done by Prof. Payne in the occupancy of his professorial chair. While we are inclined to doubt the existence of a specific science of education, in spite of Prof. Payne's statement that the Germans consider its existence to be axiomatic, we take pleasure in giving him credit for a body of thoughtful discussion of the educational problems of the day, and in congratulating him upon the conservative attitude which he maintains in the face of all the nonsense just now current upon such subjects as "manual training," "the new education," and "college fetiches." Prof. Payne emphasizes two leading principles, which he states in these words: "Whatever policy has received the long sanction of the wise and good, is likely to have some elements of truth in it," and "the suppression of every error is commonly followed by a temporary ascendancy of the contrary one." These principles are in themselves so sound, and the conclusions drawn from them in the main so just, that we are not disposed to take serious issue with the author upon the fundamental question as to the claims of pedagogics to constitute a science apart from the others,—and this especially as the question is chiefly one of phraseology, and Prof. Payne admits that the principles of his science are really borrowed from physiology, psychology, and ethics.

POPULAR SCIENCE is not often deserving of so much credit as must be accorded to Dr. Park Benjamin's "Age of Electricity" (Scribner.) This book is an account of the progress of electrical knowledge and of its practical applications, designed for the lay reader, and expressed in terms not exactly to be read by him who runs, but no more technical than those of the ordinary text-book of elementary physics, and easily within the reach of readers of average intelligence. The student of physics will frown now and then at the flippant and even jocular treatment of so serious a subject, which is sometimes indulged in; but some concession to "popular" tastes can hardly be avoided in such a compilation as this, and if the subject of magnetism may be made any more readily intelligible by an illustration taken from one of Mr. Gilbert's operatic libretti, there is really no reason why the illustration should not be admitted. Even the student will probably find in this volume enough of curious information to repay the perusal, for Dr. Benjamin has drawn from a very wide range of material, and there is hardly any application of electricity that human ingenuity has devised which is not mentioned in some part of this volume. The material used is thrown together in a haphazard sort of way, and all kinds of authorities are admitted, some of which are very doubtful, and, although not directly vouched for by the writer, are at least tacitly approved by the fact of their admission. The utterly unauthenticated and impossible "yarn" of the grain found in an Egyptian tomb, and still vital after lying hidden away for thousands of years, is told in good faith by the writer, and, standing at the beginning of the work, makes a very unpleasant impression. This is introduced, however, for rhetorical purposes only, and none of the writer's electrical stories are quite as incredible, although some of his stories and speculations border on the fantastic and the improbable.

THE latest contribution to the "International Scientific Series" (Appleton) is by E. L. Trouessart, and deals with the timely subject of "Microbes, Ferments, and Moulds." There are two things that cannot fail to impress the reader of this volume. The first is the extent to which diseases are now explained by the activity of microscopic organisms, and the second is the very large share of these explanations which we owe to one man—M. Pasteur. As the result of his investigations, and those of his fellow-laborers in the same field, it has been shown that a considerable list of the diseases which have long baffled investigation are unquestionably caused by some form of microbes. The author gives a statement of the rules as laid down by Koch, according to which the theory of the microbe origin of a given disease should be tested, and then says that "in the present state of science" these conditions "may be regarded as fulfilled \* \* \* in anthrax, fowl cholera, swine fever, glanders, small-pox, tuberculosis, erysipelas, and even Asiatic cholera. These are undoubtedly microbe diseases in every sense of the term." Leaving in abeyance such diseases as rabies, in which the evidence does not yet amount to absolute demonstration, such a showing as the above, which can now be positively made, reveals the enormous fruitfulness of the comparatively new conception of the microbe origin of contagious disease. M. Trouessart's book is not written in the most attractive way, but its readers will find in it, according to the author's claim, "clear and precise notions on microbes, notions which they would find it difficult to glean from books designed for physicians and professional botanists."

Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, the well-known writer of American history and biography, has issued another creditable work entitled "Mary and Martha, the Mother and Wife of George Washington" (Harper). For many years his studies with pen and pencil have been directed to the domestic and personal history of the Washington family. His "Mount Vernon and its Associations" appeared more than twenty-five years ago, with copious illustrations, and was a charming narrative and loving tribute to the home-life of that noted family. He has now, in a broader and more detailed narrative, treated the subject through the maiden and married lives of Mary Ball and Martha Dandridge, the mother and wife of Washington. These were both excellent women; but their virtues were wholly in the line of a simple, faithful, and conscientious performance of their family duties. They wrote no books, attended no conventions, made no speeches, were not anxious about their rights, and did not aspire, even, to be leaders in society. Such women are not rare in any community; but it is seldom that their biographies are written. They were patterns of the "virtuous woman" whom Solomon describes, whose "price is above rubies. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." The relationship of these excellent women to so eminent a man as Washington gives to their simple virtues and personal history a refreshing interest, and enables the writer to group about the theme many anecdotes and much entertaining information concerning Washington himself, and his home-life, regarding which his other biographers are silent. It is a book which will please young persons and prepare them to read understandingly the political events of Washington's career.

MR. SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE has written several good books on New England, and his latest, and perhaps the best of them, is his "Making of New England, 1580-1643" (Scribner). The merit of the work is mainly in its plan and its excellent illustrations. The frontispiece is a modern view of Cuttyhunk, one of the Elizabeth Islands, and the site of Gosnold's colony of 1602, which, although remaining on the island but a few months, took back to England such favorable accounts of the country as greatly encouraged future settlements. The first illustration in the text is a codfish,—a proper recognition of a fact and a fish which had more to do with the settlement and making of New England than any others. There were fleets of cod-fishermen on the coast for a hundred years before there was a permanent settlement. "Bacalaos," the coast of codfish, was the first name applied to New England, and is found on the earliest maps. Mr. Drake first describes and illustrates the abortive attempts to settle New England by Gosnold in 1602, by De Monts in 1604, by Popham in 1607, and by De Guercheville in 1613; and then goes on to the successful Pilgrim settlement of Plymouth in 1620, and the great Puritan immigration to Massachusetts Bay in 1630. Each chapter has outline maps of the localities and views of noted places. The social and industrial habits of the early settlers are well described and illustrated. It is a very attractive and instructive book.

THE Messrs. Putnam's Sons have performed a genuine service for the student of history by introducing into their series of "The Story of the Nations" the first complete sketch of Hungary ever written in the English language. As the author of this unique work they engaged Professor Vambéry, the famous traveller and man of letters, who holds at present an important chair in the University of Buda-Pesth. To write a historical treatise required of him a new departure in the field of literary labor, but Prof. Vambéry was well equipped for the task assigned him. He is a true Magyar, loyal, spirited, and warm-hearted; he is conversant with the story of his people; and he has a vigorous and graphic style. These favorable qualities are manifest in his monograph, which exhibits, besides, a sincere and impartial tone. It brings us into sympathy with an interesting nation, with which we have slight political or commercial relations, and which has been heretofore too little known. The book is hence a welcome accession to our literature, extending our knowledge in an important direction, and forging a new link in the chain which binds us to the various branches of our human race.

THE book by Thomas W. Knox which bears for its main title the name of "Robert Fulton" (Putnam) holds much more between its crowded covers than the life of the fertile inventor who built the first successful passenger steamboat and the first steam war-ship that were ever launched. The sketch of Fulton serves merely as a felicitous introduction to a history of steam navigation in the waters of the various countries of the globe. The subject is an important one, and, often as it has been treated, continues fresh and interesting. The principal events in the life of Fulton are familiar to intelligent Americans, and the brilliant essays of his genius are regarded by them with laudable pride; but that his grave in Trinity churchyard, New York,

is to this day unmarked by a monument of any kind, or even a name on the slab under which he lies, and that the government of the United States has failed to restore to his heirs the sum expended by him under contract in its service during his lifetime, are facts perhaps less generally understood, and little creditable to the generosity of our republic. Mr. Knox has been untiring in his effort to present a clear and consecutive account of the progress of steam navigation, from the first crude experiments of Miller, Taylor, Symington, and the Marquis de Jouffroy, in the eighteenth century, to the splendid enterprises of the naval inventors and engineers of a hundred years later. He has arranged in readable form a vast mass of minute and careful detail, composing a work useful for reference and entertaining in a cursory perusal.

MRS. SARAH K. BOLTON has found a prolific mine of book-making material in the "Lives of Girls Who Became Famous" (Crowell). Sketches of the early struggles and the final victories of nineteen women, who, by dint of genius, high aim, and hard toil, have gained eminence and lifted their sex upward with them, afford reading of the most healthful character. It is entertaining, as the conflict of earnest souls striving to surmount oppressive and tyrannous circumstances is ever full of pathetic and moving vicissitude; and it is profitable by its stimulus to sympathy and emulation. The volume is an excellent one to open to young girls.—The collection of "Stories from Life," by the same author and publisher, is inferior in interest and literary merit. A moral purpose is apparent in all the tales—too apparent, indeed, for it weighs them down. In this, as in the lifeless action of the stories, Mrs. Bolton betrays her lack of the artistic sense. Her writings confined to descriptive and didactic forms are praiseworthy. Their object is to instruct, and in this they definitely succeed. But taking these sketches as a fair sample, her imagination is not strong enough to raise her attempts at fiction above the level of the commonplace.

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. MALLOCH'S new volume, to be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, deals with social and economical questions. It is in story form, and has the title, "The Old Order Changes."

ADMIRERS of Omar Khayyám and of Vedder's illustrations to the "Rubáiyat," who found the edition of last year beyond their means, will be glad to learn that this season the work is to be reproduced in the same manner as before, only on a smaller scale, so that it may be afforded at a price which will bring it within the reach of a much larger number of buyers.

A NOVELTY in cook-books is announced by Funk & Wagnalls, in "The Buddhist Diet Book," prepared by Laura C. Holloway. It is "a compilation of dishes used by Buddhists in Europe and the East, interspersed with explanations of the religious convictions of this great sect regarding foods." The work is expected to be of especial value to vegetarians.

ROBERT CLARKE & Co.'s "Bibliotheca Americana" is something more than a priced sale catalogue of second-hand books. It has a permanent value to

every collector of books relating to America. It comprises 280 pages and 7,422 lots. Its classification is admirable, and some of the classes seem to contain the titles of nearly all the desirable books on the subject. It is remarkable that such a number of valuable books on American history could have been collected in a Western city.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT Co. have in preparation "The Book of American Figure Painters," a large quarto, giving examples of the work of thirty-two American artists, reproduce in photogravure, with text by Mrs. Van Rensselaer; also, Buchanan Read's poem of "The Closing Scene," illustrated by various artists; a quarto edition of "The Song of Songs," illustrated with twenty-six Bida etchings; and a new and smaller edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," with the Leloir illustrations.

IN addition to their sumptuous edition of Rossetti's poem of "The Blessed Damozel," mentioned in the last number of THE DIAL, Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue for the holidays a folio of ten etchings, comprising examples of the best etched work of Masse, Cazanova, Rhead, Gravesend, Jacomb-Hood, Ballou, L'Hermitte, Jacquemart, Steele, and Veyrassat. Also, a new edition of their successful art work, "A Score of Etchings," the first edition of which was published three years ago.

HARPER & BROTHERS' holiday list begins with Abbey's illustrated edition of Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," in quarto form, with decorative designs by Alfred Parsons. Charles Dudley Warner's charming serial, "Their Pilgrimage," will be issued in sumptuous book form, with Reinhart's illustrations; Hamilton Gibson again appears as author and artist in a volume entitled "Happy Hunting Grounds"; and Dr. von Reber's "History of Mediæval Art," translated by J. T. Clarke, will appear with many illustrations.

CASSELL & Co. have in preparation a folio of twenty-five plates by American etchers and wood engravers, from paintings selected from public and private collections, with descriptive and critical text by S. R. Koehler. The title is "American Art." Also, a richly illustrated edition of Scott's "Christmas in the Olden Time." "Shakespearean Scenes and Characters," a quarto illustrative of thirty plays of Shakespeare, with thirty steel plates and ten wood engravings after drawings by Dicksee, Hart, Barnard, Hopkins, Fredericks, and others, with text by Austin Brereton; and a new quarto edition of the "Arabian Nights," with illustrations by Doré.

OWEN MEREDITH'S poem of "The Earl's Return" is to be published by Estes & Lauriat as a holiday book, with profuse illustrations. They announce also "Recent German Art," a series of seventeen photo-etchings, in tints, reproduced from selected original paintings by celebrated German artists, accompanied with descriptive text by Fred H. Allen; an edition, limited to 350 copies, of "Foreign Etchings," a collection of twenty original etchings by celebrated artists of France, Germany, and England, with descriptive matter by S. R. Koehler; Thomas Hood's poem "Fair Ines," with original illustrations; and "Wayside Flowers," a collection of colored lithograph plates of wild flowers and ferns, with descriptive text.

THAT the public interest in the personality of Abraham Lincoln, which has been so marked of

late, is increasing rather than decreasing, is a fact recognized by the discerning managers of "The Century," who announce that in their November number they will begin the publication of the life of Lincoln begun many years ago by Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicolay, and never before in print. These gentlemen were both secretaries of President Lincoln, and have the advantage of a personal acquaintance with him more intimate than that of any other of his biographers. Mr. Lincoln is without doubt the most interesting character in American history, and the papers of Messrs. Hay and Nicolay will be widely read. The series will be illustrated, and form the leading feature of "The Century" for the coming year.

The new edition of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s complete works of Longfellow, prose and verse, will, judging from the two volumes already issued, leave little room for further improvement. The volumes are elegant in size, print, paper, and binding. All the matter of the author's latest editions is to be given here, together with the few poems that have appeared since his death. Judicious head-notes give all needful information of the various compositions, while the different readings are given in foot-notes. Mr. Longfellow's own notes are also given in appendixes to the volumes, and indexes and alphabetical lists of titles and first lines will be placed at the end of the series. The first volume has a fine steel portrait from a painting of Mr. Longfellow as a Bowdoin professor.

TICKNOR & Co. announce as their leading holiday book this year an entirely new edition of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," made from new plates, with nearly a hundred illustrations from designs by American artists, and all executed under the competent supervision of Mr. Anthony. A work of scarcely less promise, announced by the same firm, is a new edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," illustrated by Ludvig Ipsen, an eminent decorator and designer. Other works to be issued this fall by Ticknor & Co. are: A volume of essays by the late E. P. Whipple, with the title, "Recollections of Eminent Men, and Other Papers"; "Stories of Art and Artists," by Mrs. Clement; "Persia and the Persians," by Mr. Benjamin, late Minister to Persia; "Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons," by Senator J. S. Morrill; Mr. Howells's "The Minister's Charge," and new volumes of fiction by Edgar Fawcett and Rose Terry Cooke.

MR. JAMES'S illimitable novel of "Princess Casamassima," familiar to readers of recent years in the pages of "The Atlantic," is promised in book form, at an early date, by Macmillan & Co. They announce also a new novel by Mr. Shorthouse, "Sir Percival," and one by Mrs. Yonge, "A Modern Telemachus." Further announcements for the fall season are: "Letters and Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle," edited by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton; a new volume of "Historical Lectures," by Prof. Edward A. Freeman, reviewing the "Chief Periods of European History"; and a new and cheaper edition, in four volumes, 12mo, of the late M. Lanfrey's great "History of Napoleon I." Among their illustrated works is an important book on "Greenland," by Baron Von Nordenkiöld; "Days with Sir Roger De Coverley," with characteristic illustrations by Hugh Thomson; and an *édition de luxe*, in one volume, of Washington Irving's "Old Christmas" and

"Bracebridge Hall," with illustrations by the late Randolph Caldecott.

BESIDES the American edition of Victor Hugo's great work on Shakespeare, the present season will witness the publication of a handsomely illustrated edition of "Les Misérables." The translation is that of Sir Lascelles Wrixall, thoroughly revised, and the hitherto omitted passages restored. The illustrations, which are identical with those in the French *éditions de luxe*, number nearly 400, many of the designs bearing the signature of the most eminent French artists. The work will be completed in five volumes. The specimens already produced promise a really superb edition. George Routledge & Sons are the publishers. They announce also, for the holidays, an elegant edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," with a prefatory memoir by George Saintsbury, and 114 exquisitely colored illustrations by V. A. Porson, illustrator of "Gulliver's Travels;" a translation of Villars' descriptive work on England, Scotland, and Ireland, with 600 illustrations; and a new work by Octave Uzanne, author of the "Fan" and the "Glove," etc., entitled "The Frenchwoman of the Century," with illustrations reproduced in water-colors.

It is interesting to know that a "long-felt want" of the literary world is about to be supplied, in a book giving a "complete and authoritative account of the professional criminals of America." "This important volume," says the announcement, "will be published on or about the 10th of October, by Messrs. Cassell & Company, and contains the portraits, pedigrees and records of a large number of celebrated professional criminals who are now plying their vocation in all parts of the United States." The work is recommended for the use not only of courts and law-officers, but of hotels and boarding-houses, newspaper offices, and other institutions that are regarded as especially "liable to come in contact with the criminal classes." Aside from the great practical usefulness of the work, the "general reader," it is said, will find "much entertainment" in its pages. He will be struck, in looking at the portraits, by "the respectable appearance of some of these criminals. There are bank burglars who look more like bank presidents, and sneak thieves who might be taken for Sunday-school superintendents." The author of the volume is Detective Byrnes, of the New York police force; and an interesting hint of how society appears to a detective is afforded in the suggestion that "with the use of this book, every man may be his own detective," as well as in the announcement that "Inspector Byrnes speaks highly of the ingenuity and nerve of some of these rascals."

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

OCTOBER, 1886.

American Board, Attack upon the *Andover*.  
 Americanisms in England. A. C. Coxe. *Forum*.  
 Arabian Learning. Edward Hungerford. *Atlantic*.  
 Assoc. American Explorers in. F. H. Bacon. *Century*.  
 Autumn in England. Lucy O. Lillie. *Harper's*.  
 Base ball Umpire. A. J. J. Ellick. *Lippincott*.  
 Björnson, Björnstjerne. H. L. Brækstad. *Century*.  
 Black and White; Are they Colors? *Popular Science*.  
 Buddhism's Best Gospel. M. L. Gordon. *Andover*.  
 Cedar Mountain to Chantilly. A. E. Lee. *Mag. Am. Hist.*

College Athletic Sports. C. A. Young. *Forum*.  
 Confederacy within a Confederacy. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Coral Island. A. W. K. Brooks. *Popular Science*.  
 Corinth. W. S. Rosecrans. *Century*.  
 Crayfish. C. F. Holder. *Popular Science*.  
 Diet. *Popular Science*.  
 Earthquakes. Selim H. Peabody. *Dial*.  
 Earthquake in Kentucky. J. J. Audubon. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 England and Germany, Literary Relations of. *Dial*.  
 Ethics, History of. H. M. Stanley. *Dial*.  
 Faith, Convalescence of. W. H. Mallock. *Forum*.  
 Fear. Charles Richet. *Popular Science*.  
 Fisheries Dispute, The. W. C. Ford. *Forum*.  
 Fisheries, Outlook of the. J. W. Collins. *Century*.  
 Fishers of Gloucester. F. H. North. *Century*.  
 Gettysburg. W. E. Furness. *Dial*.  
 Hand-craft and Red-craft. D. O. Gilman. *Century*.  
 How I Was Educated. J. R. Kendrick. *Forum*.  
 Humphreys, Gen. A. A. J. W. de Peyster. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Ills of the Flesh. Jas. N. Hyde. *Dial*.  
 Jackson (Stonewall). Margaret J. Preston. *Century*.  
 Jackson's (Stonewall) Last Battle. J. F. Smith. *Century*.  
 Labor and Capital. G. M. Powell. *Lippincott*.  
 Library, Choice of a. F. N. Zabriskie. *Lippincott*.  
 Lincoln, Abraham. *Atlantic*.  
 Lincoln and Colonization. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Lincoln's Biographers. Clarence King. *Century*.  
 Literature, Modern Spiritual Element in. *Andover*.  
 Louisiana in Time of Louis XV. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Ludwig II. of Bavaria. E. P. Evans. *Atlantic*.  
 Men of the Future. V. G. Eaton. *Popular Science*.  
 Meteors. H. A. Newton. *Popular Science*.  
 Microbes of Animal Diseases. *Popular Science*.  
 Missions, Harmony in. *Andover*.  
 Naval Artillery, U. S. Edward Simpson. *Harper's*.  
 Newton, John. *Popular Science*.  
 Nitrication. H. P. Armsby. *Popular Science*.  
 Paleontological Museum of Germany. *Popular Science*.  
 Public Schools, Moral and Industrial Training in. *Andover*.  
 Quebec, Ursulines of. Charles de Kay. *Century*.  
 Race Prejudices. N. S. Shaler. *Atlantic*.  
 Schools Abroad, Common. Matthew Arnold. *Century*.  
 Signal Stations, Ocean. F. A. Cloudman. *Century*.  
 Social Phenomena. A. G. Warner. *Popular Science*.  
 Soldiers' National Home. Maria B. Butler. *Harper's*.  
 Speculation, The Heart of. J. F. Hume. *Forum*.  
 Sunday, Preservation of. Newman Smith. *Forum*.  
 Suppression, Policy of. *Andover*.  
 Tania. Amelia B. Edwards. *Harper's*.  
 Theism and Evolution. W. E. Benedict. *Andover*.  
 Time, Universal. W. H. M. Christie. *Popular Science*.  
 Tramp and the Law, The. Samuel Leavitt. *Forum*.  
 Unitarian, Confessions of a. *Forum*.  
 U. S. Territorial Growth. W. A. Mowry. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Wealth, Distribution of. C. S. Ashley. *Popular Science*.  
 Wilson, John. E. F. Hayward. *Atlantic*.  
 Witchcraft in Venice. Elizabeth R. Pennell. *Atlantic*.  
 Women, Are They Fairly Paid? *Forum*.

### BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of September by MESSRS. A. C. McCLURG & Co. (successors to Janssen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

#### BIOGRAPHY.

*Mary and Martha*, the Mother and the Wife of George Washington. By B. J. Lossing, LL.D. Illustrated. 4to, pp. 348. Gilt edges. Harper & Bros. \$2.50.  
*George Washington*. By W. O. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 307. Portrait. "The Lives of the Presidents." White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.25.  
*Ulysses S. Grant*. By W. O. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 362. Portrait. "The Lives of the Presidents." White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.25.  
*The Life of Robert Fulton*, and a History of Steam Navigation. By T. W. Knox. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 507. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.  
*Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States*. From the days of David Garrick to the present time. Edited by B. Matthews and L. Hutton. Vol. III.—Kean and Booth, and their Contemporaries. 12mo, pp. 313. Gilt top. Cassell & Co. \$1.50.  
*Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison*, Wife of James Madison, President of the United States. Edited by her Grand-Niece. 18mo, pp. 210. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.  
*The Autobiography of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, with Introduction, Notes, Appendices, and a Continuation of the Life. By S. L. Lee, B.A. With four etched portraits. 8vo, pp. 369. Gilt top. (Edition limited to 600 copies for England and 200 for America.) Scribner & Welford. \$3.00.

*The Life of William Catendish*, Duke of Newcastle. To which is added the True Relation of My Birth, Breeding and Life. By Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle. Edited by C. H. Firth, M.A. With four Etched Portraits. 8vo, pp. 387. Gilt top. (Edition limited to 500 copies for England and 300 for America.) Scribner & Welford. \$3.00.

*Lives of Girls Who Became Famous*. By Sarah K. Bolton. 16mo, pp. 347. Portraits. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

*Heroes of Science. Physicists*. By W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 339. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Net, \$1.50.

*Admiral Blake*. By D. Hannay. 16mo, pp. 194. "English Worthies," edited by A. Lang, M.A. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

*Ralph Waldo Emerson. His Maternal Ancestors*. With some Reminiscence of Him. By D. G. Haskins, LL.D. Paper. Cupples, Upham & Co. 25 cents.

#### HISTORY.

*The Battle of Gettysburg*. From the History of the Civil War in America. By the Comte de Paris. 8vo, pp. 315. Porter & Coates. \$1.50.

*The Story of Hungary*. By A. Vámbéry. With the collaboration of L. Hellprin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 453. "The Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

*Virginia Carolorum: The Colony under the rule of Charles the First and Second, 1635-1685*. Based upon Manuscripts and Documents of the period. By E. D. Neill. 4to, pp. 444. J. Munsell's Sons. Net, \$4.00.

*The Making of New England, 1580-1643*. By S. A. Drake. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 231. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

*The Destruction of Rome. A Letter from Herman Grimm*. Paper. Cupples, Upham & Co. Net, 25 cents.

#### TRAVEL.

*Constantinople*. From the Italian of Edmondo De Amicis. Illustrated. 4to, pp. 326. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

*Voyages of a Merchant Navigator*. Of the Days that are Past. Compiled from the Journals and Letters of the late R. J. Cleveland, Esq. By H. W. S. Cleveland. 12mo, pp. 245. Portrait. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

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*Our New Alaska; or, The Seward Purchase Vindicated*. By C. Hallock. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 209. Forest and Stream Publishing Co. \$1.50.

*Palermo*. Christmas to Whitsuntide. By Alice D. Field. Revised edition. 16mo, pp. 205. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

*The Pilgrim at Home*. By E. Walford, M.A. 16mo, pp. 261. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Net, 75 cents.

*Shakespeare's England*. By W. Winter. Pp. 270. Paper. Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.

*Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Its Vicinity*. With Maps of New York and its Environs. Revised for 1886. Paper. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.

#### ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

*A History of Greek Literature*. From the Earliest Period to the Death of Demosthenes. By F. B. Jewons, M.A. Large 12mo, pp. 509. C. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

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### SEVEN BOOKS FOR CITIZENS. \*

Committed to me for notice in the present number of THE DIAL are seven books which for certain purposes may be regarded as having a complementary relationship. I attach no particular importance to the number seven as a symbol of completeness, and the scheme into which these books seem easily to group themselves is not so logically exacting or so rigidly symmetrical that it might not dispense with one or two, or that it might not readily admit several more which could promptly be named. But the seven may be said to form an unusually well-chosen collection for the winter's

- \* THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- A PLAIN MAN'S TALK ON THE LABOR QUESTION. By Simon Newcomb, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: Harper & Brothers.
- AN INVESTOR'S NOTES ON AMERICAN RAILROADS. By John Swann, M.A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- OUR GOVERNMENT. By Jesse Macy, A.M. Boston: Ginn & Company.
- THE AMERICAN CITIZEN'S MANUAL. By Worthington O. Ford. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- THE PHILOSOPHY OF WEALTH. By John B. Clark, A.M. Boston: Ginn & Company.
- A HANDBOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1886. By Hon. Edward McPherson, LL.D. Washington: Jas. J. Chapman.

reading of thoughtful and intelligent citizens. They are particularly suited to the educational requirements of the better class of working men, who now constitute a large majority, at least in our cities, of the persons who give serious and intelligent consideration to matters pertaining to citizenship and social organization. It is because these books have a wide range and represent diverse points of view that they are, as a group, so well fitted to inform and edify the citizen.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of the seven is Professor Ely's "The Labor Movement in America." Its author already possesses an enviable and well-earned reputation as an investigator, thinker, and writer, along the line of modern social and economic history. The present volume gathers up and presents in revised and integral form much that Professor Ely has heretofore printed in special monographs or in current periodicals, together with a large amount of entirely new material. The historical and descriptive parts of the book are of great value, because they furnish the only trustworthy and scientific account ever given of labor organizations and of socialistic movements in this country. The chapters discussing the economic and educational value of labor organization, and its other aspects, are thorough and mature, avowedly following Dr. Brentano to some extent. The chapter on coöperation, also, is valuable both for its information and its suggestions. Dr. Ely has the same sympathy with the labor movement that all right-minded men must have when they understand it. "The labor movement," as he defines it, "in its broadest terms, is the effort of men to live the life of men. It is the systematic, organized struggle of the masses to attain primarily more leisure and larger economic resources; but that is not by any means all, because the end and purpose of it all is a richer existence for the toilers, and that with respect to mind, soul, and body." No other American writer on the labor question has produced a book at once so well-considered, so creditable from the scientific standpoint and yet so entirely adapted for general reading, so wholesome in its tone, and so conservative in the truest sense of that word. The conception of the labor movement as an historic development will tend to make those participating in it more patient and moderate. The clear explanation of its motives and aims will tend to remove much hostility that has been due to misconception.

In the intervals of his star-gazing, nautical-almanac making, and work as a teacher of the higher mathematics, the distinguished astron-

omer of the Naval Observatory at Washington has found time to write another book in the domain of economics. Professor Newcomb's "A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question" might better have been called "An Astronomer's Talk on the *So-called* Labor Question;" for, like Professor Sumner, our astronomical author in effect denies the existence of any real labor question. The attitude of these gentlemen toward social facts always suggests the Rev. John Jasper, who, in firm reliance upon Holy Scripture and the evidence of his own eyes, declares that the sun revolves around the earth,—to the natural amusement of an astronomical expert like Professor Newcomb. But this same learned astronomer, relying upon the infallibility of his preconceived system of a social circulation regulated by the beautiful and unerring law of supply and demand, just as his own familiar domain, the solar system, is governed by the law of gravitation, and further depending upon his casual observation of social phenomena from the altitudes of his observatory tower, is almost as absurd as John Jasper, when he declares in the last half of the year 1886 that there is no real labor question. The so-called labor movement, from Professor Newcomb's point of view, is a mischievous attempt on the part of people already as well off as they deserve to be, to interfere with the exquisite harmonies of the social organism. He deprecates all forms of labor combination, and invites workingmen to accept the existing order as equitable and perfect. He argues with neatness and despatch. It is absurd for men to complain of their wages, for nobody in this free country compels them to work; and if they do not like their pay they can stop working. Yet if their dissatisfaction should lead them to quit work by concerted action (*i. e.*, through organization), we should have a strike, and their conduct would seem altogether reprehensible to Professor Newcomb. At great length he shows the workingman how unreasonable it is that he should feel otherwise than elated and thankful, in view of the fact that he can have so many things to enjoy that were not accessible to colonial governors of Massachusetts — as, for example, California grapes. About half of the book is occupied with a discussion of the railroad question. Professor Newcomb draws touching pictures of "great administrators of railways patiently planning by day and by night the most effective way to supply our wants." The most case-hardened defender of our present chaotic and scandalous railroad administration never before ventured such unqualified and reckless praise as this astronomical panegyrist accords. "If any reader," exclaims Professor Newcomb, with indignant warmth, "can tell me what harm Vanderbilt or Gould ever did me or any-

body else by his grinding monopoly, I shall be most grateful." There are at least several millions of people who could gratify the gentleman with the required information, but not many will give themselves the trouble. The Professor's glib and ever-ready answer for a man who objects to overcharges, discriminations, or other railroad abuses, is that nobody compels him to use the railroads if he does not like their service. He may walk, or ride horseback, dig a canal, or haul his goods across country in a wagon. Which is merely another way of saying with Mr. Vanderbilt, "The public be damned." Professor Newcomb takes especial pains to defend against all criticism the great fortunes accumulated by railroad manipulators like Gould and Vanderbilt. He begs the question by assuming that these fortunes were built up by legitimate and useful business methods. Suppose, he says, that "a very skilful dairyman" should devise a way to make butter at half the cost in other men's dairies. He could become very rich, and at the same time be a benefactor of his kind. But the far-fetched and hypothetical illustration does not apply. The railroad fortunes in question were accumulated by stock-watering, by the processes known as "wrecking," by the corruption of legislatures and courts, and by the deceits and strategies of Wall street. It is not to the mere amount of these accumulations that objection is made, but to the lawless and piratical methods; in which thoughtful men see great wrong and great danger to the country. John W. Garrett was a railroad manager who built up a great fortune by lawful and honorable means. But neither he nor his railroad had aught to do with Wall street. But at Professor Newcomb's altitude, mundane distinctions are imperceptible.

Some very bright and useful sidelights are thrown upon this railroad question by an Englishman's book entitled "An Investor's Notes on American Railroads." Mr. John Swann, who is an Oxford M.A., and a counsellor-at-law, is not only a keen observer and a terse and lucid writer, but he is also a man of affairs and a practical railroad manager. For some time he was general manager of one of our Southern roads, and has, I believe, been concerned in the reorganization of several others. Professor Newcomb ought to read Mr. Swann's book. Its particular value lies in the fact that it is written from the railroad man's standpoint, and is addressed to English investors, to whom American railway securities are in general highly recommended. The book does not purport to deal with any controversies between railways and the public. Such disclosures as it makes respecting railway methods are simply for the enlightenment and protection of distant investors. After reading our astronomer's *naive* eulogies of the

"great administrators of railroads, patiently planning by day and by night the most effective way to supply our wants," it is uncommonly diverting to read Mr. Swann's chapters on "Control," "Combination," "Pools," "Water," "Parallel Lines," "Reorganization," "Proxies," "Funding," "Receivers' Certificates," "Corners," and so on, which tell what the "great administrators" are really "planning by day and by night." The volume is modest and unpretentious, but it is a worthy addition to the growing library of American railway economics, which includes such able books as those by Messrs. Adams, Hadley, and Hudson.

Having read Professor Ely, Professor Newcomb, and Mr. Swann, our intelligent citizen will be ready to pass on from special consideration of the railroad problem and the labor question to something more general. "Our Government," by Professor Macy, is incomparably the best book on American political institutions, either for the citizen to read or for the pupils in our schools to study, that has ever been written. By "our government" Professor Macy does not mean merely the Federal government at Washington. Nor does he mean the government of a State. He means the actual and entire political environment of the citizen, which comprises the institutions of the school district, township or village or city, county, state and nation. The book tells of our American system of government, "how it grew, what it does, and how it does it." Nobody can really understand English or American political institutions without more or less knowledge of their historical development. In this handbook Professor Macy treats of the origin and growth of Anglo-Saxon institutions and of the later developments of our American system, with clearness and simplicity, yet in a manner which must excite the admiration of the most fastidious scholars of constitutional history. The great merit of the book is due to the fact that it is a study of the real thing—of the institutions themselves, and not merely a paraphrasing of statutes and constitutions. Thus, Part III., which considers the administration of justice, explains ancient usages, shows the origin and traces the history of judicial offices and of the jury system, and proceeds to an account of the lower and higher courts as they now exist in this country. Part VI., under the general title of "Constitutions," contains perhaps the most useful and original chapters in the book. The appearance of this volume, designed for use in schools, will inaugurate a revolution in the methods of teaching and studying civil government, and will do more than all preceding books to remove those strange delusions about government and con-

stitutions which foreigners observe as current in this country.

In 1882 Mr. Worthington C. Ford published a small volume of descriptive essays under the title of "The American Citizen's Manual," and in the following year another volume appeared as a "second part." These are now reprinted as two volumes in one. They contain no new suggestions and embody no original research; but they are full of valuable information and of sound doctrines and elevated political sentiments. Unfortunately there seems to be utter dearth of arrangement. There are no tables of contents and no indexes. Each volume is divided into four chapters. The first part of the first volume is devoted to "Government and its functions, National and State," while the second and third parts of the second volume treat respectively of "The Federal Government" and "The Functions of the State Governments." It takes some little study to ascertain that the first volume means to treat more particularly of the form, mechanism and respective powers of National and State governments, and that the second part means to treat of the operation of these governments upon society. But this distinction is so imperfectly observed by the author that it is hard to believe that the "Manual" was written upon any clearly conceived plan. And yet the book is an excellent one for the American citizen to read straight through, by reason of its varied and accurate information.

Space forbids the thorough review of Professor Clark's "Philosophy of Wealth" that its great merits deserve. But at least it can be characterized; and I believe that I pronounce a verdict to which there will be general assent, when I say that this slender volume is the most original and valuable contribution made by any American of this generation to the discussion of economic conceptions and principles. It is devoted to the economics of distribution, and may be said to present the fundamental postulates of the "new school." Professor Clark says in the preface that "the place it primarily seeks is in the hands of readers and thinkers who have long been in revolt against the general spirit of the old political economy." And the mass of "readers and thinkers" are in that very state of revolt. This book is not, therefore, for political economists alone. It is good enough for the intelligent citizen, and he will find it most luminous and beneficial. Those who have read some or all of Professor Clark's remarkable economic articles in "The New Englander," begun ten years ago, need only to be told that this book covers, more completely and maturely, the same general field. Its discussions of "Wealth," "Value," "Labor," etc., are keenly analytical and most happily

free from hair-splitting and dialectics. The chapters on "The Law of Distribution," "Wages as Affected by Combinations," "The Ethics of Trade," "The Principles of Coöperation," and "Non-Competitive Economics," contain the freshest and wisest writing that has appeared on the principles that underlie current social and industrial agitations.

The transition to McPherson's "Handbook of Politics" for 1886 will be an easy and natural one for our imaginary citizen who has read the six books already noticed. It is extremely difficult for the citizen, at the end of a Congressional period of two years, to make a summing up from memory of actual results. Mr. McPherson's volumes, which appear biennially, contain "a record of important political action, legislative, executive and judicial, national and state." Their completeness and convenience can hardly be realized by any one who has never formed the valuable habit of using them. They contain the full text of all important bills in Congress, and record the votes of all members upon questions of moment. They contain Presidential messages and other documents, and present important statistical compilations in an appendix. The present volume fully records the history, in the last two sessions, of the inter-state commerce question, the tariff question, the public land and railroad land-grant questions, the silver question, the labor question, the education question, and other matters. Newspaper reading would have far better results if the average citizen should resolutely review contemporary political history at frequent intervals, with the aid of McPherson's handbook.

ALBERT SHAW.

#### JEVONS'S HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE.\*

The publishers of Cruttwell's clever and readable sketch of the history of Roman literature have thought that there is room between the primer of Jebb and the more ambitious history of Mahaffy for a similar work on Greek literature, and have intrusted to Mr. Jevons the preparation of this companion volume. The work, like its companion, is intended primarily for students, but the writer hopes that it will be found interesting to the general reader. Unfortunately, even a tolerable survey of the entire field of Greek classical literature demands far higher powers than suffice for excellent work in Latin; and Mr. Jevons, unless I do him injustice, has neither the familiarity with his theme nor the literary tact of his predecessor. The critic of

so laudable and difficult an undertaking as a history of Greek literature should ever be mindful of Plato's fine saying: "It is our duty to regard with complacency every man who has aught to tell us of things pertaining to the intellectual life, and manfully works it out." But in spite of favorable prepossessions for the theme, and in spite of the suggestiveness of portions of the work for the specialist, Mr. Jevons's book seems to us to present grave deficiencies, regarded either as a text-book for students or as a sketch for the general reader. In a text-book we require a clear and orderly presentation of essential facts, and, above all, a correct sense of proportion; in the popular outline the scientific and erudite interest, however strong, must be subordinated to the genial apprehension of literary power and beauty.

A mere glance at the paging of this book reveals Mr. Jevons's deficient sense of proportion in handling his theme. As to the propriety of assigning nearly three hundred pages to the history of Greek poetry, as against about one hundred and ninety pages given to prose, there may be room for difference of opinion. But what shall we say of the entire omission of Aristotle and the dismissal of the philosophic movement of the fifth and fourth centuries, including Plato, in twenty scrappy pages compiled from Lewes's "Biographical History of Philosophy" and the earlier chapters of Grote? Again, if seven pages are needed for Antiphon, fourteen are sadly inadequate for Xenophon; and, though we would begrudge no time spent on the Homer of orators, sixty pages assigned to Demosthenes and the contemporary political oratory are out of proportion in a book that gives hardly more space to early Greek prose and the entire series of the great historians.

Mr. Jevons's treatment of special periods of the literature exhibits the unevenness which this lack of external proportion leads us to expect. Part I., dealing with poetry, is a fairly clear and satisfactory, though somewhat prosaic, presentation of the traditional lore that must be set before the beginner. The attempted demonstration (directed against extreme German scepticism) of the essential architectural unity of the Iliad and of the Odyssey, is original, so far as any word about Homer can be original, and seems to have been a labor of love. Book II., on lyric poetry, presents in convenient summary quite an array of facts regarding the different forms of popular and lyric verse among the Greeks, their development and mutual relations. The omission of Solon, on the plea that his writings belong to history rather than to literature, is just one of those arbitrary deviations from the beaten path which the writer of a manual should not permit himself. There is no witchcraft in

\*A HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE. From the Earliest Period to the Death of Demosthenes. By Frank Byron Jevons, M.A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Solon's verses, but they remained an active force in Greek literature, committed to memory by schoolboys, imitated by the dramatists, and pronounced by Plato indicative of a talent that had it been devoted wholly to poetry would have sustained the comparison with the great epic writers in their own field. The neglect of Solon's verse, on the ground that it is not poetry in the higher sense, is especially surprising, because, in spite of occasional illustrative citations from Burns and Shelley, and in spite of the decoration of the chapter on Sappho with some of Swinburne's dithyrambic criticisms, Mr. Jevons's interest in poetry appears to be largely analytic and scientific. It is the somewhat barren erudition of the different literary *genres*, and their supposed correlation with certain forms of social organization and government, for which he chiefly cares. The artistic structure of a poem, and its dramatic truth, interest him likewise; but he gives us no subtle and independent observations indicating a sense of the inherent and essential charm of poetry—the magic of exquisite phrase, the lingering music of harmonious rhythm. By way of æsthetic criticism of the Greek lyrists, he merely repeats the familiar contrast between the musing, sentimental, thought-laden modern, and the free, happy, unconscious Greek. "A Greek," he tells us, "might perhaps have felt, but could not have said with Shelley—

'I love snow and all the forms  
Of the radiant frost;  
I love waves and winds and storms,  
Everything almost  
Which is nature's and may be  
Untainted by man's misery.'

It is very unsafe to declare in this general way what a Greek could or could not have said. Shelley's thought will hardly be matched more closely in English literature than it is in the following lines of a minor Greek elegist: (See Bergk's Anthology, p. 24.)

"O life . . . sweet indeed thou art in all things fair by nature, the earth, the sea, the stars and the orb of sun and moon; but in all else naught save sorrows and alarms."

In truth, the despised eighteenth century dogma that the natural man is essentially the same at all times and everywhere, is quite as true as the modern notion that philosophical historic criticism must assume the thoughts and feelings of men to be rigidly confined within the limits set by national and tribal peculiarities, or by the so-called spirit of the age.

But to return to Mr. Jevons. The chapter on Pindar is fairly full, and (in spite of the misprinted date, p. 173) fairly accurate. Here too the predominance of the scientific interest makes itself unpleasantly felt in a certain aridity of tone to which even the admission of literature into the International Scientific series can hardly reconcile us.

"It is, however, fortunate for the history of Greek literature that we should have specimens of choral lyric such as the odes of Victory which have been preserved. They serve to show us the connection of choral lyric with previous *genres* of poetry and its difference from the chorus of tragedy, and thus they exhibit a link in the development of Greek literature which otherwise would have been lost" (p. 179).

In the name of Apollo and all the muses, is this the spirit in which the student should be introduced to the grandest verse outside of the Iliad? The odes of Pindar "specimens" and "missing links"! Chapters of this dismal science will avail less to initiate the beginner into the true appreciation of Pindar than a single sentence like the following from Ernest Myer's review of Jebb's translations: "When we recall the Pindaric lines on which these are moulded—the canon-ball ictus and thundering close of βασιλέ ἀμφανε Κυράνα—the wild and wandering melody of ἐναλίαν βήμεν σὸν ἄλμα—the triumphant glory of γόνον ἰδὸν χάλλιστον ἀνδρῶν—then Mr. Jebb and Mr. Browning seem to recede together into the shadow; the Theban eagle is alone again in his unapproachable heaven,—

'Sailing with supreme dominion  
Through the azure deep of air.'

Book III. contains a not unsatisfactory sketch of the history of the drama. Even here, however, it is to be observed that if the work is a text-book, the space given to somewhat desultory comparative criticism could have been employed more profitably in a direct enumeration of the extant plays with the circumstances of their production and the relation of their plots to the whole body of Greek mythology; while, on the other hand, for the general reader the criticism is deficient in subtle appreciative perception of literary beauty, and is burdened with uncertain scientific speculation as to the necessary relation of the external development of the Greek drama to the progress revealed in its thought. The place and achievements of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, as playwrights and perfectors of Greek stage machinery, as dramatists even, and exponents of contemporary Greek thought, are clearly and not inadequately defined. Their distinctive poetic excellences are not so well brought out. There is little to convey to the modern reader some sense of the grandeur of "Æschylus the thunderous," the grace of "Sophocles the royal," the pathos of "Euripides the human." The statement that "in Æschylus we have symbolism, in Sophocles poetic truth," is monstrous unless it be distinctly understood, as perhaps the context implies, that "poetic" is to be taken as synonymous with dramatic. In spite of the dicta of able modern critics, however, the two words are by no means synonymous, even when we are speaking of a dramatic poet, and the recog-

nition of the superior poetical quality of Æschylus is really a touchstone of the capacity to appreciate poetry of the grander and sublimer type. Sophocles may offer the profounder criticism of life, and maintain a higher level of dramatic truth—though readers of the Agamemnon and of the choruses of the Eumenides will be inclined to demur,—but there is an imaginative magic in poetry, going beyond all formal criticism of life or mere dramatic consistency; and sound criticism will always recognize that the style and rhythm of Æschylus are colored and permeated by this imaginative poetic quality, while the style of Sophocles, despite the finish of the rhythm, the exquisite propriety of the phrase, and the exceptional beauty of a few highly wrought choric passages, is essentially prosaic.

But the critic who is beguiled into justifying his preferences among the Greek dramatists will find no end in wandering mazes lost; and it is time to turn to the second part of Mr. Jevons's book—the history of Greek prose. The opening chapters maintain about the level of the sections devoted to poetry. Considerable information about Herodotus has been collected from Rawlinson, Sayce, and Stein, and set forth in compendious form. The treatment of Thucydides is sympathetic, evincing an intelligent appreciation of the importance of his philosophic conception of history which is clearly contrasted with the story-telling manner of Herodotus. The chapter on Xenophon, as already noted, is inadequate, and the treatment is quite perfunctory. As for the last two books, on oratory and philosophy, we must either suppose that Mr. Jevons's reading has not yet been extended to these fields, or, more charitably, that he grew weary as he neared the goal of his labors, and that the printer's devil was importuning him for more copy. The chapters on the earlier orators might be entitled, "Miscellaneous reflections suggested by a perusal of Jebb's 'Attic Orators.'" Isocrates, so important for the understanding of the literary life of the fourth century, is dismissed with a few vague remarks on the periodic and epideictic styles. His works are not named; we are told almost nothing about his life and personality, and the student is left to divine the nature of "the abstract political propositions" which the great rhetor found best adapted for development in his ample periods. There is a partial recovery in the chapters on Demosthenes, which contain somewhat more matter, though here, too, disproportionate space is allotted to abstract criticism of style not illustrated by examples. In the fourth book, which deals with philosophy, the *debauché*, if I may say so, becomes complete. It would be unfair to attach importance to the misprint Belissus of Samos,—though such casualties are more likely to happen to a writer who takes

Lewes's "Biographical History of Philosophy" for his authority than to another; but there is not the slightest attempt to impart unity to the confused notes excerpted from Lewes, Ueberweg, and Grote. A few pages of gossip about Plato's life, a pseudo-scientific discussion of the problem why Plato adopted the form of dialogue, and an examination of his style based on a dictum of Aristotle, "whose competence as a literary critic is above doubt,"—this is all that is offered the student of Greek literature by way of introduction to those writings which, whatever our opinion of their ultimate philosophic value, are the source of the most important and persistent purely intellectual tradition in literature. Mr. Jevons owes it to himself to re-write these closing chapters for his second edition. In so doing he will doubtless redistribute the relatives in the following remarkable sentence (p. 468): "To this school belonged Theodorus, Bion, and Euemerus, who invented a means of explaining mythology as containing the exploits of famous men who after death came to be regarded as gods, which is only now dying out." Examples of like slovenliness of construction are not wanting throughout the book, and the list of misprints in the few Greek citations attempted is inexcusably long, even when we make all due allowance for the present state of Greek proof-reading in America.

The severity of this criticism is perhaps partly caused by the high ideal that the critic, with his easy task of examining another's work, is led to form of a history of Greek literature. That ideal, like Plato's divine city, exists as yet in no earthly exemplar, but only somewhere in the heavens—of the critic's imagination. But the true lover of Greek literature, like the true Platonic statesman, will acquiesce in nothing that falls short of his dream. In our comparatively uncreative age, there are few higher objects of literary ambition than the successful representation to the modern world of the substance and spirit of those writings with which, whether in intrinsic power and beauty or in actual historic influence, no other productions of the human mind can vie. But no one has yet grasped the prize. Even from the German standpoint of industrious accumulation and statement of all the essential external facts, we have nothing that can rank with Teuffel's exhaustive statistical account of the literature of Rome. Bergk and Bernhardt are verbose and incomplete. Mure's colossal fragment, even if completed, would not have satisfied the critical requirements of our time. Mahaffy's sketch, admirable in its way despite its occasional eccentricities, makes no pretense to exhaustiveness on the scientific side, or to anything beyond the plainest statement of facts on the artistic side. But even should some future Teuffel accom-



plish the Herculean task of accumulating within the covers of a single book the enormous and ever increasing mass of statistics required by the student, there would still remain for the Platonic dreamer his unrealized ideal of a history that should itself be a contribution to literature. And he might amuse himself with an enumeration of the qualifications requisite for the production of such a work. As an indispensable basis, we must have German patience and fidelity of erudition; the critical scholarship of our day will accept nothing less. This crude learning, however, must be checked and guided by a literary tact that will keep ever present to the historian's mind the difference between printed matter and literature—a distinction too often ignored in the case of writings that come to us with the glamor of antiquity; and it must be warmed and colored by a poetical enthusiasm like that which lends such a glow of life to the classical papers of some of our recent English essayists—as Lang, Myers, and Symonds. To these essential qualifications—indispensable, the one for accuracy, the other for interest—must be added the still rarer qualities of freedom from all narrow and exclusive prejudices, and of philosophic comprehension of the substance of Greek thought and its relation to the Roman and modern world. The historian of Greek literature may have his preferences, but he must have no exclusions. He must not disdain the lily because the rose is fair. If the poetry of order, simplicity, and measure appeals most strongly to him, his preference must not blind him to the rugged grandeur of Æschylus, to the *obscuræ claritè* of Pindar. His sense of the value of Thucydides's political insight must not impair his enjoyment of the simpler charm of Herodotus. A taste for metaphysical speculation must not allure him to give even the divine Plato more than his due,—nor if the concrete actualities of life are more interesting to him must he pettishly contrast the hot and dusty arena where Demosthenes contended against adverse fate, with the quiet shades of the Academy where the philosopher speculated on an ideal state and curled and combed the locks of his sentences till the end. Such genuine appreciation of opposite ideals and diverse excellences will perhaps be possible only to one who possesses the last and hardest qualification we postulate—an adequate philosophic insight into Hellenic thought in itself and in its influence on the literature of Rome and the after world. So equipped for his task, the perfect historian whom we imagine but are unable to point out will tell us again the oft-repeated story of the poets, orators, historians, and philosophers of Greece, in language penetrated and steeped with loving reminiscences of their own words and subtly suggestive of the far-reaching influences of those words on

the poets, orators, and philosophers of all the nations that during the last two thousand years have successively borne on the lamp of life first lit in Hellas. Whether such an historian is possible or not, we cannot tell; but only such a history will satisfy our Platonic dreamer. Meanwhile, until our learned men become poets and philosophers or our poets and philosophers learned men, there will be no cessation of these imperfect gropings and strivings after the unattained.

PAUL SHOREY.

#### DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.\*

Mr. Preston's edition of "Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606-1863," was intended to be a contribution to a very important department of historical literature. The complete texts of certain noted documents, which are constantly mentioned and referred to, are not printed in the standard histories, and hence they are not easy to find when they are wanted. Such a document is "The Body of Liberties" of the Massachusetts Colony, 1641, which was the basis of all the early New England laws, and of laws and customs which exist at the present day. The Massachusetts Colony records do not contain it; and an historical student might be unable to find it. There is an interest attached to this document from the fact that for two centuries it was lost, and another and wholly different code entitled "An Abstract of the Laws of New England as they are now established," printed at London in 1641, and reprinted in 1655, was supposed to be the genuine document. The "Abstract" was prepared by the Rev. John Cotton on the pattern of "Moses his Judicials," and consisted largely of extracts from the Old Testament; but the code was never enacted. Its quaint and scriptural phraseology has been the occasion of many a bitter sarcasm on the New England people. Before the genuine document came to light it was noticed that the London edition of 1641 did not contain the contemporary quotations from "The Body of Liberties," or respond to frequent references to it.

We are sorry to see that so important a document as the genuine code, which fills only twelve octavo pages, is not only omitted, but that no mention is made of it in Mr. Preston's collection. It was not discovered and identified until 1843, and was first printed in the 28th volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections. It should have had a place in the collection. We look also in vain for

\* DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 1606-1863. With Introductions and References. By Howard W. Preston. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the American portion of the peace treaty of 1763, which marks the most important era in North American history; and for the King's Proclamation of the 7th of October following, defining the political boundaries of the immense territories which then came into possession of Great Britain. It is difficult to conceive on what principle these and scores of other important documents, which have been seldom printed, have been omitted. On the other hand, documents which have been printed a thousand times, like the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are all here. More than half the volume (169 pages) is devoted to the charters of the original colonies; 70 pages to the Revolutionary War; 59 pages to the period from 1783 to 1800; and 18 pages more bring the record very superficially down to 1863. The documents included are, in several instances, not printed in full. The editor says, in his introduction to the second Virginia Charter, 1609: "Only the more important provisions of this charter are here inserted." Genealogists will regard the portions which he has omitted—the names of the adventurers, some eight hundred in number—as the most important part of the document. The "Introduction and References" are very scanty in quantity and poor in quality. The standard authority in the references is Bancroft's "History of the United States" (the citations being to three editions), the most inaccurate and inconsequential authority that could have been named. The references are in many cases copied from Bancroft's foot-notes, without verification, and hence with all their errors. Here is a reference (p. 241) under "Northwest Ordinance, 1787": "Poole's article on Cutter's [Cutler's] Influence, North Am. Review, vol. 53, p. 334 [vol. 122, p. 229]." This misleading reference was copied from a foot-note in Bancroft's "History of the Constitution," 1882, vol. 2, p. 107, which is repeated in his "History of the United States," 1885, vol. 6, p. 383. "Dr. Cutter [*sic*] and the Ordinance of 1787" appears again in the list of references, p. 318. The editor's freedom in spelling proper names is noticeable. To those of librarians he has given special attention. The surname of Justin Winsor, of Harvard University, is transformed into Wensor; and that of Judge Chamberlain, of Boston Public Library, into Chamberlin. No mention is made of the sources whence the documents were taken; and there are no indications that the original manuscripts, most of which are accessible, have been consulted. Some of the documents fill many pages; and yet the editor and printer, at the expense of the reader, have saved themselves the trouble of changing the headlines over each document. The same headline, which has no meaning, runs through the whole volume.

One hundred years ago, Ebenezer Hazard, of Philadelphia, was at work on his "Historical Collections," which, after much tribulation in paying the printer's bills, he issued in 1792 and 1794, in two quarto volumes. The general plan of the work was the same as Mr. Preston's, but it included only the documents of the 17th century. In the quality of the two works there can be no comparison. Hazard's has extraordinary merit; its selections are made with excellent discrimination; no document is abridged, and the source of each is indicated. In our day it is one of the rare and expensive works in American history. Mr. Preston makes no mention of Mr. Hazard's work or name, and presumably has never heard of either. Gov. Hutchinson's "Collection of Original Papers, 1769," relative to the Massachusetts Colony, is another compilation of the same merit as Hazard's. A reprint of Hazard, and a continuation of the series of documents to recent times, made with the same accuracy and good judgment displayed in the original work, would be a blessing to historical students. We must enter our protest here against Mr. Preston assuming this undertaking. W. F. POOLE.

#### SWINBURNE, THE CRITIC.\*

To any critical reader of poetry who is not what Mr. Swinburne calls a "monotheistic worshipper" either of Wordsworth or of Byron, of Shelley or of Matthew Arnold, and whose sensibilities in literary matters are not too vibrant, this volume of eloquent praise and dispraise cannot but prove delightful. Mr. Swinburne is feminine in his subjectivity; his literary preferences seem to be largely influenced by personal and political sympathies. If the higher criticism requires for its production anything of the philosophic cast of mind,—if it consists in the patient application of acute insight, of trained and well-poised judgment, and of wide and ready sympathy, to the analysis and interpretation of literature,—then is Mr. Swinburne but half a critic. If, on the other hand, criticism is nothing more than eloquent eulogy and lurid invective, accompanied by wonderful poetic insight in details, he is a critic of the highest order. To one whose literary tastes are yet undecided, Mr. Swinburne's criticism must seem like some treacherous gulf, upon which the reader's little cock-boat is now borne swiftly along upon a swelling tide of eulogy, and again rudely tossed upon a chopping sea of dissonant diatribe.

By far the most considerable essay in this volume is the one entitled "Wordsworth and

\* MISCELLANIES. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. New York: Worthington Company.

Byron,"—which might almost as properly be entitled "Matthew Arnold and Shelley." Those who have an hour to spend in such charming foolery will find it as good as a play to hear Mr. Swinburne, of all persons, undertake to read a lesson to Mr. Arnold. Himself assuming that Shelley is the greatest English poet of the century, Mr. Swinburne formally impeaches Mr. Arnold of the high crime and misdemeanor of plotting to enthrone Byron in that sacred chair by Wordsworth's side which belongs to Shelley by divine right of genius. In the name of "steady-going and rational students," Algernon C. Swinburne accuses Matthew Arnold of being "the most hare-brained of all eccentric dealers in self-willed and intemperate paradox,"—one who actually risks "being confounded with the Carlyles and Emersons of his day," but who lacks "the excuse which may be pleaded alike for the transatlantic and the cisatlantic pseudosopher, that each had failed as a poetaster before he began to yelp at the heels of poets." The Swinburnian sea breaks into foam at this point, but here its movement affects less the head than the stomach. This is nothing, however, to the fury of the breakers along the Byronic coast, which is said to be strewn with "utterly unutterable rubbish" and haunted by sirens three: namely, a "drawling, drabble-tailed drab of a muse" and "two squeaking and disjointed puppets," whose enchanting song is "jolter-headed jargon" and "monstrous stupidities" couched in "blundering, floundering, lumbering, and stumbling stanzas" of "gasp- ing, ranting, wheezing, broken-winded verse." "Inyx, the screaming wry-neck," accom- panies the song from her nest where lies "the vilest and most pretentious dramatic abortions ever misbegotten by dullness upon vanity, or by egotism upon envy." Byron's character receives no more quarter from our critic than his verses. Its chief trait is "malevolent and cowardly self-conceit, ever shuffling and swaggering and cringing and backbiting in a breath. The most remarkable point in his pretentious and restless egotism is that a man capable of writing such bad verse should have been capable of seeing, even in part, how very bad it was; how very hollow were its claims; how very ignorant, impudent, and foolish, was the rabble rout of its adorers." Some of Byron's admirers who are not "rabble," Goethe, namely, and Mazzini, are then ingeniously disposed of, and his immense continental popularity explained by the convincing theory that the stream of translation rises, in Byron's case, above its source. Having brought the bewildered juror to this point, the dexterous ad- vocate, confident of the verdict, is ready to confront Mr. Arnold with his crime.

"And this is the author placed almost at the head of modern poets by the eminent poet and critic who has so long, so loudly, and so justly preached to the world of letters the supreme necessity of 'distinction' as the note of genuine style which alone enables any sort of literary work to survive! Shakespeare and Hugo are not good enough for him. . . . But in Byron—of all remembered poets the most wanting in distinction of any kind, the most dependent for his effects on the most vulgar and violent resources of rant and cant and glare and splash and splutter—in Byron the apostle of culture . . . finds a seed of immortality more promising than in Coleridge or Shelley, the two coequal kings of English lyric poetry."

But the climax of the arraignment is not here. Mr. Swinburne's real grievance with Mr. Arnold is not that the latter loves Byron more, but that he loves Shelley less. Referring to the words used by Mr. Arnold, in his preface to the selections from Byron, contrasting that fact with Shelley, Mr. Swinburne says:

"If I wanted an instance of provincial and barbarian criticism, of criticism inspired by a spirit of sour unreasonableness, a spirit of bitterness and darkness, I should certainly never dream of seeking further than this sentence for the illustration required."

Something too much of this: amusing it may be, but not edifying. Had Mr. Swinburne, like his victim, any critical reputation to lose, it were well to remind him that even such nightingale curses as his are kindred in their habits to the home-bred cackling fowl. One has only to compare all this violent abuse of the hapless Byron with Mr. Ruskin's equally extravagant praise of him by contrast with Wordsworth, to feel the futility of all such criticism, however eloquent. How vain such strife as to who shall be greatest in the kingdom of poetry! In its many mansions shall there not be room enough and to spare for every poet to whom it is given to say to the children of men a manly, a consoling, a helpful, or a beautiful word?

Profitless as all this diatribe is, arrogant and ignorant as some of these *dicta* are, the book as a whole is not merely readable but eminently read-worthy. In praise of the poets he loves and honors, Mr. Swinburne finds phrases and cadences "as musical as is Apollo's lute." His poetic insight enables him to hold up to our duller vision many a beauty that we had before passed over or imperfectly apprehended. Of Wordsworth, his praise seems wise and ample and his censure just and not unsympathetic. He is perhaps entitled, after all, to our gratitude for having said so brave a word for Shelley, said though it was with undue and violent disparagement of others. An idealist so pure and so lofty as Shelley cannot in these sordid times have many readers. There is no

danger that undue homage shall be paid him, such as has in times past been paid to Byron. On the day when multitudes of men shall leave their pleasures and their ledgers, their newspapers and their club-room chat, to read the loftiest poets of the ideal, it will be time enough to raise a protest against the enthusiasm of their votaries. Till then, let those who have a secret retreat in the kingdom of the ideal be thankful that its outposts are guarded, in the very heart of British and American materialism, by warriors wielding such radiant weapons as those of Algernon Swinburne.

Some of the other essays in this volume are upon Lamb and Wither, Landor, Keats, Tennyson and Musset, Charles Reade, and Mary Queen of Scots. Some of these exemplify, in a milder way, the defects noted above, and, needless to say, all contain passages of charming musical writing—a very language for lotus-eaters. Does he not compel our “whistling, grunting, guttural” to cadences as sweet, closes as ravishing, a movement as lithe and sinuous and swift, as any of which the Italian itself is capable? Has any prose writer ever written in praise of poets in so satisfying a way,—in words so suited to still the poet’s longing for cordial appreciation? Others can hold the scales more evenly, others have a stronger grasp of the entirety of a masterpiece, others are more impartial and less impetuous, make fewer mistakes, speak fewer regrettable words; to this wayward child of genius it is given to praise good and lovely verse in words as golden, in praise as worthy, as those they celebrate. In atonement for the brief exhibition that has been made of his unworthier side, let us close with a specimen of his best manner, selected almost at random. Of Charles Lamb in his relation to the old English dramatists, he says:

“Not all, it may be, who share his love and his understanding of Shakespeare or of Hogarth, can be expected to love him likewise: but surely nothing less than this may be looked for from all whom he has led to the sealed and hidden fountains of English dramatic poetry; from all to whom he has opened that passionate and stormy paradise, the turbulent and radiant heaven of our elder tragic writers: for a very heaven it is to those who can breathe its ‘eager air,’ a very paradise to such as can walk unhurt among its flaming fires. No man ever had less about him of pretension, philosophic or other, than Charles Lamb: but when he took on him to grapple in spirit with Shakespeare, and with Shakespeare’s fellows or followers, the author of *John Woodvil*, who might till then have seemed to unsympathetic readers of that little tragedy no more than the ‘moonshine shadow’ of an Elizabethan playwright, showed himself the strongest as well as the finest critic that ever was found worthy to comment on the most masculine or leonine school of poets in all the range of English literature. . . . Truly and thankfully may

those whose boyish tastes have been strengthened with such mental food and quickened with such spiritual wine—the meat so carved and garnished, the cup so tempered and poured out, by such a master and founder of the feast—bear witness and give thanks to so great and so generous a benefactor; who has fed us on lion’s marrow, and with honey out of the lion’s mouth.”

The omissions indicated are very likely the best passages; but with such a taste of its quality the hungry reader will find his way, without urging, to Mr. Swinburne’s board.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

#### MISS EDITH THOMAS.\*

It is but yesterday that the magazine public welcomed a new writer into their world, who came without herald or sponsor—a fresh, strong, buoyant, energizing spirit whose essence was as pungent as the air in pine woods or a salt-sea breeze. “Who is this Edith Thomas?” was the unanimous cry, as article after article appeared over her name with no diminution in force, clearness, or finish. For awhile she spoke in prose; then burst into song, and ever in the same smooth, sustained, resonant and flexible voice, stirring her hearers to unaccustomed enthusiasm. Her poems have already grown to a volume; and now her prose sketches, attaining similar dimensions, are clasped in a single packet with the adequate title “The Round Year.”

Some particulars regarding the personality of Edith Thomas have escaped through the press; yet her writings declare plainly enough the choicest facts of her individual experience. That she is a many-sided genius there is no doubt, or that her brilliant gifts have received a broad and thorough culture. That she has lived the free untrammelled life of the country, is also apparent. The locality of her abode can be defined likewise by her frequent allusions and her very familiar knowledge of “the inland sea” near which she resides. There is none of the hazard of a guess in saying that she has grown up on a farm and learned in the repetition of the seasons the order in which the husbandman rotates his crops, how he prepares the soil and conducts the routine of his handicraft. Edith Thomas has been out of doors at all hours of the day and all times of the year. She has dwelt under the sky in fact, as much at home in the fields and the woods and by the water as a wild animal, and as much at one with nature. Her eye has been as keen, her senses as alert; while her reflections have been those of a superior human intelligence. She has been a vagrant with the bird, the squirrel, and the musk-rat, and a student with old clas-

\* THE ROUND YEAR. By Edith M. Thomas, author of “A New Year’s Masque.” Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

sical authors and modern men of science. Intent and persistent in her varied pursuits, she has stored in her mental treasury a rare and diverse fund of learning with which she enriches her compositions profusely. A poet by birth, a naturalist by instinct and observation, a scholar by training, is it too much to state that Edith Thomas is these three in one? Her prose is unmeasured poetry. It abounds in imagery always beautiful and apposite, and in classical allusion pertinent and unstrained. "Who will read us the idyl of The Sugar Bush?" she asks in "The Spring Opening."

"Let us hear no more of the honey of Hybla, or the cates that Hebe and Ganymede serve up to the Olympians! Shakespeare may have meant the spring harvest of the maple when he said,—

'Why then comes in the sweet o' the year,  
And the red blood reigns in the winter's pale!'

This is the only tree we have that 'sweats honey.' Into its veins, as into the veins of heroes, the gods have infused ambrosia. The sap of all wood in early Spring is perceptibly sweet. . . . It is plain that Nature drops a little sugar in the milk on which she rears her nursery. All young ones love sweets, even to the baby leaves on the old trees."

Scanning a meadow which but yesterday was "Winter's camping-ground," she observes:

"The sun and the south wind have been this way together. . . . A few days more of gentle weather, and we see little irregular paths of green winding everywhere about the pastures; these paths mark the route taken by Spring on her first stolen, invisible round. After a while there will be no spot of ground her quickening feet have not touched. Strip off the sodden leaves, which are the patchwork quilt Nature spreads over her babes in the wood. A legion of seedlings stretch their whitish-green arms above the mould. Vegetable crustaceans they are, extending their tentacles in search of food. Great mother! if these bantlings of the oak, the beech, and the maple squirm and twist, and find their cradles too short and too narrow, what will become of them by and by, when they require more room for exercise and more abundant nutrition?"

Listening with acutely sensitive hearing to the inarticulate speech of Nature, she perceives:

"There is telegraphy in the air nowadays; hourly, momentary messages flying between the busy rural geni. These messages may be 'taken off' at any station along the route where there is a practiced operator, an intelligent and sympathetic ear. One hears of the mysterious trysts kept between botany and zoölogy,—of plants waking up by alarm-clocks, and of birds travelling by midnight express, on receipt of expected despatches from headquarters. I occasionally hear Flora and Fauna exchanging the compliments of the season, and such pleasant gossip as naturally results from their near-neighborly relations:—

"Fauna. I have just sent a minnow up the creek.

"Flora. I've been blossoming out a pussy willow there by the bank.

"(And after an interval:)

"Fauna. I venture a bluebird.

"Flora. Good. I'll risk a blue violet in the south meadow.

"(And still later:)

"Fauna. If you listen, this evening, you will hear a frog in the marsh.

"Flora. To-morrow I shall send you a basket of cowslips.

"Fauna. Thanks. I am just starting out a hive of bees. Would you like them to scatter pollen?"

How charming is this free and fanciful transcription of the impulses which waken the organic world into new life at each return of the vernal months. Though some days in April have the hazy drowsy atmosphere of October, the spring is here, and the pulse of every living thing beats with augmented force.

"The maple brush left by the choppers last winter is bourgeoning out, in cheerful unconsciousness that its veins are cut off from the arterial supply. The log rotting in the woods, if it puts forth no new life in kind, at least supports a lusty growth of ferns and mosses. Who knows how much stubborn rock went to mill, last winter, to be ground up into good fertile soil? . . . The innocent acorn Nature puts to bed as early as possible, that it may make a healthy, wealthy, and wise beginning on a spring morning; but the cradle that holds the gall-fly's child she carelessly rocks above ground all winter. . . . The old trees have recorded another year, letting out their tough bark girdles to accommodate the new layer of muscle and adipose. The sap now takes to its capillary ladders, climbing slowly, slowly."

But, she concludes,—

"If you would have the spring well indorsed, walk under the trees this evening, and observe if anything forbids your progress. Nothing but a slight ticklish thread stretched across your eyelids, like the gentlest premonition of sleep. That will do. That is the spider's indorsement of the spring. When she harnesses her loom, and begins her season's weaving, you may be sure she has had favorable advices from the head weather clerk."

These extracts have been taken from a single essay, yet not because it excels the others in any degree. All are as rich in delicate observation and ingenious figures of speech.

Miss Thomas's essay on "The Sensitive Plant" indirectly assures us that her organization is as sturdy as it is fine, and that she is not subject to vain, weak or self-conscious tremors. "Selfishness," she remarks, "is the big tap-root which feeds the germination and morbid growth" of sensitiveness in the human plant, and it should be treated with "crispness,—nay, even with some barbarity." "Doubt those persons," she sternly adds, "who are frequently given to the confession that they are sensitive,—far too sensitive for their own good. . . . Having to deal with them, we probably find that what they mistake in themselves for fine spiritual acumen and sensibility is something very akin to jealousy,—an ungenerous distrustfulness of nature."

The keenness and zest with which Miss Thomas enjoys the freedom and the delights

of the country are perfectly expressed in the chance clause, "If I lived in the builded desert of the city." Every page declares over and over how wonderfully sharp and quick her sight and hearing are, how trained by constant use, and how easily and accurately the reports they bring to her brain are recorded in consummate phraseology. The temptation is great to cite periods in which thought and speech are welded in original and exquisite combinations. The phases of nature are the favorite theme of Miss Thomas, and the lightest and most shadowy serve as incitements to the play of her imagination. Gossamer, thistle-down, grass, frost and moonshine, afford ample substance for a dissertation replete with wisdom gained from nature and the schools, and brilliant with tropes teeming from a prolific fancy.

SARA A. HUBBAED.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE most important recent addition to books of African exploration is made by Mr. Walter Montagu Kerr, in his two volumes entitled "The Far Interior" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The photograph of the author, fronting the title-page, is a good representation of the typical English explorer, who is never so much at home as when threading perilous paths in unknown regions. Mr. Kerr left England in December of 1883, to make a tour through Central Africa. He had no comrade to share his enterprise. He set out alone, trusting to the help of the natives whom he should encounter in his march, for the accomplishment of his purpose. Port Elizabeth, in Natal, was his point of departure for the African interior. Late in May of 1884, he parted with the companionship of white men, at the mission station of Inyati, in Matabeli-land. His course was toward Tette, on the Zambesi river, whence he meant to reach the shores of Lake Nyassa, thus traversing ground never trod by a European before. He was encumbered by the least possible amount of baggage, made up of articles for barter, scientific instruments, and indispensable food and medicines. A part of the way he made use of a cart and oxen, but on entering the tsetse country he was obliged to dispense with animals and travel on foot with negroes acting as carriers. By dint of patience, determination, and tact, he came successfully to the end of his route. Nearly a year was spent in the journey, during which he encountered all the hardships, vexations, and disappointments incident to travel in the heart of Africa. Yet he appears never to have lost courage, hope, or good nature. Accident robbed him of most of his natural history collections, but not of the results of observations by which he was enabled to correct errors in the location of many of the points visited and to increase our knowledge of some of the native tribes. The conclusion of his tour of investigation was by the Shire river, which brought him to Quillimane, on the eastern coast of the dark continent. A lack of dates in the narrative interferes with its intelligibility, as does likewise a want of systematic arrangement. The author speaks with candor and modesty,

and his story gains our hearty respect for a hero who has every personal qualification to distinguish him in the field of exploration.

THE bibliographer has an unattractive task; and yet no work is more needed than that which he has to do. Lest others be discouraged, the task should not be made thankless as well as unattractive, and the critic should be very lenient in his judgment. It would be easy to point to omissions and inaccuracies in the "Bibliography of Education," just prepared by G. Stanley Hall and John M. Mansfield; but we prefer to signalize the fact that such a work has been undertaken, and, since it is a first effort in this direction, so creditably carried out. Dr. Hall, in fact, forestalls criticism by very frankly acknowledging the imperfections of the work. In one respect, the aim of the compilers is especially deserving of sympathy. Exclusion no less than inclusion has been their object, and a good deal of worthless stuff has been left unmentioned. If the work of exclusion had been carried even farther, we should have been even better satisfied. On this point, Dr. Hall says: "Our work has been to a large extent a fight against the hack writers who have so abounded and have so discredited educational literature in every language, not least in English. We have admitted no title merely to give it the benefit of a doubt, but have gone on the principle of requiring some positive reason for admitting every book with which the editors were not already acquainted at first hand." A valuable feature of the work, and one which we wish were more prominent, is afforded by the notes which are occasionally introduced to characterize the books mentioned. The success of this plan in Prof. Adams's historical hand-book warrants its extension to bibliographical literature wherever the space will admit. We close this notice of a book which no educator can do without, by citing a few figures. The titles given are 2139 in number, classified under 70 heads. They include English, French, German, and a few Italian titles. The works are indexed under 2440 names of authors, this index including many names which are incidentally referred to in the text. In this index Barnard has 18 references, Froebel 13, G. Stanley Hall and Pestalozzi 12 each, and two gentlemen named Rein, not easily distinguishable, 12 and 14 respectively.

THE exact distinction between a "Worthy" and a "Man of Letters," if indeed there be any distinction, is becoming more and more difficult to define with the development of the admirable series of biographies prepared under the supervision of Mr. Lang. The two most recent volumes of this series are devoted to Steele and Jonson,—men whose names are not exactly out of place in such a collection, but of whom we think chiefly as writers. As a writer alone, Steele is so far from occupying a place in the first rank that perhaps the series of "English Worthies" may be considered to stand as a special providence in relation to his memory; but Jonson would certainly be claimed by the series of "English Men of Letters" and probably will be in due course of time, along with several of his contemporaries in that glorious age of dramatic poetry. Mr. J. Addington Symonds is the writer to whom has fallen the pleasant task of dealing with this stately Elizabethan or Jacobean, and his name is

sufficient warrant for the exceptional excellence of the performance. Having been engaged for some years upon his history of the Elizabethan drama, he has had his material for the present little volume well in hand, and some of it he has taken almost bodily from the initial volume of the work, already published under the title of "Shakespeare's Predecessors." This biography is very welcome, from the undeniable fact that the great dramatists contemporaneous with Shakespeare, although not absolutely neglected, are still far from being read and known in proportion to the value of their work. A large share of the attention which is now given to the artificial and prosaic poets of the eighteenth century might be diverted to the true poets of the courts of Elizabeth and of James, to the great profit of the reading public at large. As long, however, as the Queen Anne writers find such loving expositors as Mr. Austin Dobson, they are sure to get more attention than is relatively due them; and Steele, considered as an English Worthy, could have found no better biographer. Mr. Dobson has made good use of the old and of some new material, producing a fascinating volume, and placing before his readers a life-like portrait of the man without assigning to him a greater importance in English literature than is justly his due.

THERE seems to be a congestion of Worthies just at present, for the volumes upon Jonson and Steele were immediately preceded in the series by others upon Blake and Raleigh—distinctively men of action rather than men of letters. Admiral Blake has found a biographer in Mr. David Hannay, and Sir Walter Raleigh in Mr. E. W. Gosse. One is surprised to read in the preface how little has been done for the fame of Blake,—to whom, perhaps more than to any other one of her naval commanders, it is due that Britannia was made to "rule the seas." It may be that Blake suffered from the same neglect as the great statesman under whom he served; for literature, until the present century, was all in sympathy with the Stuarts, and had little liking for the Puritan Blake. But even his own time left scanty memorials of him, and Mr. Hannay has been able to make but a thin book. For Raleigh, the materials are of course abundant; and Mr. Gosse had but to choose what aspect of his life to present. He was embarrassed by the richness, as Mr. Hannay by the poverty, of his resources. With good judgment he decided to make his life of Raleigh a biography rather than a history. The present work, he says, "is the first attempt which has been made to portray his personal career disengaged from the general history of his time." It is also the first life of Raleigh in which the abundant new matter collected simultaneously, and published in the same year, by Mr. Edwards and Mr. St. John, has been collected. It is therefore a book of independent historical and literary value. Both volumes are well written and interesting. The series is published by D. Appleton & Co.

MR. B. J. LOSSING, the veteran historian and biographer whose sketch of the lives of Mary and Martha Washington was noticed in the last number of *THE DIAL*, has now published his account of "The Two Spies, Nathan Hale and John André" (Appleton). Mr. Lossing shows that full justice has been done to André by the nation which he served and by the one he would have betrayed. His virtues were re-

cognized and his fate deplored equally by both. But the young American patriot who risked and lost his life in the effort to procure secret intelligence of the enemy for the advantage of his commander, has been less generously treated by his countrymen. Captain Hale had all the personal qualities which rendered André so attractive and his death so affecting. He was young—only twenty-two when his life ended,—handsome, cultivated, refined, gentle, upright, and trusted and beloved by all who knew him. No pity was extended to him by his executioners, and the circumstances of his swift condemnation and ignominious death were unmitigatedly cruel. He bore them with the bravery and magnanimity of a soldier and a Christian. Dr. Lossing portrays his brief career with a just and tender feeling which moves the sympathy of his readers. A similar sincere appreciation is expressed in his treatment of André, and his defence of the purpose of Mr. Field in erecting a monument on the spot where the Major was captured. The "Monody on Major André," written by his friend, Anna Seward, is annexed to his biography.

UNDER the title of a "Teacher's Hand-Book of Psychology" (D. Appleton & Co.), Mr. James Sully has prepared a condensation of his larger treatise upon the same subject, with a special view to the requirements of those who wish to engage in the profession of teaching. Whatever we may think of the amount of special pedagogical preparation demanded for the exercise of that profession, there can be no doubt that a teacher should have a good psychological equipment; for the art of teaching is essentially the application of the science of psychology. Mr. Sully's book is an admirable one for the purpose for which it has been especially prepared, and it is also an admirable one for use as a text-book in schools where elementary psychology forms a part of the course of instruction. In most respects it is the best treatise of its size which we have in English. It has the special merit of avoiding metaphysical discussions as far as it is possible to avoid them, and it is free from the intrusive and offensive piety found in most books of the sort, although no more relevant in a book about psychology than in a book about chemistry or the calculus. The work is no worse a text-book for pupils because it is at the same time a guide for teachers in the exercise of their avocation, for the principles of psychology may be just as well illustrated by examples drawn from and bearing upon the art of teaching as by those of any other kind. Altogether, the book is reasonably sound in principle and attractive in statement and exposition.

THE "Sháh Námeih," or Epic of Kings, is a book to be found on the shelves of the rich, in the sumptuous volume which contains the translation made by Miss Helen Zimmern. We do not know that it is a work for which the poor are especially clamorous, but those of them who wish to possess it may now easily do so in the form of a volume of that cheap and excellent series known as the Chandos Classics (Frederick Warne & Co.) The version is the old one of Atkinson—an epitomised version for the most part—originally published in 1832, and now revised and edited for this new edition by the Rev. J. A. Atkinson, the son of the translator. The translation is in prose and verse, the prose portions being considerably abridged, and the verse, used

where the poetical character of the work is especially marked, being sometimes blank and sometimes put into rhymed couplets. The story of Sohrab, which has inspired Mr. Matthew Arnold with one of his noblest poems, is given a full translation in couplets, this being appended to the abridgment of the work as a whole. A word should be said of the very neat dress in which the Chandos Classics now appear. In their present form they would do credit to any library, and they place a considerable collection of standard works within the reach of readers of limited means.

THE excursion of the famous "American Four-in-Hand in Britain" has been described inimitably by the originator of the scheme, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Whoever attempts to repeat the tale with comparable charm enters upon a difficult task. Mr. John Dennison Champlain, one of the fortunate fourteen included in Mr. Carnegie's party, has dared to undertake it. He enlisted the services of Mr. Edward L. Chichester, a skilful illustrator, for the adornment of his narrative, and ensured it solid substance by much historical research. He has dubbed his account "A Chronicle of the Coach" (Scribner), a veracious title. It records one portion of the annals of the trip, noting in chronological order the historical landmarks lying along the route—the churches, castles, country-seats, cities, villages, ruins, and monuments of every sort; and relating briefly the incidents which have given them importance. Intermingled with this grave lore, and somewhat brightening its effect, are notes of a personal character, embracing the daily adventures of the happy company who were indebted to Mr. Carnegie for one of the most delightful of imaginable experiences in travel.

THE scanty vestiges remaining of the rich and populous African city which was the contemporary and rival of Greece and Rome and the ruler of the Western Mediterranean, have been skilfully used in the construction of "The Story of Carthage," by Prof. Alfred J. Church, and his American collaborator, Mr. Arthur Gilman. The materials for the work have been gathered from original sources,—the old Roman writers, Justin, Polybius, Diodorus, Siculus, and Livy; on whom we rely chiefly for what we know of a mighty nation which began and ended its career in the course of six or seven centuries, leaving behind it fewer traces than almost any of the great powers of antiquity. Prof. Church has executed his task as historiographer after the manner of a scholar, simply, seriously and systematically. The narrative, as complete as is now possible, is brought easily within the compass of 800 pages. The illustrations are for the most part transferred from Perrot and Chipiez' "History of Art in Phœnicia," and are therefore of the highest excellence. The volume forms a worthy number in Putnam's popular series of "The Stories of the Nations."

MR. C. W. DOUBLEDAY, in his narrative of "The Filibuster War in Nicaragua" (Putnam), relates that in the spring of 1854 he chanced to be in San Francisco, as a miner who had engaged among the earliest in the quest for gold in California. With no business on hand, no tie binding him to any

special place, and, apparently, a full share of the filibustering spirit, he obeyed a sudden impulse to sail for San Juan, a port in Nicaragua. A civil war was then raging in that state. He became interested on the side of the democracy, who were fighting to relieve themselves from the oppressions of the church and the Spanish hidalgos combined. He joined their party, and performed efficient service in supporting their cause. He became the aid and the confidant of Gen. Walker, and, though disapproving his ultimate projects, stood by him loyally as long as it was possible to render him assistance. Mr. Doubleday's reminiscences are detailed in a rambling manner, yet they have an air of veracity and are worth preserving as the narrative of a participant in a curious historical episode.

THE material which exists in "Old Cookery Books" for the illustration of English national habits and customs has been sought and sifted by W. Carew Hazlitt, and the product incorporated in a quaint little volume inserted in "The Book-Lover's Library" (George J. Coombes). Mr. Hazlitt has been thorough in his search, poring over a mass of musty documents in manuscript or print which refer to the condition of the cuisine in England, from the earliest times down. It is an odd branch of history for a man to study, but the results of the investigation have an appreciable value. They throw light on the progress of the people of the mother country in civilization and refinement from age to age. Much of the character of a person is revealed by the food he chooses and his way of eating it. The English, until a very recent day, were gross eaters, and ostrich-like in digestive power, according to the account of their dietary furnished by Mr. Hazlitt. The work is a suggestive commentary on the tastes and manners of our old-world ancestors.

REV. WILLIAM BURNET WRIGHT's work on "Ancient Cities" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is devoted chiefly to cities mentioned in the Bible,—beginning with Ur, in the dawn of history, and concluding with Jerusalem, in its full daylight. The author disclaims any attempt at a learned book, but the critic may declare that he has produced an interesting and instructive one. Though the contents have been borrowed from original gleaners, the form in which they are presented is new and attractive. The distinctive facts in the life of each city are effectively grouped, conveying a clear idea of the work it accomplished in building up the civilization of the race. There is a thread of connection between the different places treated, inasmuch as all had some relation at one time or another with the chosen people whose ancient home was Canaan and whose life centred in Jerusalem.

CLASSICAL teachers will be glad to have the pages of Miss Sheldon's "Studies in History" which concern the classical period, published in a separate volume, under the title "Studies in Greek and Roman History" (Heath). Whether adopted for class use or not, it will be found of great service to the teacher in the way of stimulus and suggestion. It is hardly exact to call Volterra (p. 141) "near Rome": moreover, the map of Roman dependencies B. C. 146 (p. 159) should include Illyricum.



## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

Andover Seminary, Constitution of. *Andover.*  
 Alcoholic Liquors. W. E. Bradley. *Popular Science.*  
 American Hi-tory, Documents of. W. F. Poole. *Dial.*  
 Anarchist, The First. A. D. Vinton. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Atlantic, Geology of the. W. Dawson. *Popular Science.*  
 Beyschlag's "Life of Christ." B. Weiss. *Andover.*  
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 Book-trade in Leipzig. W. C. Dreher. *Andover.*  
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 Buried Languages, Resurrection of. *Princeton.*  
 Burns, Robert. Walt Whitman. *North American.*  
 Cedar Mt. to Chantilly. A. E. Lee. *Mag. Am. History.*  
 Charleston Convention, 1860. A. W. Clason. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Chelsea. B. E. Martin. *Century.*  
 Chevreul at a Hundred. W. H. Larrabee. *Popular Science.*  
 Christianity and its Modern Competitors. *Andover.*  
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 How I was Educated. Timothy Dwight. *Forum.*  
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 Lareveillere, Madame. Grace King. *Princeton.*  
 Lee's Lost Order. Silas Colgrove. *Century.*  
 Lincoln, Abraham. Hay and Nicolay. *Century.*  
 Literary Movement in New York. G. P. Lathrop. *Harper.*  
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 Modern Novel, The. T. S. Perry. *Princeton.*  
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 Thistle. Grant. *Princeton.*  
 Thomas, Edith. Sara A. Hubbard. *Dial.*  
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 Virginia's Co-querer. J. C. Wells. *Mag. Am. History.*  
 Why I am a churchman. *North American.*  
 Wood-Fears. Sophia Kirk. *Atlantic.*

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of October by MESSRS. A. C. MCCLURG & Co. (successors to Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

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## VICTOR HUGO ON SHAKESPEARE.\*

When Victor Hugo turned his back on the iniquities of France, it was on English soil that he waited for drugged liberty to awake once more. And well did he and his son repay the polar hospitality offered by the white-washed house on the little Channel island; for the latter made the long banishment fruitful by translating the plays of Shakespeare into French, and the great exile himself, while "gazing at the ocean," dedicated to England a "Glorification of her Poet," which is worthy to rank as the brightest jewel in Shakespeare's luminous crown of praise.

The volume before us might almost be called the first English version of this "glorification," for the amiable Frenchman who undertook to translate it some years ago had little comprehension of the intricacies of the English tongue. The present translation is the work of an accurate and appreciative scholar, who has fitly rendered the eloquence of Hugo's style, and furnished foot-notes of warning whenever the great Frenchman becomes ruthlessly destructive in his dealing with facts.

For not in this book should one seek the little that is known of Shakespeare's life and the course of his work, or even the progress of his fame. The exiled poet, far from great libraries, seems to have relied upon his memory for dates and details, and his memory often played him false. Then he yields to various enticing theories,—as when he would have us believe that Shakespeare's name passed well-nigh into oblivion soon after his death, and that his plays narrowly escaped the tragic fate which overtook those of Æschylus, who is "up to his shoulders in the ashes of ages." Many are the exaggerations, endless the digressions, which encumber the winged eloquence of this poet-critic; yet in spite of them we feel that here is one who has a right to speak, whose high-tuned praise atones for a thousand errors, for he makes us forget our clogged mortality and remember our kinship with immortal minds.

The author felt that the true title of his work should be "*A propos de Shakespeare*," for in it he takes the great name as his text for profound discourse upon life and art, and the relations of genius to the development of the race. After a few pages, telling of his arrival in Jersey and the history of the little island which for a dozen years had sternly sheltered the exiles, he opens with that famous

\* WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. By Victor Hugo. Translated by Melville B. Anderson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

comparison inspired by his long love of the ocean :

"There are, indeed, men whose souls are like the sea. Those billows, that ebb and flood, that inexorable going and coming, that noise of all the winds, that blackness and that translucency, that vegetation peculiar to the deep, that democracy of clouds in full hurricane, those eagles flecked with foam, those wonderful star-risings reflected in mysterious agitation by millions of luminous wave-tops,—confused heads of the multitudinous sea,—the errant lightnings which seem to watch, those prodigious sobbings, those half-seen monsters, those nights of darkness broken by howlings, those furies, those frenzies, those torments, those rocks, those shipwrecks, those fleets crushing each other, mingling their human thunders with the divine thunders and staining the sea with blood; then that charm, that wildness, those festivals, those gay white sails, those fishing-boats, those songs amid the uproar, those shining ports, those mists rising from the shore, those cities at the horizon's edge, that deep blue of sky and water, that useful asperity, that bitter savor which keeps the world wholesome, that harsh salt without which all would putrefy; those wraths and those appeasements, that all in one, the unforeseen amid the changeless, the vast marvel of inexhaustibly varied monotony, that smoothness after an upheaval, those hells and those heavens of the unfathomed, infinite, ever-moving deep,—all this may exist in a mind, and then that mind is called genius, and you have Æschylus, you have Isaiah, you have Juvenal, you have Dante, you have Michael Angelo, you have Shakespeare, and it is all one whether you look at these souls or at the sea."

From this the poet passes to a picturesque account of Shakespeare's life. Having brought him to London—that "splendid and melancholy town,"—he describes the conditions of existence under "Sultan" Henry VIII. and the state of the theatre when young Shakespeare was call-boy, accepting as positive truth the burlesque scenery arranged by the amateur actors in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." An incorrect chronology of the plays follows, and the completion of the story of the poet's "greatly embittered" life, who, "once dead, entered into oblivion." To prove this oblivion requires many pages of the book, and Hugo finally considers the point so well established that we are told: "It required three hundred years for England to catch those two words that the whole world shouted in her ear—'William Shakespeare.'"

But we are led away from such cavillings to a consideration of "Men of Genius." "High art," cries the seer, "is the region of equals. . . . God manifests himself to us in the first degree through the life of the universe, and in the second through the thought of man. The second manifestation is not less holy than the first. The first is named Nature, the second is named Art." "By the word God" he means "the living Infinite," "the invisible made evident." "The world concentrated is

God. God expanded is the world." Believing "in nothing out of God," believing that "God creates Art by man, having for a tool the human intellect," Hugo shows that in accepting a more literal and less ennobling idea of inspiration, the world has for ages been "the victim of a metaphor." "The thicket of Moses . . . and Mahomet's dove" he rejects, with the familiar spirit attributed by Forbes to Shakespeare. While Science "has no right to laugh," and should test all phenomena, yet poetry is the poet's own; "God has not made this marvellous distillery of thought—the brain of man,—in order to make no use of it." "The human mind has a summit,—the ideal; to this summit God descends, man rises." We are told that the few intrepid madmen who scale this height are equals forever in glory. "Which is the greatest? Every one."

In the dynasty of literary artists, "one, Homer, is the huge poet-child. He is fathomless and he is cheerful. All the depth of ancient days moves, radiant and luminous, in the vast azure of this spirit." "Another, Job, begins the drama . . . by placing Jehovah and Satan in presence of each other; the evil defies the good, and behold! the action is begun." Another, Æschylus, who "has the air of an elder brother of Homer," is "ancient mystery made man, something like a Pagan prophet." Isaiah is "the great reproacher;" Ezekiel "the wild soothsayer." "Lucretius is that vast, obscure thing, all"—the "searching spirit," who, having wandered everywhere, at last "put himself *en route* for death." "Juvenal's invective . . . burns Rome in the presence of the centuries." Tacitus is "the historian. Liberty is incarnate in him, as in Juvenal, and ascends, dead, to the seat of judgment, having for a toga its winding-sheet, and summons tyrants to her bar." John is "the virginal old man," with the Apocalypse as his "almost insane masterpiece." Paul "represents that miracle, at once divine and human, conversion." Another, Dante, is "incarnate sorrow;" "he has made the epic of the spectres." Rabelais and Cervantes are "two comic Homers," epic mockers, placed between the Middle Ages and modern times.

And Shakespeare, the last of these "immovable giants of the human mind," "what is he? You might almost answer, He is the earth." And then, after forty pages of vivid characterization, whose truth and vigor our summary could but faintly indicate, in which men mean as well as noble, things little as well as great, are struck by the lightning of his epithets, this foreigner reveals to us the height and depth of Shakespeare's genius, and we feel, under the guidance of this master-spirit, a stronger sense of the joyousness, the dreaming restlessness, the reality, the universality, the power and sweetness of this "oyolic man,"

who closed the Gothic gate of barbarism, as Homer had closed the ancient gate. Many a mind has recorded the vastness of that soul which is like the sea, but among them all none has known so clearly the glory and the terror of it, has felt such sublime expansion of his being in this "vast wind blowing off the shores of a world."

Victor Hugo contends valiantly for the inviolability of genius, and reminds "Good Taste" that "to give no occasion for attack is a negative virtue." To the six minds who reign as equals over the kingdom of thought—Homer, Æschylus, Job, Isaiah, Dante, and Shakespeare—is granted perception of the Infinite, and in the presence of that unknown Something reproaches wither and lie dead. He contends also for the eternal fecundity of God in the generation of great minds. To the six great names, the future will add more. When people sigh "Poetry is passing away," he tells them it is as if they said "There are no more roses." With the multiplication of books, with compulsory education, the human child, six thousand years old, will add to his facts ideas, and reach out again to the highest—to the absolute level where "sublimity is equality," where the newcomer can never obscure the glory of those enthroned. Unlike Science, "whose admirable guesses obliterate each other," the successive creations of art abide, and therefore the transformations of art are but "the undulations of the beautiful," neither progress nor decay. "Yes, those who cannot be surpassed may be equalled. How? By being different."

From such arguments the author advances to an elaborate eulogy of the life and work of Æschylus, "the ancient Shakespeare." We are told how the tragedy of "Æschylus Lost" was commenced by envy and finished by fanaticism—a tragedy which can never be re-enacted, now that printing is the safeguard of genius. The First Part closes with a fervid inquiry into the insoluble mystery of the birth of souls, especially of those great souls which seem to transcend humanity. The poet, standing "at the window opening into the unknown," realizes that "the man who meditates not, lives in blindness; the man who meditates, lives in darkness." Gazing from "that frightful promontory of thought," he maintains the immortality of the soul, without which all creation is for man "but an immense *cui dono?*" and affirms the supremacy of the "cosmic souls," the "solar men," who "seem full of the dream of a previous world," and conscious of a mission. He closes with a sublime apostrophe to the Infinite Creator, who is "no more exhausted by a Homer than by a star."

Part Second opens with a justification of Shakespeare against his critics and calum-

niators, and dwells upon the grace, philosophy and imagination of that poet who is "like creation." He engulfs with irony the school of writers whose motto is sobriety and decorum, and who in all ages—yea, even in this age—have tried to curb and repress the illuminating spirits who dash headlong into the infinite. It is the privilege of these spirits to create types more real than living men—to concentrate all traitors in Iago, who yet is none of them; to show in Shylock Judaism, "such as oppression has made it." The great types are so many Adams—each one a whole humanity. The man of Homer is Achilles, father of slayers. The man of Æschylus is Prometheus, father of wrestlers. The man of Shakespeare is Hamlet; "to him belongs the family of the dreamers." "Hamlet is all, in order to be nothing," a man of the North who says, "What do I know?" "His hands clench, then fall by his side," he "acts the madman for his safety," and "closes the dread drama of life and death with a gigantic point of interrogation." On a level with Hamlet, Victor Hugo places Macbeth, Othello, King Lear. "Macbeth is hunger; . . . he represents that frightful hungry creature who prowls through history—in the forest called brigand, and on the throne, conqueror." Othello is the night, "amorous of day," by whose side, as Iago, is evil, "the night of the soul." "He is radiant with twenty victories, he is studded with stars, this Othello: but he is black. And thus how soon the hero becomes the monster, the black becomes the negro! How speedily has night beckoned to death!" Lear is "the occasion for Cordelia. Maternity of the daughter toward the father. . . . The young breast near the white beard: there is no holier sight."

These four plays are the only ones discussed at length, though we are led rapidly through the misty world of the comedies, where men become clouds, villainy dissolves, and fantasy and laughter reign. Here "it is Shakespeare's will to dream; elsewhere he thinks." He traces the ancestry and the name of Titania to the Titan Prometheus, creator of men and spirits—the infinitely small descended from the infinitely great. In thirty-four out of thirty-six dramas the author discovers a double action—"the sign of the sixteenth century," whose every idea "has a double compartment." He chooses not to criticize this or any other peculiarity offensive to the schoolmen, being "so far whimsical as to be satisfied if a thing is beautiful." "To admire,—to be an enthusiast,—it has struck me that it was well to give, in our century, this example of folly." "Art enjoys a laugh," says Hugo; yet Shakespeare's humor is that quality of his soul which the Frenchman least comprehends. For example, Falstaff to him is sheer deform-

ity and baseness; he does not see that the laughter-loving knight is a knave only when knavery is sportive, and that he has a soft heart under his wide jerkin. From beginning to end the book is permeated with a majestic earnestness, studded with epithets like stars. Men and nations are characterized in burning words. Science, music—"the Word of Germany,"—the arts, books, epochs, are touched with light in the vivid panorama of these pages. His depth of vision goes to prove his statement that "every poet is a critic." The poet identifies himself with the soul he judges, surely a more effective mode of study than the bird's-eye-view of a pedant.

Toward the close of Part Second the great Frenchman passes away from Shakespeare to brood over "the sombre sea of the poor," to plead eloquently for that chaos of souls whose ignorance must be enlightened that the race may grow strong. Poets must descend to the people, that they may ascend to God. Their love should be deep as the sea, their rage as potent as the storm, their hospitality to the wretched and oppressed as wide and gentle as the air. To think and to love no longer suffice—they must act and suffer as well. Theirs is the duty to teach to mankind the meaning of liberty; and the final message of the book, as indeed of all that came from Victor Hugo's pen, is the trumpet-call for freedom.

What if the work is filled with latent and manifest egoism? What though the author mingles with his praise of the mighty dead self-justification and applause of the great literary movement he originated in France? What though he fain would offer his own name as the next one to be added by the author of all to the mighty series? Perhaps the third gate of Barbarism—the gate of Revolution—is indeed creaking to its close under his powerful hand. "The words, 'a people liberated,' may fitly end *his* strophe." We cannot tell. But if it be found true in the mind of the next century, may some soul of the mighty epoch be found worthy to crown this poet with praise as lofty as he has given to Shakespeare,—for "men of genius communicate in their effluence, like the stars. What have they in common? Nothing. Everything." HARRIET MONROE.

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\*ELECTRICITY IN THE SERVICE OF MAN. From the German of Dr. Alfred Ritter von Urbanitzky. Edited by E. Wormell, D.Sc., M.A. New York: Cassell & Company.

from its tireless pursuit, he left to others the application of the laws he had discovered. Four months of brilliant labor on the part of Faraday sufficed to complete his discoveries in this field; four centuries will probably not suffice to enable inventors to exhaust the ability of these laws to minister to the service of man.

The book before us, while written to meet the popular interest in electricity, admirably illustrates the priceless contribution made by Faraday to the world's welfare. Part II, comprising about six hundred of the eight hundred pages of the book, is devoted to the "Technology of Electricity"; and nearly all of the inventions and appliances graphically and correctly described in these six hundred pages are the direct and logical sequence of Faraday's discoveries in 1831. When will the world learn, as a matter of pure business interest if for no higher reason, to furnish investigators of genius and devotion with all the appliances needful for their work? America has no Royal Institution like that in London, where Faraday found the means and appliances to carry forward the work to which he devoted his life; but America has been greatly enriched by his discoveries—an immense return for the prominent part taken by Count Rumford, a native American, in founding the Royal Institution.

A hasty glance at this plethoric volume of Dr. Urbanitzky will convince even the uninformed that the applications of electricity are very remarkable and very serviceable to man. In fact, modern civilization could not dispense with the telegraph and the telephone alone; and very soon one will be justified in placing the electric light in the same category. Dr. Wormell, in editing the translation for English readers, has added much that is purely English, and has further added to the value of the book by introducing the statement of laws and principles in the symbolic or equational form. American inventions, however, have not found a very good expositor either at the hands of the author or his English editor. Edison, Brush, Weston and Bell find ample illustration, but several important systems of electrical generation and distribution are not mentioned. Perhaps this is to be expected in a foreign work; and the omissions do not materially affect the value of the book for American readers, because they are better informed respecting home inventions than foreign ones.

A few errors and omissions of a different sort are likely to discredit the book for American readers. We are told (p. 419) that in America Grove's battery "is still made use of to a considerable extent on the main wires between the leading offices." It is scarcely possible that a single Grove cell has been used for that purpose in this country for many years.

The old value for the electromotive force of a Latimer Clark standard cell is given, instead of the correct one determined by Lord Rayleigh three years ago,—an important difference in electrical measurements. The "Recent Improvements in Batteries" does not include several important ones, notably the substitution of the sodium for the potassium salt in the bichromate battery. A very amusing error, and one difficult of explanation, occurs under the heading "Electric Light Companies in New York" (p. 544). It is a description of the "Central Electric Lighting Station at Mailand, New York," with a full-page illustration. If the word "Mailand" does not attract the reader's notice, he will probably be puzzled on learning that "Messrs. Giuseppe, Colombo, and Guzzi were consulted as experts"; and that "the principal consumer is the Théâtre de la Scala." Readers of electrical journals have been familiar with this central station at Milan, Italy, for some time; and New Yorkers will learn with some surprise that it is located in their own city.

Part I. is devoted to an historical account of theoretical electricity. Both here and in the more technical portions of the book, typical apparatus for the generation of electricity, the demonstration of its laws, and its application to useful purposes, are fully and admirably described. Considerable use is made of the flow of water through pipes as an illustration of the flow of electricity through a conductor. The illustration is a very useful one, though it should not be expected to hold in all particulars. Popularly, electricity is supposed to be everywhere present in great abundance, and comes at command from earth, or air, or sea. But the most impressive fact to learn about it is that it requires the expenditure of more energy to obtain it than can be again gotten out of it. The energy of a current of electricity must be paid for in kind, just as truly as when energy is produced in any other form. The conception of water flowing through pipes helps to make this fact clear. The strength of an electric current corresponds to the quantity of water flowing through any cross-section of the pipe in one second of time. The electro-motive force is represented by the pressure under which the water flows. The electric resistance of a conductor corresponds broadly to the resistance offered by the pipe to the flow of water through it. When water is pumped into one end of a system of pipes, so as to cause a flow from the other end, the energy expended at the sending end may be partly recovered at the outlet by appropriate mechanism. It is transmitted from one station to the other by *water under pressure*. The energy is not the water, nor is it the pressure. So the current of electricity is not the energy that is transmitted by means of it, nor is the electric

pressure or electromotive force the energy. The energy per second is measured in this case by the product of the current strength and the electric pressure under which the current flows. If the pipe is without leak, just as much water flows out of one end of the system as flows in at the other; but the pressure diminishes gradually from one end to the other by friction. So when power is transmitted to a distance by electricity, if no leakage occurs, the same quantity of electricity flows out at one end of the conductor as flows in at the other; but the energy recoverable at the receiving end is less than is expended at the sending end, because the electric pressure is reduced in the transit, just as water pressure is reduced in transmission of power by water. In transmission of power by water there is loss by friction in the pipes and losses in the mechanism; so in transmission by electricity there is loss by electric resistance of the conductor and by imperfect efficiency of the mechanism for the recovery of mechanical energy from energy in the electric form.

The present work has an unusual wealth of illustration, and must prove a boon to a very large class of persons who are desirous of obtaining a connected account of the rise and progress of electrical discovery, without any very considerable knowledge of the purely theoretical aspects of the subject. The largest portion of the volume is devoted to apparatus for the production of electricity on a commercial scale, and to its use as an illuminant and for the transmission of power. The widespread interest in these subjects will be well met by this connected account of the most important apparatus in this line.

H. S. CARHART.

#### HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.\*

Professor Gneist's new work, "The English Parliament," is intended as a somewhat popular compendium of a part of the English Constitution to which his earlier works had not done full justice. His previous labors had been directed to two principal sides or aspects of English constitutional history,—the popular, or "Self-Government," and the central, or "Administrative;" and the substance of these two exhaustive treatises is combined in the "History of the English Constitution," the translation of which was welcomed so heartily a year ago. "The third chief part of English political life, viz., the Parliamentary Constitution," we are told in the Introduction,

\*THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT, IN ITS TRANSFORMATIONS THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS. By Dr. Rudolph Gneist, author of "The History of the English Constitution," Professor of Law at the University of Berlin. Translated by E. Jenery Shee, of the Inner Temple. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

"might have been made over to younger men of learning after the building material for the whole fabric had been once collected and was ready to hand. . . . But inasmuch as his hope has, as yet, not been fulfilled, the author has undertaken this third task also, which he has endeavored to carry out, for the time being, in a short and popular form."

The work consists of nine "essays," treating the history of Parliament in seven periods—the nineteenth century occupying three essays. Why these are called "essays" rather than "chapters" it is hard to tell. By a volume of essays we naturally understand a collection of writings which, although they may be upon the same subject, are nevertheless disconnected and complete each in itself. But the essays of this volume form a continuous discussion. Each may, it is true, be read independently, as treating of an independent phase of the subject; but each depends in a sense on its predecessor. The second essay, "The Anglo-Norman 'Court-Days' and Assemblies of Notables," begins with the words: "State and society enter at this period upon a new phase"—a clear indication that this essay is really a continuation of the preceding one.

The translation is not wholly satisfactory. Not that it is incorrect, but that the translator has made the mistake of holding too closely to the German idioms and order of words. This is the more surprising, as English translators in general have a very felicitous command of the idioms of their own language. There is a certain hardness and inelasticity of style in the translation, which, joined with a very faulty punctuation, makes the book heavy reading—which Gneist is not in the original. But the hard sentences contain abundance of matter, and it must be confessed that a part of the hardness complained of comes from the compactness of the thought that is contained in them.

It is interesting to note that Henry VIII. is not judged so severely as has been usual of late. "In right kingly fashion was his policy [that of Henry VII.] followed out by his successor, Henry VIII. By the publishing of the State papers, so full a light is thrown on the services rendered by him, that every new historical writer might feel prompted to super-exalt them. Certain it is that, for the first time, the State-administration shows a well-devised forethought for the working classes. . . . Indisputable, above all, is the service rendered by Henry in choosing highly competent officials to carry out his behests. . . . The aptness of the Tudors at understanding the legitimate claims of the people, and their respect for the legal institutions of the land, rendered these sovereigns popular, notwithstanding their ever-prevailing harshness" (p. 181).

The heartiness of Prof. Gneist's appreciation

of the liberal elements of the English Constitution, especially as exemplified in the institutions of self-government, and his sympathy with the liberal interpretation and movements in the constitution, make his works welcome at a time when there is so much inclination to dwell upon the shortcomings of free institutions. The chapter entitled "Parliament under the Revolution" is a masterly vindication of the great contest of the seventeenth century against Prerogative. "Hardly ever has a reigning family occupied the throne," he says, in reference to the Stuarts, p. 211, "which considered itself to such a degree exempt from the sovereign duty of protection. Their way of regarding matters, and of carrying them into execution, has but little in common with the character of English royalty and of the English nation, but belongs rather to the policy of the Guise family, and to the religious struggle of Scotland. Putting aside other differences in character, there is one thing in common with these four monarchs, namely, the total want of sense and understanding for the Law of the Land." The following passage (p. 219) bears upon the author's favorite theme, the institutions of Self-Government: "The invisible, yet insurmountable resistance [to the King] lay in the sturdy structure of the county, and in its actual firm coherence with the actual organization in town and parish."

There is an instructive passage about Cromwell and his constitutions (p. 231). "The ponderousness of the man, combined with untiring energy and personal courage, the hard, uncompromising manner in which he drives straight at his aim, are Puritanism incarnate. In conjunction therewith there was a truthfulness of character and integrity of convictions, which has often, in later times, been questioned, by reason of the biblical unction of his speech, which was the prevailing language of the time and of the party. It is a pure misapprehension of the real state of things to suppose that the impossibility of achieving a regular parliamentary rule was attributable to the aggressiveness of such a protectorate, whereas it was the inevitable result of the rending-asunder of the connecting bonds wherewith the parliamentary constitution is interwoven. He was himself as much quickened by the will to achieve it, as the victorious party itself was ever urging on its accomplishment. The impossibility of a parliamentary government, with the needful foundation, brought together, at this period, seven infructuous attempts, which, in their impracticability, offered striking examples for all time to come." The analysis of these "seven infructuous attempts" which follows,—the seventh being the Convention Parliament of 1660,—is a valuable study in political science. It ends with the remark (p. 237): "As far as any constitutional advancement of England



is concerned, the Commonwealth remained just as fruitless as it was for all the institutions of 'self-government.'" And this is well supplemented (p. 242) by the remark: "The restoration of the kingship, was by all parties understood to mean, the restoration of the ancient prerogative as limited by the 'Estates,' just as it had existed previous to the encroachments of the Stuarts."

The mention of "the so-called 'Short Parliaments' of 1640 (there was but one), is probably a piece of carelessness on the part of the translator: the verb that follows is plural, which shows that it is not a misprint.

W. F. ALLEN.

#### RECENT FICTION.\*

Few of the novels recently announced for publication have been looked forward to with as much interest as has awaited the work of Mr. Mallock. This writer is a singular combination of strength and weakness, but his good qualities are so admirable that the defects with which they are bound up cannot prevent the poorest of his work from being interesting, while the best of it is equalled by few of his living contemporaries. In "The Old Order Changes" we have an example of his better work, one in which his singular abilities find scope, and which is relatively free from the faults of taste which disfigure his earlier writing. This work is far from being a novel in the ordinary sense, or even in the sense in which his earlier novel was one; it has quite as much of the character of "The New Republic" as of "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century." The social ques-

\*THE OLD ORDER CHANGES. By W. H. Mallock. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SIR PERCIVAL. By J. H. Shorthouse. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

NERA, A TALE OF ANCIENT ROME. By John W. Graham. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

A MODERN TELEMACHUS. By Charlotte M. Yonge. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

A HOUSE PARTY, DON GESUALDO, AND A RAINY JUNE. By Ouida. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA. By Henry James. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: The Century Co.

THE HOUSE AT HIGH BRIDGE. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

JOHN PARMELEE'S CURSE. By Julian Hawthorne. New York: Cassell & Co.

PALERMO, CHRISTMAS TO WHITSUNTIDE. By Alice Du-rand Field. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A DEMIGOD. A Novel. New York: Harper & Bros.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT. Feodor M. Dostoyevsky. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

ST. JOHN'S EVE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE BUCHHOLZ FAMILY. Sketches of Berlin Life. By Julius Stinde. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

tion, in its economic aspect and in its relation to the church, is the real theme of the present work, and the love story running through it is of secondary consequence. It is unfortunate that a writer of Mr. Mallock's ability should be unable to avoid an occasional lapse into bad taste. Even in "The New Republic," which is decidedly his best book, he exceeded the bounds of good judgment in his treatment of several of his thinly-disguised personal portraitures. In "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," the fundamental conception was essentially vulgar, and this taint permeated this otherwise powerful production. In "The New Paul and Virginia," bad taste struggled with flat imbecility for the mastery, and they had the entire field to themselves. In "The Old Order Changes," what would seem to be the inevitable exhibition of bad taste appears in the abusive treatment of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who seems to be the particular *bête noire* of the author, and who figures in the novel, without actually putting in an appearance except upon one trifling occasion, as Mr. Japhet Snapper of Birchester. Offensive as Mr. Chamberlain and the type which he represents may be to a refined sense, Mr. Mallock can hardly be justified in writing of him in such phrase as this: "The very presence of Mr. Snapper in the Cabinet seems to me like a rotten egg flung in the face of civilization." "The desire of a Mr. Japhet Snapper to rob the gentlemen of their position is simply a fermentation of his desire to lick their shoes." In Mr. Foreman, one of the most prominent characters of the book, there is no difficulty in recognizing Mr. Hyndman, the socialist demagogue; while among the minor figures, no one will fail to name correctly "the atheistic philosopher" Mr. Humbert Spender, and few will not know Lord Lytton under the title of Lord Aiden. We may recognize already from these indications the method of "The New Republic," and of the new work, as of the old, discussion forms the substance; a more serious and less satirical discussion, however, which, considering that Mr. Mallock conducts it, and that, although a good satirist, he is a very poor philosopher, is also of less value. Carew, the hero of the story, is not cast in the most heroic mould. For the greater part of the time during which he is before us, he is engaged in trying to make up his mind as to which of two women he is really in love with. It is not likely that he would ever have settled the question for himself, but one of them settles it for him by privately marrying somebody else. Carew, however, lives in a castle, and he invites intelligent people to visit him, and these people get up the discussions which, as we have just mentioned, form the real substance of the book. Mr. Mallock handles a discussion with unquestionable skill,

but his treatment has one defect. The opinions of those with whom he does not agree are clearly stated; those of the persons who have his sympathies are either unintelligible or but feebly justified. There can be no doubt that here the author has put his own views into the words of Stanley, the cultured Catholic priest, who even expounds them in a sermon, quoted entire in one of the closing chapters. But this very sermon, to which it is evident that the utmost care has been given, is inconclusive, and based upon the very assumption which is up for trial. Right conduct can have no sanction but that which the church bestows; this is the theme of it all. "I maintain," says the priest, "that the well-being of this perishing human race, regarded by itself, and apart from any further beliefs about it, is not an object which can so present itself to the heart or mind as to force any constant, any general self-sacrifice, for the sake of it." We may fittingly reply to this in the words of Mr. John Morley, when he speaks of "the visible, intelligible, and still sublime possibilities of the human destiny,—that imperial conception, which alone can shape an existence of entire proportion in all its parts, and leave no natural energy of life idle or athirst." This assumption has at least an equal claim with the other, and it is not without the assurance of its own peculiar sanctions. "One whose conscience has been strengthened from youth in this faith, can know no greater bitterness than the stain cast by wrong act or unworthy thought on the high memories with which he has been used to walk and the discord wrought in hopes that have become the ruling harmony of his days."

In "Sir Percival" we must confess to something of a disappointment, for we had expected a novel comparable with "John Inglesant" rather than a sketch comparable only with "The Little Schoolmaster Mark." The workmanship of Mr. Shorthouse is so finished that we can hardly pardon him for not continuing to work upon the larger scale of his first achievement. But, accepting the disappointment, there is much to be grateful for in "Sir Percival." The very name suggests the life of chivalry and saintliness, and it has been the author's purpose to show how, even under the changed conditions of modern life, the quest of the Graal may still be pursued. Three types are presented to us in this romance: Sir Percival, vowed in his simple way to the knighthood of high thought and unselfish endeavor; Constance, the spiritual maiden whose gentle life never stretches out beyond the confines of dreamland; and Virginia, the woman upon whose soul *la maladie de la pensée* has fastened, and for whom there are no more dreams. To her, the author has been a little less than just, not from design but from lack

of sympathy. He endows her with heroic impulses, in response to which she sacrifices life itself, but he cannot fairly estimate the intellectual motives of such a nature as hers, and, from the intellectual side, she is made to appear almost ridiculous at times. The story, as a whole, has that fine spiritual atmosphere that Mr. Shorthouse knows so well how to impart to his work; only once does its expression of religious sentiment come dangerously near to being offensive, and then it is because the author, as before, is found defective in his intellectual sympathies. He tells us how modern science teaches "that a mother's love is nothing but healthy digestion; that a mother's prayers and despair over a wild son spring from nothing but an unhealthy action of the liver." We are sorry that Mr. Shorthouse should allow himself to descend so near as this to the level of cheap travesty, and when we read upon a succeeding page of "that pseudo-intellect which would gain for humanity the knowledge of a Gas and lose it the presence of a God," we cannot help asking if it be indeed the author of "John Inglesant" who speaks, and not the Boston Monday Lectureship or other philosopher of that stamp.

Under the title of "Næra, a tale of Ancient Rome," Mr. John W. Graham has written a historical novel of the conventional type, dealing with the period of the seclusion of Tiberias at Capræ. With the story of the love of the centurion Martialis for Næra, a girl of humble nurture, although really, as is afterwards discovered, of patrician birth, the author has skilfully woven the materials left us for the formation of a picture of Roman life in the first century. He has made effective use of such legends as those of the last banquet of Apicius the epicure, and of the discoverer of the secret of malleable glass put to death by order of the emperor lest the invention should prove a disturbing element in the economical condition of the empire. Such stories as these, with something of the Tiberian legend as handed down by Suetonius, and something of the intrigues of Sejanus, provide the author with ample groundwork of at least a quasi-historical character. The work shows no evidence of any deeper research than that of the dilettante reader, so that its merits are only such as it derives from its character as a piece of fiction. The presentation of the life of Tiberius at Capræ is pleasing, and the emperor himself appears not altogether as the monster of popular imagination and Suetonian report, but, in one episode at least, as the beneficent ruler and righteous judge. The figure of Sejanus does not occupy a very prominent place, and so the story does not include the fall of the minister from power; otherwise it is somewhat suggestive of the German work by Lilsen, *Der Tusker*,—

a novel, it may be incidentally remarked, which is well worth translating.

There seems to be no subject about which Miss Yonge hesitates to write, and so her readers will not be greatly surprised to find in "A Modern Telemachus" a story of shipwreck and capture by pirates of the Barbary coast. They will know very well that, however rude the scenes and unpolished the characters may be, nothing indecorous will be said by any of them, nor anything done to shock the most fastidious. Miss Yonge claims a historical basis for the main incidents of her story, but, of course, her very "proper" treatment of the material used removes it altogether from the sphere of serious literature. It belongs to the class of mildly exciting romances for very good little boys and girls, although the popularity of the writer will secure for it many older readers. The title is misleading, being without any adequate warrant.

A new volume by Ouida is made up of "A House Party" and two other and shorter stories. The truest successes of this writer have been some of her shorter pieces, for she has been forced, by their very form, to tell her story more directly and simply than she is wont to do in her full-sized novels. "A House Party" has these merits of directness and simplicity, but it has also many of the grave faults so common to the writer—exuberant language, characters of impossible quality, and a cynicism which would be more than usually repellent were it not often, as when put in the mouths of mere children, made simply ridiculous. Cynicism is a literary quality which may in some cases find justification, but in these novels of Ouida we are never made to feel that it is perfectly serious; it is always theatrical, and produces the unpleasant impression that it is there because it is called for by a morbid taste on the part of her public, and not because it ought to be there in the nature of things as they appear to her. "Don Gesualdo" is a much more agreeable story. In fact, the transition from one of Ouida's pictures of modern society, which she does not know, in spite of her pretensions, to one of her pictures of French or Italian peasant life, in the depiction of which she is nothing less than a master, is like a passage from the sick-room to the open sky and the green fields. The third piece, "A Rainy June," is one of those clever stories told by means of the letters of the characters concerned, and is a very charming bit of work.

"The Princess Casamassima" is the longest of the novels of Mr. James, and consequently illustrates at somewhat greater length than the others his merits and his defects. These are so intimately bound together that the defects may be said to be conditioned by the merits; in other words, Mr. James has *les dé-*

*fautes de ses qualités.* Of the admirable finish of the details of his work it would be difficult to speak with too much praise. Of the nebulous character of what should be its distinctly defined main lines it is superfluous to speak at all to readers familiar with his writings. In this new volume he has made something of a new departure in his choice of a subject. His peculiar vein of social trifling has been rather more than worked out, and he seems at last to have realized the fact. He now takes up the question of socialism, and the principal characters of his new story are, in various ways, interested in schemes to bring about the social revolution by violent means. In this respect the book is suggestive of the "Sunrise" of Mr. Black, although, of course, widely different in every other respect. If the best qualities of these two books could have been united, the admirable narrative quality of Mr. Black's work with the equally admirable analytic quality of the work of Mr. James, the product would have been one of the best of modern novels. Of course, "The Princess Casamassima" does not enter into comparison with such delicate and inimitable trifles as "Daisy Miller," but we are inclined to say that it should be accorded the foremost place among the author's more extended and serious productions.

Those who have been delighted with the serial instalments of Mr. Stockton's latest story, as presented to the readers of the "Century" magazine, will not spend an hour amiss in re-reading this charming extravaganza of "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Ale-shine." Mr. Stockton's unique talent has never appeared to greater advantage than in this comedy of the unexpected. The incongruous may fairly be taken as the basis of all humorous writing, and here the incongruous assails the reader most unexpectedly at every step, the peculiar note of gravity which is Mr. Stockton's literary *cachet* completes the charm, and destroys the reader's gravity most effectively. He reaches the end with the sole regret that there is no more of it, but even this defect will doubtless be remedied by a sequel, something which Mr. Stockton is one of the few who can write with impunity.

"The House at High Bridge" is bulky in proportion to the length of time during which Mr. Fawcett has abstained from publication. It is about two years since the appearance of his last novel, and the size of the present one gives evidence that the years have at least been diligently spent. Such work ought not, however, to be very exhausting, for the matter of this, as of Mr. Fawcett's other novels, is of the most tenuous description, while the main plot has been transferred bodily from an English work, being no other than that employed by Mr. Guthrie in his story of "The Giant's Robe."

The trouble with this plot is that it was not worth taking at all—by Mr. Fawcett. A great analyst, one knowing profoundly the human heart, a Balzac, in short, might make an effective central figure of the unread novelist who becomes famous upon the publication of another man's work as his own, but the present writer is so far from being a Balzac that he cannot make such a figure even interesting. The side figures of the story are sketched with considerable shrewdness, and so the book escapes being unreadable; then again, no one can deny that Mr. Fawcett manages conversations with considerable cleverness. In the present instance the author's use of his conversations for the purpose of expressing his not exalted opinion of "critics" is quite as amusing as any of the intentional humor of the book.

"John Parmelee's Ourse" is a novel whose chief ingredients are a bank robbery, a smooth-tongued villain, two opium-eaters, a nice little girl, and a benevolent and irrepressible newsboy. Mr. Hawthorne is too inveterate a storyteller not to mix such ingredients with considerable skill, and the story does not involve those improbabilities and absolute absurdities of conception which make his other recent productions nearly unreadable. Yet its merits are almost wholly of this negative sort, and it does not make any enduring impression upon either memory or imagination. The literary career would seem to be the one in the world least advisable for the son of a great writer. That no spark of genius need be hereditary is a truth as clearly illustrated by Mr. Julian Hawthorne the novelist, as the truth that a gentleman's instincts are not always handed down from father to son has recently been illustrated by Mr. Julian Hawthorne the journalist.

The "Palermo" of Alice Durand Field, which was issued last year as an illustrated holiday book, now appears as a modest and neatly printed duodecimo, and puts in a claim to be read rather than looked at. We cannot say that it bears the literary test very well. The faults which were not very noticeable in the Christmas gift-book become apparent in the unadorned text of the story-book, and the unpracticed hand shows itself in many places. Two very marked faults of style arrest the attention frequently. The pronoun "one" is used a great deal in the very French or Italian but very un-English way. "One has vowed that one will never attempt to sketch you again, Edith, or one might attempt it now." Such a passage as this would be almost unintelligible to a reader unacquainted with the foreign idiom. The other fault is the confusion of tenses which marks the narrative portions of the story. This can have no sort of excuse or justification. The writer is also a little too desirous of bestowing information upon the presumably ignorant reader. But, in spite of

such faults, the book has a charm which it would not be easy to miss—the charm of soft Italian skies, and of beautiful lives lived beneath them, something of the sort of charm of that "Story of Ida" which we have all read upon Mr. Ruskin's recommendation, to be thankful afterwards for the suggestion.

The author of "A Demigod" could not satisfy himself with an ordinary mortal for the hero of his story, and so constructs a marvelous creature with all sorts of physical and mental endowments, living in a marble palace in the Peloponessus, and surrounded by the appliances of modern civilization. A party of traveling Americans are captured by Greek brigands, rescued by this remarkable individual, who is known to the country people about as the "anthropodaimon," and hospitably entertained by him for some weeks, during which time he falls in love with the young lady of the party, and, after various heart-rending complications, installs her in the palace as his wife. The story is the wildest of nonsense for the most part, here and there inspired by About's "Roi des Montagnes," but most frequently by the very crude and ill-regulated fancy of the writer, who prudently remains anonymous.

An attempt was made several years ago to introduce Dostoyevsky to English readers, but it was not very successful. A "craze" for Russian literature was doubtless just as possible then as now, but Dostoyevsky was hardly the author to inaugurate the fashion. He was too terribly in earnest to interest a public accustomed to derive sustenance from the current novels of society. He did not mince matters at all, whereas the readers to whom he was introduced required a great many matters to be very thoroughly minced before being served up. In a word, he flung aside the literary conventionalities, and wrote of what men actually said and thought and felt. Now that the strangeness of the Russian literature is giving way before an increasing familiarity with its masterpieces, we are better prepared for such a writer as Dostoyevsky—prepared to feel with him and to recognize his almost unique power. The "Crime and Punishment," which is now before us, is the accepted masterpiece of his several works. It portrays the murderer as he is hardly portrayed anywhere else in literature. The criminal diathesis, both before and after the commission of the crime, is described with a searching minuteness to be paralleled only by the descriptions of exact science. The principal character of the story is a young man who murders two women from the basest of motives, and the story itself unfolds the workings of his mind and conscience from the inception of the plan to the voluntary confession of guilt to which he is driven by the sheer moral agony resulting from the

deed. One might almost say that the real characters in this tragedy are the conflicting motives and states of consciousness of the criminal, and that the mere men and women who appear are only their accessories, so entirely psychological is the interest of the work. The moral is bound up, as in the operations of nature, with the very things which it concerns, and not made the perfunctory adjunct which it must be in all narrative writing moral only of set intent and of preconceived didactic purpose. Realism—that much-abused attribute of fiction—is here carried to its extreme, but the artist, who rejects his right to idealize, asserts his other right to select and to arrange, and this saving reservation makes the product very considerably artistic, when looked at and judged as a whole. There is something masterly in the way in which the external workings of circumstance and the internal workings of reflection and of conscience are kept parallel in pursuance of their course towards a common end, that end being the exposure of the crime. The proverbial truth that “murder will out” has never before received so forcible an illustration in fiction, because the internal factor has never been given its due prominence as at least the equal, if not the superior in importance, to the external one. And that other and more profound piece of proverbial wisdom which has received expression in countless forms, that which Shelley, for example, expresses when he says :

“There needeth not the hell that bigots frame  
To punish those who err,”

that truth also finds an ample exemplification in this extraordinary work, which we commend to all those who prefer the strong wine of literature to its sweetmeats.

The transition from Dostoyevsky to Gogol is an abrupt one, for the two writers have little in common, whether of style or of subject matter. The “Taras Bulba” of Gogol has been before the public for some time, the “Dead Souls” is promised for the near future, and, in the meanwhile, a selection of five stories has been made from the “St. Petersburg Stories” and “Evenings at the Farm,” and admirably translated by Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, who has recently done so much of the good work of accurate translation from the Russian. Like Tourguéneff, Gogol first made his reputation by the publication of short stories and sketches of country life, and those which appear in this selection are of the best of them. The one entitled “Old Fashioned Farmers” is a delightful sketch—the author himself suggests the comparison—of Philemon and Baucis upon a Russian farm. The story of “How the Two Ivans Quarrelled” is an inimitable study of manners, which helps one to understand how Gogol got his title of

the Russian Dickens. “St. John’s Eve,” the story which gives a title to the present collection, is a weird and fantastic folk-tale, related with ghastly skill. The others are of less consequence, but will well repay perusal for their faithful descriptions and, to us, their novelty.

The last book of which we have to speak is one which has enjoyed an immense popularity in Germany on account of its minutely faithful portraiture of middle-class life. “The Buchholz Family” (*Die Familie Buchholz*) is the latest work of Julius Stinde, already well known as a writer of sketches and dramatic pieces, and is now presented to English readers in a well-written, although somewhat inaccurate, translation. It takes the form of a series of letters supposed to be contributed by Frau Buchholz to a Berlin newspaper, and in which she gossips, in a delightfully naive manner, of her own and her neighbors’ doings. The people whom she writes about are Berliners, but this, as the Dr. Wrenzen whom she has so much difficulty in securing for a son-in-law would say, is only “external,” and the oddness, the selfishness, the *petites misères* of the life she describes belong to bourgeois society everywhere. The book is not a story in the ordinary sense, but few stories can compare with it in fascination. The most trivial doings of the little circle of acquaintances in and about the Landsberger Strasse have an almost epic interest as they are described by Frau Buchholz. The humor of the book is as rare among German writers as it is delightful. It is impossible to describe its peculiar quality, and if we were to begin with quotation we should never be able to stop. We can safely say that no one who reads the book will regret having done so. Among works of recent fiction it has something of the effect of an oasis in a literary desert.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

Among the more notable holiday publications of the year, the “Book of American Figure Painters” (Lippincott) is entitled to the leading place as an achievement of American artists and publishers. The volume is a massive folio, whose majestic proportions in no way lessen the artistic beauty of the details. In its production, no effort or expense has been spared that might advance it toward perfection. The design for the inner lining of the covers has been the subject of special thought by one of the artists, Mr. Maynard. The figures emblazoned on the exterior surfaces have taxed the inventive powers of another, Mr. Grant La Farge. Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. Babb have worked together upon the title-page, and Mr. Lathrop has made a draft upon his imagination for appropriate interior decorations. Forty painters in all have given the best fruits of their genius to the adornment of the book—the

best fruits, and the latest also; for with scarcely an exception the pictures bear the date of the current year. They have been reproduced on fine plate paper by the photogravure process. Where color has been used, the new orthochromatic method of preparing the negatives, invented by Mr. Ives, has been for the first time applied. The pictures in their perfect state present every variety of subject; for the time has passed when American artists were confined to landscape or portraiture. Each artist is represented by but a single work. For instance, Mr. Vedder has a strong figure of "Delilah;" Eastman Johnson, a touching transcript of old age, entitled "Embers;" Mr. Blashfield, a fanciful vision of "Sleep and Poetry;" Frederick Dielman, a figure of "Pomona;" Mr. Cox, another of "Evening;" Wyatt Eaton, "The Judgment of Paris;" Alexander Harrison, a group of nude figures "In Arcadia;" Mr. Smedley, an eloquent sermon on "Mild Dissipation;" Mr. Millet, "A Cozy Corner," an interesting interior; Gilbert Gaul, a striking presentation of "John Burns at Gettysburg;" Mr. Bridgman, "The Family Breakfast, Cairo." But it is needless to quote further from a list of works which every cultivated person interested in the progress of art in America will study at length and for himself. In a gallery of pictures made up, like this, from the choicest voluntary productions of our prominent painters, there is material for prolonged and fruitful consideration.

A joyous feeling of good-fellowship pervades the atmosphere investing "A Book of the Tile Club" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Such a jolly company of clever and high-minded fellows have put their souls into it that every page is teeming with jubilant energy. Edward Strahan and F. Hopkinson Smith are the spokesmen for the party, and with merry volubility do they demonstrate the spirit and sentiment of their fraternity. It is a select society of decided personalities, each endowed with some special gift in the art of painting, sculpture, or music, and with minor talents in great variety. One common motive of love for their vocation inspires them; and with this as a natural outgrowth, arise a dignified independence and disregard of the opinions, the judgments, the conventionalities of the prosaic world. The meetings of the club in their secluded rooms are happily described by Mr. Strahan, who portrays the character of the place, the habits of the different members, and the manner of their association, in a graphic style. Mr. Smith follows in the same strain, giving us samples of their conversation, and repeating a multitude of their bright and witty sayings. The talks of the two artist-authors serve as threads for themselves and their associates to suspend pictures from, and accordingly the lines are thickly hung with essays of every sort, from the suggestive reminiscences in a sketch-book to the careful embodiment of the workman's loftiest conception. The society is limited in numbers, but many of our most noted artists belong to it,—Chase, Vedder, Dielman, Millet, Maynard, Quartley, Gifford, and Reinhart. Many members of the club have contributed characteristic examples of their work to this delightful volume, which contains also portraits of some of them. The work is issued as an "atlas quarto," in the superb style which one may rightfully expect from the imprint of its publishers.

The most important of the season's publications representing the work of a single artist is unques-

tionably that containing Mr. Kenyon Cox's illustrations of Rossetti's "The Blessed Damozel." In strength and originality, these drawings recall the "Rubáiyát" and "Lamia" of last year. Without entering into a discussion of the artist's interpretation of Rossetti's poem, for which, or for characterizing the work in detail, there is not space here, it may be said that the drawings show some superb examples of figure-work, and are as a whole marked by a high degree of grace and dignity. Mr. Cox has succeeded signally in a most difficult and daring undertaking, and given a profound impression of artistic power. The folio volume containing the poem and illustrations is one to which the term sumptuous may be applied in its most unhackneyed sense. The word relating to the publishers (Dodd, Mead & Co.) must be purely commendatory for the manner in which they have performed their part. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's sketch of Rossetti and his work, in an Appendix to the volume, must not be overlooked by either the art or the literary student.

Another noticeable specimen of figure-work by a single artist is the folio volume containing Mr. E. A. Abbey's highly characteristic illustrations for Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer." The fine old comedy derives new meanings, and is read with new pleasure, when accompanied by these capital delineations. It is like seeing the piece played by the finest actors, with stage-settings of the most exquisite kind. Characters and costumes are studied with the greatest care, and every detail bears evidence of Mr. Abbey's characteristic touch. The photogravure and process reproductions of Mr. Abbey's drawings are uncommonly satisfactory—for the reason, doubtless, that these graphic methods are peculiarly suited to the simple style of black-and-white drawing which is inimitable with him. The decorations by Mr. Alfred Parsons, and the versified Introduction by Mr. Dobson, give—if such a thing can be considered possible—an additional artistic and literary charm to the work. The printing and binding of the volume are a credit to the publishers (Harper) and to American book-craft.

It is a noble adornment which the artist hand of Mr. Ludvig Ipsen and the taste and resources of the publishers (Ticknor & Co.) have given to those incomparable love poems of Mrs. Browning called "Sonnets from the Portuguese." The volume is unlike any other of this or previous seasons, and has the distinction of standing quite alone. It is an oblong folio, sumptuously elegant in execution, yet with every detail scrupulously subjected to the artistic conception of the designer. Each of the sonnets is printed by itself on a page, in unique lettering, surrounded by a decorative design by Mr. Ipsen. These designs are constantly varied, and are often of surprising loveliness. Their beauty and refinement are thoroughly in keeping with the poems, and will lend them new charms in the eyes of their admirers. As a gift-book, especially between husbands and wives, it would be hard to find anything more fitting than this beautiful volume.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is a gentleman who is becoming well known to the public in many different ways; and those who have heard him talk will be very glad to welcome him in still another character, viz., that of author. For as author, as well as artist, he appears in his new Christmas volume "Well-worn Roads in Spain, Holland, and Italy" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). His second title is "The Travels

of a Painter in Search of the Picturesque," and the two titles together well indicate the character and scope of the volume. It is a large folio, and tastefully bound. It contains sixteen full-page phototypes from water-color drawings, in Mr. Smith's well known and affective style, of picturesque views in the quaint and beautiful cities of the older and more unchanged parts of Europe. They are charmingly done, and are accompanied by sketches of the artist's adventures while searching for his subjects and making his drawings. Besides the large drawings, charming little wood-cuts are scattered through the text,—here a picturesque old jug, there a hanging lamp, here a bit of landscape, and there the ever beautiful gondola. As a proof that Mr. Smith can write as well as draw, we give this passage from his preface: "A painter has peculiar advantages over other less fortunate people. His sketch-book is a passport, and his white umbrella a flag of truce in all lands under the sun, be it savage or civilized; an 'open sesame,' bringing good cheer and hospitality, and entitling the possessor to all the benefits of liberty, equality, and fraternity. I have been picked up by the roadside in Cuba by a Spanish grandee, who has driven me home in his *volante* to breakfast. I have been left in charge of the priceless relics and treasures of old Spanish churches hours at a time. I have had my beer mug filled to the brim by mountaineers in the Tyrolean Alps, and had a chair placed for me at the table of a Dutchman living near the Zuyder Zee. All these courtesies and civilities being the result of only ten minutes' previous acquaintance, and only because I was a painter. Truly 'one touch of nature (with a brush) makes the whole world kin.'" Yes; but such delightful experiences as these, while they might not befall even a Turner or a Ruskin, taciturn or grumpy, might come quite naturally in the way of a genial Hopkinson Smith.

In the new edition of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," the publishers (Ticknor & Co.) have taken pains to make the exterior an index of the contents; the arms of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord of Branksome, appearing in the centre of the cover, and above the emblazoned shield, the towers and battlements of a feudal fortress. The illustrations were drawn by Harper, Garrett, Nyrick, Merrill, and Ipsen, and were engraved by Anthony, Andrew and Son, Sylvester, Lyons, and Johnson. These names vouch for the general high grade of the pictorial embellishments; yet there is room for discrimination in according them merit. The best specimens of engraving are found in the head and tail pieces and in the representations of architecture. There is a hardness in the landscape drawings which provokes criticism, and in some of the figure pieces—for example, that on page 83,—there are conspicuous faults in the artist's work. There is a head lying on Lord Walter's bier, but no body is attached; the pall falls over a nearly flat surface. Again, on pages 166 and 168, the half-naked figure of Deloraine on the tilting-ground is destitute of dignity. But to pick flaws is not an agreeable task, in a work of so many excellences as characterize this elegant volume.

In a quarto which may well be styled "royal," since it is as large as some of the aristocratic folios, Harper & Brothers present the joint work of Mr. Frank French as artist and Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster as poet, in their attempt at elucidating certain fanciful relationships between types of child-faces

and buds and flowers of the field and garden. The volume bears the appropriate title of "Home Fairies and Heart Flowers," and contains some twenty studies of children's heads, some of them drawn from life, and others taken from photographs. Each face is accompanied by a floral piece, such as, in this new and pleasing language of flowers, seems most expressive of the characteristics of the little one. Mr. French has done some excellent work in his figure and floral drawings, as well as in the head and tail pieces and the initial letters which embellish the volume. Not all his drawings are equally successful; but one needs to look no further than the plate of a child in a field of daisies (page 15), the child's face framed by apple blossoms (page 48), and the head of a negro boy (page 83), to find examples of honest and meritorious work by both designer and engraver. The verses by Mrs. Sangster, written to accompany the drawings, are, it must be said, somewhat perfunctory in character, as is inevitable from the circumstances in which they were written. Still, they no doubt add a completeness and effectiveness to the volume. The printing of the cuts and letter-press is noticeably good.

"The Closing Scene," one of the best poems of Thomas Buchanan Read, forms the text of an elegant Christmas book published by Lippincott. Our most skilled artists and engravers have been employed to illuminate the poem, and their work reflects credit on the author, the publisher, and themselves. The pictures comprise landscapes and figure pieces, nobly designed and exquisitely reproduced by the burin. Soft as the mist, or the purple bloom of distant hills, is the drawing in the frontispiece, another in the table of contents, and still others scattered through the pages. Illustrative art can scarcely be carried to a higher degree of excellence than is here attained. Distinctness is united with delicacy of touch, producing the most refined effects. The list of illustrators is too long for separate mention, but it includes names long and honorably connected with American art.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers produce a volume at once ornamental and substantial, in the series of short dissertations on "Imagination in Landscape Painting," contributed by Philip Gilbert Hamerton to "The Portfolio," and now presented in their original shape, with the accompaniment of etchings, engravings, and photogravures. Mr. Hamerton never approaches a subject on which he has not something fresh, inviting, and useful to say. In the present work, he sets out with the statement that the imagination of the landscape painter is not of a special kind, but differs from that of other people in the objects or phenomena with which it is occupied. He agrees with Littré in giving two senses to this faculty of the mind: first, that of recalling images of absent things; and, second, of arranging them in new combinations. But a painter with the highest endowment of imagination will, in Mr. Hamerton's opinion, possess an additional talent, that of fusing images into pictorial wholes. The artist who merely recalls images, and depicts them with pencil or brush, may be truthful, but not imaginative. The third gift, essentially a creative one, must be added to make him inventive or original. The paintings of the great masters, to which Mr. Hamerton alludes by way of illustration, are in most instances brought before the reader in black and white. Thus there are given fourteen

full-page drawings and twenty-six vignettes. These are from the works of Turner, Constable, Claude, Poussin, and many others. The engraving after Poole and the etching by Chattock are among the most charming in the collection.

Owen Meredith's poem of "The Earl's Return," essentially commonplace as it is, has furnished Mr. W. L. Taylor with the inspiration for some uncommonly meritorious illustrations, which appear in Messrs. Estes & Lauriat's beautiful holiday edition of that work. Mr. Taylor has not attached his name to more beautiful work, and such work has seldom been as perfectly reproduced by the tools of an engraver. The figure pieces in illustrated books are apt to be weak, but in this they give the same satisfaction as the landscapes and bits of still life. It is a vigorous and versatile talent which Mr. Taylor possesses, and it has received entire justice in the setting furnished it by the publishers. Some of his pictures are reproduced by photograving in different tints, but the most part are in pure engraving. The book is a folio, and its broad thick pages encircle the illustrations with a generous cream-colored margin.

A vast amount of elaborate and exquisite work has been lavished upon the embellishments of Scott's stirring poem, "Christmas in the Olden Time" (Cassell & Company). The letter-press, in quaint type with illustrated capitals, is confined to the pages on the left-hand, and is printed in a soft sepia tint. The symbolical designs, framing the text and the engravings opposite, are also in the same pleasing color. The chief beauty of the book lies in these tinted drawings, which are expressive in sentiment and delicate in execution. The head of Scott, fronting the title-page, recalls the famous work of Bartolozzi by its delicacy of line and vigorous drawing. The portrait of the damsel in "her kirtle sheen," by Edmund H. Garrett, is the most attractive of the cuts in black and white. The classic picture, without a clue to its designer, which appears in the fore part of the volume, is very fine in conception and execution. Engravers and publishers have executed their task in a sincere and intelligent spirit, and a finished work is the result.

Something of a novelty, even amidst the profusion and variety of holiday volumes, is that entitled "Grandmother's Garden" (A. C. McClurg & Co.) In it a series of stanzas written by Mr. E. E. Rexford, describing the familiar features of an old-fashioned flower-garden, are fitted with illustrations of the various floral favorites, produced in photogravure from designs by Mary Cecilia Spaulding. By the ingenious and artistic use of a variety of tints, a very pleasing effect is given to the floral designs. To every bunch of the dear old-fashioned blossoms a stanza of the poem is attached, artist and author illuminating each other. The volume is one whose simple tastefulness makes it more attractive than many far more pretentious works.

Susie Barstow Skelding has her name on the title-page of a number of holiday volumes, all wearing a common likeness in the nature of their contents. In the one entitled "Familiar Birds," it is associated with that of Fidelia Bridges, who furnishes the illustrations, comprising a dozen colored plates figuring an equal number of our well-known songsters. Miss Skelding, as editress of the work, is responsible for the poetical selections, which are borrowed from favorite authors and accord in theme with the drawings. The volume is of folio size, and comes from the press of White, Stokes, & Allen.

Miss Irene E. Jerome's new volume, "Nature's Hallelujah" (Lee & Shepard), is in the style of her previous ones, a mosaic of prose, poetry, and pencil sketches. The drawings show a marked improvement in artistic feeling and invention. The ingenuity displayed in their conception, and the grace with which they are disposed, are pronounced merits. There is a finish, too, in many of them, which is gratifying. Miss Jerome has sufficient talent to give us next year a book of drawings developing a different scheme from that she has thus far closely followed. The publishers of the volume have seconded the efforts of the artist admirably, heightening the effect of her work by surrounding it with beautiful accessories.

A volume of "Idylls and Pastorals," recent poems by Celia Thaxter, comes from the press of Lothrop & Co., with the distinguishing feature of padded white leather covers. The twelve pieces of verse forming the collection are illustrated by thirteen full-page photogravures from pictures by American artists. In a number of these examples the advantages of the process of photograving on the stone overbalance the defects. "Lost," by W. L. Taylor, "The Minute Man," by Sandham, "Feeding the Doves," by Henry Bacon, and the second vignette by Miss Humphrey, are satisfactory reproductions. In the other instances, the faults in the original sketches glare out of the engravings with painful force. The first four pictures, to speak explicitly, may have been agreeable works on canvas, but the photogravures excite feelings the opposite of admiration.

Roberts Brothers issue, in elegant form, a limited edition of Lord Ronald Gower's historical sketch of "The Last Days of Marie Antoinette." The work represents an unfulfilled intention of the author. It had been his design to write the whole biography of the unfortunate queen; but the final result is this sketch of the last seventy-six days of her life. These began the second of August, 1793, when the dethroned widow of Louis XVI. was removed from the prison in the Temple to that of the Conciergerie, from which she passed to the place of her execution, the 16th of October. They were days of the bitterest humiliation and sorrow, during which every indignity was heaped upon the defenceless woman, and she who had been born in the purple, and reigned over the most luxurious court of Europe, was subjected to the harshest treatment accorded a common felon. Lord Gower has no new incidents to relate, but has studied so thoroughly everything connected with the tragical event that each circumstance is made to tell impressively. A portrait of the queen, taken during her last days, forms an interesting adjunct to the volume.

The manual prepared by Maud Naftel, entitled "Flowers and How to Paint Them" (Cassell), will be found useful to the student who has passed the elementary stages of drawing, and wishes to acquire a knowledge of the application of color. The directions are judicious, definite, and clearly stated. In so far as written precepts can take the place of personal instruction, they furnish a substitute for lessons in the studio. There are ten studies of flowers, each supplemented with a colored plate, and in a number of cases with pencilled outlines. The plates representing the pink Japanese anemone, the yellow chrysanthemum, and the pink hollyhock, deserve especial mention for their grace and truthfulness.



The Lippincott Company extract from the writings of Washington Irving substance for three small and tasteful quartos, which are published under the titles "Pride of the Village," "Knickerbocker Sketches," and "English Sketches." The first comprises a half dozen of Irving's favorite tales; the second, four sketches from his history of New York, with the original illustrations by F. O. C. Darley; and the third, the same number of selections from his "Sketch-book." In this inexpensive and attractive form, the volumes will be a welcome accession to the popular editions of Irving.

The name of Susie Barstow Skelding is associated with a series of Christmas books linking poems from prominent authors with floral pieces of her own composition. The latest in the succession is entitled "Flowers from Dell and Bower" (White, Stokes, & Allen). It encloses upward of fifty selections from a wide range of English and American poets, each singing the praises of some lovely blossom which the artist has represented in an artistic sketch in colors. There are a dozen floral designs, representing native and exotic roses, lilies, jonquils, azalias, violets, daisies, and other favorites of the garden and fields. An ornate cover completes the equipment of a handsome table book.

There is a store of amusement in "The Good Things of Life," reproduced in an inviting volume by White, Stokes, & Allen. The title of the book announces the periodical from which its contents are taken. These embrace a collection of pithy satires and witticisms, the joint product of the pen and the pencil. The letter-press sounds the keynote, the illustrations add stress to it in a spirited echo.—A volume of similar character, issuing from the same press, contains a selection of "Life's Verses," forming a "second series." There is more pretension in the literary portion of this work, and less merit, than in the one just named. The verses aim at the mirth and the drollery of the quip and jest; but in most cases lack the pungent grain of attic salt.

The Messrs. Cassell & Company have done what they could, as publishers, to lend attractiveness to "A Mother's Song," by Mary D. Brine; but their effort has been misplaced. There is no real melody in the song, therefore it must fail to please. The illustrations by Miss C. A. Northam fall short of satisfaction likewise. Those of a decorative sort, in green ink, are too faint and indistinct; while the full-page engravings are wanting in strength.

W. St. John Harper and W. F. Freer have lent their pencils to the adornment of Hood's poem of "Fair Ines" (Estes & Lauriat). The lady's face which looks out at us from the first page is quite captivating enough to have inspired the poet's verses; and again as she leans over the stern of the steamer which is bearing her off with her lover, we echo his declaration—

"That vessel never bore  
So fair a lady on its deck,  
Nor danced so light before."

The book will shine with a modest light amid the host of more showy volumes on the booksellers' counters.

E. P. Dutton & Co. put their imprint to a tasteful volume in which "The Wreck of the Hesperus," by Longfellow, is accompanied with some sincere artistic work. A number of our best delineators have been engaged upon the volume with praiseworthy results. The portrait of the skipper's

daughter, and the groups of sailors by Pierce, Garrett, and Taylor, are noticeably well done.

Lee & Shepard's new holiday edition of Tennyson's "Dora" has the convenient square duodecimo form, and is bound in tasteful gilt muslin covers. The paper is heavy and fine, and the type clear. The illustrations, by Mr. W. L. Taylor, evince thought and feeling which are in harmony with the poem. The engraving, under the supervision of George T. Andrew, is, as a matter of course, skillfully done.

Two years ago the house of Lippincott issued a costly edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" with the exquisite illustrations of Maurice Leloir. An exact copy of the original work, reduced in size and expense, puts it this season within reach of moderate buyers.

A pretty *brochure* with a tinted title-page presents under the term "Holy-Tides" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) seven devotional hymns by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. They celebrate the church festivals of Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide, and Trinity.

The bound volumes of magazines appear as usual, with the close of the year, and form an attractive feature of holiday publications. Foremost on the list is "The Century," beautiful in its binding of "cloth of gold," and rich in matter and illustrations throughout its thousand pages. One gets a cumulative sense of the charms of this admirable periodical, in handling its consolidated numbers in the elegant form which they receive at the close of each successive volume.

A Browning Calendar and a Hawthorne Calendar are added to the elegant series of these popular works issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The characteristic features of portraits and appropriate decorative work appear in these new calendars, and make them worthy members of the admirable series to which they belong—representing now, besides the two just named, Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and Mrs. Whitney. All these calendars, it should be noted, are issued for 1887 on a new plan, with entirely new material.

Roberts Brothers issue two handsome "Morning and Evening Companion Calendars," artistically designed and executed; also, a "Calendrier Français," printed entirely in the French language, the selections being made from a wide range of authors.

A collection of Christmas Cards, from Messrs. Hildesheimer & Faulkner of London, show some beautiful specimens of work in this enticing branch. The designs are of singular variety and novelty, and represent the best English artists; while the execution is finer than we have ever seen in such work. Mr. George C. Whitney, 292 Broadway, New York, is the American agent for the publishers.

#### BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

"The Tales of the Sixty Mandarins," by P. V. Ramaswami Raju, is to be ranked among the best of the children's books produced this season. The author is a Hindoo scholar of high caste and large attainments, who was for some time Lecturer on Tarril and Telugu in the Indian School in London. He modestly asked the judgment of Prof. Henry Morley upon the collection of legends and fairy

tales he had gathered from the folk-lore of India and China, and his friend not only read them with delight but introduced them to the English public in an enthusiastic preface. The "Tales" are short and spirited, leading one into another with a lively movement and keeping up an unflagging interest. They have a merit beyond that of the ordinary fairy stories, as they give us an insight into the habits and beliefs of the common people of India and China. The volume is tastefully published by Cassell & Co.

How to use a gun, to throw a rod, to shoot the bow, to build boats of various kinds, to camp out successfully, to swim, to run, to manage the camera, and to practice various athletic sports suitable to winter and summer, is told with ample minuteness in "The Boy's Book of Sports," edited by Maurice Thompson and published by the Century Co. Nearly a score of writers, skilled in the sports they delineate, have prepared the papers which make up the volume. They have taken pains to be clear and explicit in their directions, and to convey them in the attractive guise of a story, or in colloquial form, or in the simple language which the old and young adopt when talking familiarly together. A host of fine illustrations throw light on every obscure point in the text.

Col. Knox's account of "The Boy Travelers in the Russian Empire" (Harper) is a book of solid value. Its 500 quarto pages are packed with instructive details relating to the past and present history of the vast kingdom of the Czar in Europe and Asia. No nation offers more interesting material for study; and notwithstanding its dominant position, its enormous domain and momentous activity, none is less accurately understood. The youth who reads Mr. Knox's volume carefully will gain a comprehensive idea of the country, its topography, resources, inhabitants, government, policy, and development. The author does not repeat merely what he has read, but draws upon his own observations derived from three extensive tours in the Muscovite empire.

The name "Zigzag Journeys in the South" acquaints the juvenile public with the general character of the last new book by H. Butterworth. The "Zigzag Series" (Estes & Lauriat) has enjoyed a wide popularity with young readers, they are such lively and realistic stories of travel in foreign countries. This last work is identical in its traits with its predecessors, blending fact and fiction in agreeable proportions. One or two of the bright lads who have appeared in the former books come forward in this, and confer the pleasure of renewing old acquaintanceship. The ground traversed by the tourists lies in and near our own territory, and is therefore all the more attractive in its history and connections.

The youth who receives a copy of Mr. Willis Abbot's "Blue Jackets of '61" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) will be able to put in his library a book which he will never outgrow. Aside from the rich dress in which it is arrayed for holiday service, it has a permanent value. Its subject—the achievements of our navy in the Civil War—is important to every young American, and the style in which it is handled is very entertaining. Mr. Abbot is a near descendant of the Abbots whose names were popular in our literature a generation ago, and this, his first attempt in the field of letters, shows that he is a direct inheritor of their powers.

Mrs. Clement's "Stories of Art and Artists" (Ticknor) are related with captivating grace. They begin with the painters and sculptors of Greece, and follow the development of the various schools of fine art to the present day. The author has exercised the right of preference in choosing her subjects, and these are among the most interesting in the field before her. They are arranged chronologically, and, notwithstanding their informal presentation, afford an intelligent view of the progress of the fine arts and of the great names and works which have given them distinction in different countries and times. Mrs. Clement has made such exhaustive studies in the history of art in its diverse departments, that she has acquired a delightful ease and familiarity in dealing with any of its phases or eras, communicating knowledge at every turn without effort to herself or her reader. The present stories are intended for young people, as we infer from the terse dedication; yet their style and matter fit them equally for the entertainment of mature minds. They are illustrated with an abundance of fine engravings.

Professor A. J. Church, whose stories from Homer and from Virgil have earned him a high repute as an expounder of classic lore to an audience of children, has insured them hours of enjoyment in following "The Adventures of a Roman Boy Two Thousand Years Ago" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) In depicting the career of this noble youth, Prof. Church portrays the scenes which prevailed in the countries bordering the Mediterranean in the last days of the Roman republic, as vividly as though they were visible to-day. Of thrilling interest, the impression they make on the mind is lasting. Such books are gifts which children will appreciate more and more as they grow older.

"The Fall of Troy," as "done into English" by Mr. Aubrey Stewart, has a wondrous fascination. Though we have Homer on our shelves and have read him in many versions, this holds us by a fresh spell. The tale moves directly and connectedly forward, and the English in which it is clothed is simple and pure. It is prose, yet has much of the rhythmical flow of poetry. A style employing monosyllabic words chiefly can be made as melodious as verse; and as we chant rather than read these lines, they break into recurring cadences. The book is an offering to young people, but its charm is not limited to them. (Macmillan & Co.)

The work of E. S. Bowles entitled "Chivalric Days" (Putnam's Sons) is a collection of stories founded on historical facts. While entertaining its readers with stirring incidents, it will fix in their memories the names and deeds of great personages in the past, who possessed the virtues of courage, "kindliness of heart and knightliness of soul," which were not confined to the distinctive age of chivalry, but have existed among mankind since the world began. The author goes back to Egypt and Carthage and Rome for some of his histories; others he finds in later times, and one even in the days of the Revolution in the American colonies.

A pretty story of the French Revolution, with pretty illustrations in monochrome, bears the name of "Sylvia's Daughters" (F. Warne & Co.) It is the joint work of Florence and Edith Scannell, the former using the pen and the latter the pencil. Both evince talent, which is perhaps more pronounced in the drawings than in the literary part of the performance. The book has a fair exterior.

The charming story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, which gained a multitude of admirers while passing through the "St. Nicholas" magazine, is published in attractive book form by Scribner's Sons. The charm of the work lies in the character of the little seven-year-old hero, who is a wonderful embodiment of innocence and simplicity. By supposing others to be as sincere and kind-hearted as himself, he rouses their better nature, and they finally become what he believes them to be.

Not a few of the juveniles of the present season can boast of literary and artistic merits rivalling those which distinguish the *volumes de luxe* designed for mature readers. "Christmas Roses," by Lizzie Lawson and Robert Ellice Mack, published by Dutton & Co., may be cited as an illustration. The small sepia drawings serving as head and tail pieces are highly pleasing, while the full-paged colored pictures are full of charming incident which is carefully reproduced by the engraver and printer. The letter-press consists of baby-ballads, with the simple theme and smooth flow which delight little men and women.

Mrs. Susan E. Wallace will captivate the hearts of little ones by her delightful prose version of the story of Ginevra, the ill-fated bride who hid from her husband on her wedding night, and long years afterward was found mouldering in an old oak chest whose lid had shut her into a living coffin. Mrs. Wallace is a skilful narrator, and invests this pathetic tale with many literary charms. Her husband, Gen. Lew Wallace, illustrates the story with a series of interesting pictures; and the publisher (Worthington) performs his part of the work in an adequate manner.

"Three Kings: A Xmas Legend of Long Ago," is the title in red lettering on a quaint volume published by Randolph & Co. The legend is in blank verse, neatly turned by Mary Leland McLanathan. A few lines, composing the poem, relate how the author came across the myth and concluded to—

"Write it that its fragrant breath may blow  
On these incredulous days in which we live.  
Though of your sharp-eyed faith it ask too much,  
Your secret heart may own its freshening touch."

These lines disclose the quality and motive of the poem, which is of a length to fill less than thirty pages. The illustrations by Rosina Emmett are in keeping with the mediæval character of the legend; as are also the ornamental title-page, vignettes, and initial letters by Susan Hayes Ward. The work is executed with scrupulous care, which extends to every detail of paper, printing, binding, and cover decoration.

An unsparing use of colored decorations, and an abundance of rippling rhymes, equip the "Bye-O-Baby Ballads" (Lothrop) for the amusement of the children in the nursery. The authors, Charles Stuart Pratt and F. Child Hassam, have evidently enjoyed their work: the latter especially, as he has crowded the pages with playful designs dashed off with rapid strokes. The drawings are clever, and make up in number what they lack in finish.

Two books, uniform in size and appearance, designed for young people by "Uncle Warren," treat respectively of "Birds" and "Animals" (Lippincott Co.). The information they afford regarding the different species mentioned is slight in amount and dryly presented. The books are in showy bindings, and are supplied with numerous full-page

wood-cuts; but the ordinary treatises on natural history would be as interesting and more useful to the readers for whose amusement these are intended.

Among their numerous holiday publications, D. Lothrop & Co. introduce "The Minute Man," a poem by Margaret Sidney, which originally appeared in "Wide Awake." A heliotype view of French's statue at Lexington forms the frontispiece of the book; and original drawings by Sandham, with three colored heliotypes, are interspersed through the text. The cover is unique and pretty in design.

There are compositions of striking beauty among the illustrations adorning the child's book entitled "From Meadow-Sweet to Mistletoe" (Worthington). The folio page has given scope for effective pictorial work, which the author, Miss Lathbury, has had the talent to use to excellent purpose. Her figures are not only graceful, but vigorous, and natural in pose and action. The plates are neatly printed in colors.

That old-new favorite of children, "A Visit from Santa Claus," by Clement C. Moore, appears this year in a strikingly attractive edition, from the press of White, Stokes, & Allen. So unflinching has this ballad proved in evoking visions of the good genius of infancy driving his reindeer steeds from house-top to house-top to pour into the stockings hung in the chimney the treasures with which his sledge is crammed, that the help of an artist in materializing his dreams would seem unnecessary. The pictorial art can, nevertheless, add to the interest of even this poem; as witness the illustrations by Virginia Gerson, which have translated its conceptions into a new language of form and color. They are strong interpretations, with a tinge of grotesquery heightening their significance. The life and zest in them will give them a lasting power over the imaginations of children, similar to that of the poem itself.

Lucretia P. Hale's absurdly funny "Peterkin Papers" (Ticknor) have a right to a first place among the new Christmas books of this year, because of an additional paper never before published which describes the experiences of "The Peterkins at the Farm." The illustrations give zest to the humor in the papers.

First among the bound volumes of juvenile periodicals is "St. Nicholas,"—as the magazine itself is first among its class in the language, we might say in the world. Volume XIII., for the year just closed, contains something over 600 pictures, which, like its reading matter, are of the choicest.

"Harper's Young People" for 1886 presents great attractions in its 800 large pages, profusely illustrated. The volume, handsomely bound, is a marvel of cheapness, and affords an apparently inexhaustible fount of pleasure for appreciative youngsters.

D. Lothrop & Co.'s popular juvenile periodicals all appear in tasteful holiday bindings. "Wide Awake," in its Volume U, offers a variety of stories, poems, and illustrated articles, prominent among which are writings by "H. H.," Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and Mrs. J. C. Fremont. Other pretty annuals issued by this house are "The Pansy," "Babyland," and "Our Little Men and Women," all illustrated.

"Worthington's Annual" for 1887 presents something of a novelty, the full-page pictures being printed in various tints, while the text and smaller pictures are in black. It has over 500 illustrations.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

DECEMBER, 1886.

American Figure Painters. G. P. Lathrop. *Lippincott*.  
 Arago, Francois. *Popular Science*.  
 Atlantic, Geology of the. Dawson. *Popular Science*.  
 Attention and Volition. J. Capple. *Popular Science*.  
 Beaujés and Fort Du Quesne. J. G. Shea. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Birds' Wings. W. H. Flower. *Popular Science*.  
 Cedar Mountain to Obantilly. A. E. Lee. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Ochu and Dubois. W. C. Brownell. *Century*.  
 Christ; Boyhood of. Lew Wallace. *Harper's*.  
 Christianity and Modern Competitors. *Century*.  
 Churches, Union of. G. R. Crooks. *Century*.  
 Clay, Henry. J. O. Harrison. *Century*.  
 Creole Peculiarities. F. P. de Gournay. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Education, History of. W. R. Benedict. *Popular Science*.  
 Education of Woman. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. *Pop. Science*.  
 Eight-hour Working-day. *The Century*.  
 Electric System, The. G. H. Palmer. *Andover*.  
 Electricity in the Service of Man. H. S. Carhart. *Dial*.  
 English and German. W. T. Harris. *Andover*.  
 English Parliament, History of. W. F. Allen. *Dial*.  
 Ezekiel, Text of. G. F. Moore. *Andover*.  
 Fiction, Recent. Wm. Morton Payne. *Dial*.  
 Food Question in America and Europe. *Century*.  
 Forests, Our. Abbot Kinney. *Overland*.  
 Gettysburg. *Atlantic*.  
 Gettysburg. H. J. Hunt. *Century*.  
 Gettysburg, Confederate Right at. E. M. Law. *Century*.  
 Halleck and Grant. James B. Fry. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Harper's Ferry, Capitulation of. Julius White. *Century*.  
 Harvard College, Admission to. J. P. Cooke. *Pop. Science*.  
 Ireland, Practical Help for. Mrs. Ernest Hart. *Century*.  
 Library, How to Choose a. H. E. Warner. *Lippincott*.  
 Lincoln, Abraham. Hay and Nicolay. *Century*.  
 Lincoln and McClellan. Horatio King. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Literary Experiences. John Habberton. *Lippincott*.  
 Measuring the Earth's Surface. F. Sansone. *Pop. Science*.  
 Millerite, A Little. Jane M. Parker. *Century*.  
 Mazzini, Giuseppe. Maria L. Henry. *Atlantic*.  
 "Newspaperism." Junius H. Browne. *Lippincott*.  
 Ohio. J. H. Kennedy. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Plant-cells, Energy in. T. H. McBride. *Popular Science*.  
 Presidents as Gastronomers. F. G. Carpenter. *Lippincott*.  
 Russia. Cyrus Hamlin. *Atlantic*.  
 Saracens, The. Edward Hungerford. *Atlantic*.  
 Schlüsselsburg, Up the Neva to. E. Noble. *Atlantic*.  
 Science and Theology. John Burroughs. *Popular Science*.  
 Shakespeare, Victor Hugo on. Harriet S. Monroe. *Dial*.  
 Shakespeare's Literary Executor. A. Morgan. *Am. Hist.*  
 Society, Moral Evolution of. *Andover*.  
 South-Sea Islands, The. Cyprian Bridge. *Popular Science*.  
 Speculation, Reproach of. *Andover*.  
 Sully's "Psychology." C. Read. *Popular Science*.  
 "Swamp Angel," The. W. S. Striker. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Theism and Evolution. W. R. Benedict. *Andover*.  
 University, Object of a. Elisha Mulford. *Atlantic*.  
 Warming Houses. E. Y. Robbins. *Popular Science*.  
 Wood Notes. W. H. Gibson. *Harper's*.  
 Zoological Superstitions. Felix L. Oswald. *Pop. Science*.

## BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of November by MESSRS. A. C. McCLURG & Co. (successors to Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Chicago.]

## ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

**A Book of the Tile Club.** With twenty-seven Prototype Plates from designs by Vedder, Diezman, Millet, Gifford, Reinhart, Abbey, Weir, F. H. Smith, Chase, Maynard, Quartley, Sarony, Parsons, Bunce, together with numerous illustrations in the text. Large quarto, beautifully bound. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$25.00.

**The Knight and the Dragon.** An Antient Ballade. By Tom Hood. With its Modern Illustration by E. M. Jessop. 8vo. Fancy boards. London. \$1.50.

**Illustrated Hymns and Songs.** Abide with Me; Rock of Ages; Nearer My God to Thee; My Faith Looks Up to Thee; Home Sweet Home; Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night. 32mo. Gilt edges. Lee & Shepard. Each, 50 cents.

**Grandmother's Garden.** By Eben E. Rexford. With ten beautiful original illustrations by Mary Cecilia Spaulding, reproduced by the photogravure process, in the best style of the art. 4to. A. C. McClurg & Co. With beautiful lithographed cover, \$2.50; cloth, full gilt, \$3.00.

**Reynard the Fox.** After the German version of Goethe. By T. J. Arnold, Esq. With sixty illustrations from the designs of W. Von Kaulbach, and twelve India proof engravings by Joseph Wolf. Large 8vo, pp. 342. Gilt edges. Elegantly bound in half morocco. Roberts Bros. \$9.00.

**Plastic Sketches.** By J. G. and J. F. Low. Forty-seven illustrations. In satin portfolio. Lee & Shepard. \$7.50.

**Imagination in Landscape Painting.** By P. G. Hamerton. With many illustrations, etchings and woodcuts. Folio. Gilt edges. Roberts Bros. \$6.50.

**Home Fairies and Heart Flowers.** Twenty Studies of Children's Heads, with floral embellishments, head and tail pieces, and initial letters. By Frank French. Accompanied by Poems by Margaret E. Sangster. Quarto. Gilt edges. Harper & Bros. \$6.00.

**A Muramasa Blade.** A Story of Feudalism in Old Japan. By Louis Wertheimer. With Quaint Japanese Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 188. Ticknor & Co. Cloth, gilt top, \$3.00; Japanese brocade silk, \$5.00.

**Christmas in the Olden Time.** By Sir Walter Scott. Beautifully illustrated, from designs by Fenn, Sandham and others. Large 8vo. Gilt edges. Cassell & Co. Illuminated gold cloth, \$4.00; full morocco, padded, \$6.00.

**The Follies and Fashions of Grandfathers (1807).** Embellished with hand-colored plates, including ladies' and gentlemen's dress, sporting and coaching scenes, fanciful prints, portraits of celebrities, etc. etc., many from original copper-plates. By A. W. Tuer. 8vo, pp. 366. Gilt top. Scribner & Welford. Net, \$10.00.

**The Blessed Damosel.** By D. G. Rossetti. With Drawings by Kenyon Cox. Large quarto. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$15.00.

**The Land and the Book,** or Biblical Illustrations drawn from the manners and customs, the scenes and scenery of the Holy Land. By W. M. Thomson, D.D. With numerous illustrations and maps. *Popular Edition*. 3 vols., 8vo. Harper & Bros. \$9.00.

**English Caricaturists,** and Graphic Humorists of the Nineteenth Century. How they illustrated and interpreted their times. By G. Everett. With numerous illustrations. Quarto, pp. 427. London, \$7.50.

**More "Graphic" Pictures.** By R. Caldecott. Folio. G. Routledge & Sons. \$3.00.

**The Unknown River.** By P. G. Hamerton. With numerous etchings by the author. *New edition*. 4vo, pp. 70. Gilt edges. Roberts Bros. \$6.00.

**A Mother's Song.** By Mary D. Brine. Beautifully illustrated by Miss O. A. Northam. 4to. Gilt edges. Cassell & Co. \$2.50.

**A Temperance Souvenir.** Compiled by Mrs. G. S. Hunt. Beautifully illustrated by Dora Wheeler. Woman's Temperance Association. Fancy paper covers, \$1.00; ivory, \$2.00.

**Days With Sir Roger De Coverley.** Reprint from The Spectator. With numerous illustrations. 4to, pp. 82. Macmillan & Co. \$3.00.

**Three Kings.** A Christmas Legend of Long Ago. By Mary L. McAnathan. With four illustrations by Rosina Emmett. 4to. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$2.00.

**The Message of the Blue Bird.** Told to me to tell to others. Beautifully illustrated. By Irene E. Jerome. 4to. Gilt edges. Beautifully bound. *Holiday Edition*. Lee & Shepard. \$2.00.

**The Happy Christmas Time; The Holy Night; Centuries Ago, Songs of Bethlehem; The Song of the Angels.** 4 vols. of hymns and songs. 4to. Printed on hand-made paper, with beautiful photographic illustrations. Bound in illuminated paper covers. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Each, net, \$1.25.

**The Century.** Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. XXXII.—May to October 1886. Profusely illustrated. 8vo, pp. 972. The Century Company. Net, \$3.00.

**She Stoops to Conquer.** A Comedy. By Dr. Goldsmith. With Drawings by E. A. Abbey; Decorations by A. Parsons; Introduction by A. Dobson. Folio. Illuminated leather. Harper & Bros. \$20.00.

**The English Illustrated Magazine 1885-1886.** Profusely illustrated. 8vo, pp. 832. Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

**Les Misérables.** By Victor Hugo. With numerous Illustrations from designs by De Neuville, Bayard, Morin, Valnay, and other eminent French Artists. *Edition de Luxe*. 5 vols., large 8vo. Vols. I. and II. now ready. *Edition limited*. The publishers promise to complete the work by December 10th. Geo. Routledge & Sons. Per vol., net, \$3.00.

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## HISTORY AND TRAVEL.

- The Aztecs.** Their History, Manners and Customs. From the French of Lucien Biart. Authorized Translation by J. L. Garner. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 340. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.00.
- Our Arctic Province.** Alaska and the Seal Islands. By H. W. Elliott. Map and Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 473. C. Scribner's Sons. \$4.50.
- The Last days of Marie Antoinette.** An Historical Sketch. By Lord Ronald Gower. 4to, pp. 154. Printed on hand-made paper. *Portrait. Edition limited to 483 copies, numbered.* Roberts Bros. \$4.00.
- A History of the French Revolution.** By H. M. Stephens. In three volumes, crown 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 533, now ready. C. Scribner's Sons. Per vol., \$2.50.
- The History of Napoleon the First.** By P. Lanfrey. *New edition.* 4 vols., 12mo. Macmillan & Co. \$9.00.
- Studies in Ancient History.** Comprising a reprint of Primitive Marriage, an inquiry into the origin of the form of Capture in Marriage Ceremonies. By the late J. F. McLennan. *New edition.* 8vo, pp. 387. Macmillan & Co. \$4.00.
- Mesocos of To-Day.** By S. B. Griffin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 267. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
- The Volcano Under the City.** By a Volunteer Special. With map, showing New York Police Stations. 16mo, pp. 350. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.00.

## BIOGRAPHY.

- Memorials of Washington,** and of Mary, his mother, and Martha, his wife. From Letters and Papers of Robert Cary and James Sharples. By James Walter, retired major (British Army List). Illustrated with beautiful portraits of Washington, and his wife, seven portraits of prominent American women of the period, and a portrait of Priestly from paintings by Sharples; also a portrait of Mary Washington by Middleton. Large 8vo, pp. 363. C. Scribner's Sons. *Net,* \$6.00.
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## ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

- William Shakespeare.** By Victor Hugo. Translated by Professor M. B. Anderson. 8vo, pp. 425. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.00.
- Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle.** Edited by O. E. Norton. 1814-1836. 12mo, pp. 363. *Portraits.* Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.
- Othello and Desdemona:** Their Characters, and the manner of Desdemona's death. With a notice of Calderon's debt to Shakespeare. A Study. By Dr. Ellita. 18mo, pp. 82. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.00.
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- Beckonings for Every Day.** A Calendar of Thought. Arranged by Lucy Laroom. 16mo, pp. 225. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.
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- English Actors.** Their Characteristics and their Methods. A Discourse. By Henry Irving. 18mo, pp. 60. Paper. Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Net,* 25 cents.
- Five-Minute Readings.** For Young Ladies. Selected and adapted by W. K. Fobes. 12mo, pp. 191. Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

## POETRY—MUSIC—THE DRAMA.

- Lyrical Poems.** By Emily T. Charles (Emily Hawthorne). 8vo, pp. 268. Gilt edges. *Portrait.* J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.00.
- The Sleeping World,** and other Poems. By Lillian Blanche Fearing. 16mo. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00.
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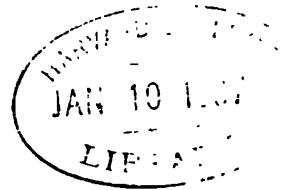
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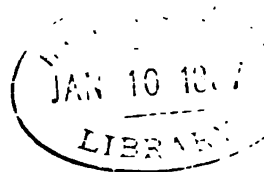
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# THE DIAL



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## COR CORDIUM.\*

Two of the three poets whose names make up the supreme trinity of English song have some time since had their lives set forth by competent biographers. All the facts that the dusty storehouse of the past can furnish concerning the life of Shakespeare have been gathered together by the loving industry of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps. All that we can reasonably expect to be told of Milton is contained in the substantial volumes which we owe to Mr. Masson. And the time has now come when the student of literature may add to his library, in the work of Prof. Edward Dowden, a life of Shelley which leaves nothing, lying within the bounds of a reasonable desire, yet to be desired; which probably includes everything of importance now recoverable of the life of him whose name is above all other names in the lyric poetry of our English speech. And Shelley has an advantage over the two other of our poets who are alone his spiritual peers, in his nearness to our own age, and in the abundance of material remaining for the re-

construction of his living personality. Some of those most closely associated with him were alive but yesterday. Claire died as late as 1879, and Trelawny, but one year younger than Shelley, lived until 1881. There are men yet living whom one might address, with Mr. Browning, in a wonderment of interrogation:

"Ah, did you once see Shelley plain,  
And did he stop and speak to you,  
And did you speak to him again?  
How strange it seems and new!"

In the preparation of this work, Prof. Dowden has had advantages possessed by no other biographer of Shelley. Not only has he been able to avail himself of the published work of his predecessors, but he has had free access to all the manuscripts in the possession of Sir Percy Shelley, and "permission to make use of them without reserve." These manuscripts include the journal kept by Mary Shelley, and a great many of the letters which passed between Shelley and his wife when they were at times separated from one another. They also include a transcript of the journal kept by Williams, some of Shelley's unpublished writings, and a large number of letters written by various persons and bearing more or less directly upon incidents in Shelley's life. He has also had placed at his disposal the collection of papers owned by Mr. Forman, the editor of Shelley's writings, which includes over fifty hitherto unpublished letters by Shelley, Claire's journals and note-books, Mrs. Gisborne's unpublished journal, many miscellaneous letters, and other important papers. Besides this material, he makes acknowledgment to Mr. Rossetti and to Dr. Garnett for the use of their collections, to the Esdailes (Shelley's grandsons) for a manuscript volume of Shelley's unpublished poetry, and to a great many other possessors of papers and facts of importance, the mere enumeration of whose names would occupy a considerable space. It will thus be seen that the author has been able to work under almost ideal conditions, and, a matter for which his readers should be especially grateful, he has not given to his new material a disproportionate amount of attention, but has rather so availed himself of all the books previously published about Shelley as to produce a coherent, symmetrical and well-balanced biography, a work which preserves the truth and corrects the error of its predecessors, a work which we may safely regard as the final record of Shelley's brief thirty years. "I have reserved from the reader nothing that concerns Shelley," says the author. "I have endeavored to search out the truth in many quarters, and to tell the whole truth, as far as it is known to me."

\* THE LIFE OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. By Edward Dowden, LL.D. In two volumes. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Prof. Dowden states his own attitude to the work in these terms: "It is no part of this biography to justify Shelley in all his words and deeds. The biographer's duty is rather to show precisely what these words and deeds were, leaving the reader to pronounce such judgment as may seem just." Those in whose minds there still lingers some recollection of a calumnious publication of a year or two ago, which was impudently styled "The Real Shelley" by the "inopportune brawler" who wrote it, may tremble a little at these words of the present author, lest they should imply that Shelley's character, when closely viewed, no longer appears the thing of ideal loveliness that it has hitherto seemed to them. But they will soon realize that the words have no such implication, as they turn over the pages of the new biography, and they will see, if they have hitherto been doubtful, that our added knowledge of the poet's life only serves to bring out more clearly than before the purity and unworldliness of his nature. For our belief in "the purity and sanctity of his life" we do not need to depend upon the testimony of his devoted wife. Nearly everyone who came in intimate contact with him has brought some similar tribute to his character. Hogg says: "I have had the happiness to associate with some of the best specimens of gentlemen; but . . . I can affirm that Shelley was almost the only example I have yet found that was never wanting, even in the most minute particular, of the infinite and various observances of pure, entire, and perfect gentility." Hunt wrote of him that he had "never met . . . with a being who came nearer, perhaps so near, to that height of humanity mentioned in the conclusion of an essay of Lord Bacon's, where he speaks of excess of Charity, and of its not being in the power of 'man or angel to come in danger by it.'" Byron wrote of him in these words: "He is, to my knowledge, the least selfish and the mildest of men—a man who has made more sacrifices of his fortune and feelings for others than any I ever heard of." Such tributes as these—and they might be multiplied indefinitely—are not the mere utterances of friendship; the closest friendship might say much less without being charged with lukewarmness. They are rather the evidences that Shelley possessed one of those rare and spiritual natures which in the earlier ages of the world were looked upon as saintly or divine, but which are to us still more beautiful because seen as merely human, and because of the glimpse which they afford us of the possibilities concealed within man's nature.

And the most marvellous thing of all is that he kept his faith in human nature through the bitter trials of those thirty years. That

boundless love for his fellow-men which marked his earliest essays in prose and verse became, if possible, deeper and more ardent as the years went by. The brutality of the treatment which he received from all but the narrow circle of friends gathered about him—a brutality of which the conduct of the Englishman who, at the post-office of Pisa, knocked him down upon hearing that he was "that damned atheist, Shelley," affords a fitting illustration—could not embitter his feelings for humanity in general. Even when those whom he elected to his closest friendship basely betrayed the confidence bestowed, he could only grieve that they should be so base; he could not hate them. It was in sorrow and not in anger that he learned of the treachery of Hogg, and that he met the contemptible hypocrisy of Godwin. Injustice, indeed, and all forms of oppression, he could hate with a fierce and mighty hatred; but the desire for revenge, even upon those who had most wronged him, was something of which his nature seemed utterly incapable. We are told that he thought, in 1821, of writing a new *Timon of Athens* "adapted to our modern days." The subject not unnaturally dwelt in his thought, but he could not bring himself to play the part of a *Timon* in actual life, although few men have had greater cause. When all the world must have seemed leagued together to wreak its malice upon him, his creative thought took perfect shape for the last time, and the product was no misanthropic outcry against mankind, but the impassioned and glorious prophecy of "Hellas." Cradled again into poetry by the deepest of wrong, the lesson he learned in suffering was that

"Hope may vanish, but can die not;  
Truth be veiled, but still it burneth;  
Love repulsed, but it returneth!"

And the teaching of the song that issued from a soul thus perplexed in the extreme was of "the world's great age" and of the "golden years" yet in store for humanity.

The calumnies and misrepresentations which surrounded Shelley's life, and clung to his memory for many years, arose mainly from his disregard of the conventionalities in his marriage with Mary Godwin. The British public is the only one in the world that would have attached such undue importance to, or found such cause of complaint in the irregularity of a proceeding which was so amply justified by its results. And the judgment of the British public, which just then found its ideals of domestic virtue in the court of the Regent, need not weigh greatly with us in the formation of our own. In one of those letters whose dignity of tone and urbanity of expression it would be difficult to admire too highly, when we consider the exasperation which almost any other writer would have been un-

able to repress, Shelley replies to the complacent moralizing of Southey, who had felt called upon to preach a little for the edification of the errant poet. After some preliminary acknowledgments, Shelley writes:

"I confess your recommendation to adopt the system of ideas you call Christianity has little weight with me, whether you mean the popular superstition in all its articles, or some other more refined theory with respect to those events and opinions which put an end to the graceful religion of the Greeks. To judge of the doctrines by their effects, one would think that this religion were called the religion of Christ and Charity *ut lucus a non lucendo*, when I consider the manner in which they seem to have transformed the disposition and understanding of you and men of the most amiable manners and the highest accomplishments, so that even when recommending Christianity you cannot forbear breathing out defiance, against the express words of Christ. What would you have me think? You accuse me, on what evidence I cannot guess, of *guilt*—a bold word, sir, this, and one which would have required me to write to you in another tone had you addressed it to anyone except myself. Instead, therefore, of refraining from 'judging that you be not judged,' you not only judge but condemn, and that to a punishment which its victim must be either among the meanest or the loftiest not to regard as bitterer than death. But you are such a pure one as Jesus Christ found not in all Judea to throw the first stone against the woman taken in adultery!

"With what care do the most tyrannical Courts of Judicature weigh evidence, and surround the accused with protecting forms; with what reluctance do they pronounce their cruel and presumptuous decisions compared with you! You select a single passage out of a life otherwise not only spotless, but spent in an impassioned pursuit of virtue, which looks like a blot merely because I regulated my domestic arrangements without deferring to the notices of the vulgar, although I might have done so quite as conveniently had I descended to their base thoughts—this you call *guilt*. I might answer you in another manner, but I take God to witness, if such a Being is now regarding both you and me, and I pledge myself if we meet, as perhaps you expect, before Him after death, to repeat the same in His presence—that you accuse me wrongfully. I am innocent of ill, either done or intended, and the consequences you allude to [probably the suicide of Harriet] flowed in no respect from me. If you were my friend I could tell you a history that would make you open your eyes; but I shall certainly never make the public my familiar confidant."

The history which is here alluded to will never be known in full, but enough of it is brought to light in these volumes to afford justification for Shelley's acts. With any other than a technical fault he cannot be charged, and for that he made technical amends as soon as it was possible for him to do so. He knew well that for his fault he must suffer the frown of men, but he followed the law of his own conscience, and was strengthened by some such estimate of the value of the world's approval as a later English writer, Mr. John Morley, has expressed in these words:—

"And what is this smile of the world, to win which we are bidden to sacrifice our moral manhood; this frown of the world, whose terrors are more awful than the withering up of truth and the slow going out of light within the souls of us? Consider the triviality of life and conversation and purpose in the bulk of those whose approval is held out for our prize and the mark of our high calling. Let us measure the empire over them of prejudice unadulterated by a single element of rationality, and let us weigh the huge burden of custom, unrelieved by a single leavening particle of fresh thought. Ponder the share which selfishness and love of ease have in the vitality and maintenance of the opinions which we are forbidden to dispute. Then how pitiful a thing seems the approval or disapproval of these creatures of the conventions of the hour, as one figures the merciless vastness of the universe of matter sweeping us headlong through viewless space; as one hears the wail of misery that is forever ascending to the deaf gods; as one counts the little tale of the years that separate us from eternal silence. In the light of these things a man should surely dare to live his life with little heed of the common speech upon him or his life, only caring that his days may be full of reality, and his conversation of truth-speaking and wholeness."

No man ever lived "in the light of these things" more truly than Shelley, and no man's days were more filled with reality—the reality of those "visions, truer than truth," which the poet sees and interprets for his less gifted fellow-mortals.

Prof. Dowden has done his work so well that the closest examination reveals few and trifling inaccuracies. His frequent use of the form "proven" is open to criticism. In his account of the journey over Mount Cenis, he speaks of an Alpine bridge crossed on the way as the "Pont du Diable." It is possible that one of the bridges of this pass receives that name, but more probable that he is thinking of the famous "Pont du Diable" of the St. Gotthard road, or of the less familiar bridge, known also by that name, on the road to Einsiedeln, near Lake Zurich. In his account of the homeward journey from Switzerland by way of the Rhine, there is a confusion in the use of the word "mile." The passages in Claire's journal probably mean German miles instead of English ones, otherwise it would be difficult to explain how the journey from Bonn to Cologne was made in five hours, at the rate of two and a half miles an hour. In the account of the same journey mention is made of "Shaufane" as a stopping-place not far from Basel. Prof. Dowden has not been able to locate this place, but it may be suggested that Stauf, a little town not far from the Rhine at that point, is possibly what is meant. A more serious error occurs in the account of the visit to Rome during Holy Week of 1819, in which connection it is mentioned as a current rumor "that the emperor would be very willing to take the

Roman States into the keeping of the Holy Roman Empire." The Holy Roman Empire, it need hardly be said, came to an end with the abdication of Francis II. in 1806. Such minute criticism as this would hardly be called for if the work of Prof. Dowden were not one of the first importance, and destined to be held as one of the authorities in literary history.

Errors of judgment seem to be as rare as errors of fact in the work. Upon every point but one, an admirably sane and temperate tone of criticism is maintained. But the author's sympathies seem defective in the matter of Shelley's religious views and the youthful publications in which they found expression. To characterize as a false premise the fundamental assumption of "The Necessity for Atheism," that "the senses are the source of all knowledge to the mind," is to fail to recognize the position of a very important group of philosophical thinkers; and some of Prof. Dowden's theological friends will hardly thank him for the admission that, if this postulate be true, "a logical mind will find it difficult to avoid arriving at Shelley's conclusion." Nor do we think it altogether fair to characterize the "Système de la Nature" as "the last word of atheistic materialism, clumsily uttered by a German turned Frenchman," or to speak of Shelley's "patchwork system of thought" in view of the admirable coherence of its expression in a long series of Shelley's works. Still more glaringly unjust is the following statement, and we cannot conceive how the author should have been able to make it. "To all the noble and gentle lives, all the sweet and heroic deaths which had clasped to their breasts the cross of Christ, Shelley, who could see but one side of things, was blind." Shelley doubtless made unrelenting war upon the theological system associated with the teaching of Christ, and never ceased to protest against the assumption that Christianity first made human nature divine; but he was catholic enough to appreciate gentle lives and heroic deaths wherever he met them in history or in life, and to recognize Christianity as their accident and not their condition.

In consequence, perhaps, of this defect of sympathy, Prof. Dowden does something less than justice to "Queen Mab." His characterization of that extraordinary piece of youthful work seems to be a sincere attempt rightly to appraise its merits, but is a little too much concerned with its ideas and not enough with the form of their expression. The work by which, through its unauthorized republication in 1821, Shelley was best known to the public while living, is, of course, neither the "villainous trash" which he was afterwards inclined to consider it, nor a great poem in the sense of the "Prometheus Unbound" or the "Hellas."

But it is probably the most remarkable juvenile poem ever written, and it contains much of which any poet less great than Shelley might well be proud. Such passages as those beginning—

"If solitude hath ever led thy steps."

"How beautiful this night!"

"Thou taintest all thou look'st upon!"

"Genius has seen thee in her passionate dreams,"

and all the magnificent prophesy which closes the poem, are of a very high order of excellence, and they are of a sort particularly fitted to convey the spirit of poetry to minds not keenly susceptible by nature to its influences. There are few poems better calculated to awaken in youth the yet dormant sense of poetical beauty, or to afford an introduction to that new world which opens upon the mind when the word poetry ceases to be a symbol and becomes the embodiment of all magical delights.

It would not be easy to accord too much praise to the literary aspect of Prof. Dowden's achievement in this work. Already eminent as an essayist, he has here accomplished that which entitles him to still greater eminence, as the scope of this work is greater than that of anything previously undertaken by him. In this biography the consonance between Shelley's life and work appears at every step; the work is brought into its relation with the life, and those portions of the life which have seemed confused in preceding accounts are here made perfectly intelligible. The author does not proceed exhaustively to discuss and then to pronounce ponderous judgment; set discussion is rather replaced by lucid narrative, and judgment is rather suggested than set forth in formal terms. The delicate touches which here and there hint at what is to come are the work of a skilled artistic hand. When Shelley's favorite pastime of sailing paper boats is described in the words of Thornton Hunt, we do not smile, as Shelley is said to have done, when he remarked: "How much I should like that we could get into one of these boats and be shipwrecked—it would be a death more to be desired than any other." When mention is made of a holiday excursion to La Spezzia in the autumn of 1821, the reader can say with the author: "A faint chill touches our spirits when we see in Mary's journal for the first time the name of the place of doom." Equally delicate and suggestive is the author's note upon a passage in Mary's journal of Jan. 24, 1818—"read sixth book of Virgil to Shelley;" "walk out and see a lovely rainbow." A year later sorrow was to come to her with the loss of her child William, and the author remarks: "A touching entry, with its reserve and its secret significance, for January 24 was the second anniversary of little William's birthday, and to Mary's heart the rainbow was a happy



omen for his future. Alas! a truer omen might have been found in those pathetic lines which lead towards its close the book of Virgil which the father and mother read together on that day."

Upon the value of Shelley's poetry, Prof. Dowden does not feel called definitely to pronounce. And, indeed, at this date, it is something of a work of supererogation to pronounce upon a matter so well determined and so patent to any judgment not hopelessly perverse. We find, however, an occasional bit of characterization of marked felicity, as when we read that "no other poet has pursued with such breathless speed on such aerial heights the spirit of ideal beauty." The fixed star of Shelley's genius, outshone during the poet's life by the meteoric brilliancy of Byron, and for a time by the radiant splendor of Wordsworth and of Keats, is now seen in its true magnitude. "At the sound of 'The Ode to the West Wind,'" says the poet whose praise is the least superfluous of all that has been brought as a tribute to Shelley's song, "the stars of Wordsworth's heaven grow fainter in our eyes, and the nightingale of Keats's garden falls silent in our ears." And if anything further can fitly be said, it is surely those other words of the same eloquent writer, in which he speaks of Shelley as the poet to whom it was given to breathe "the very 'spirit of sense' itself, to transcend at once the sensuous and the meditative elements of poetry, and to fuse their highest, their keenest, their most inward and intimate effects, in such verse as utters what none before could utter, and renders into likeness of form and sound such truths of inspired perception, such raptures of divine surprise, as no poet of nature may think to render again."

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### THE HUGUENOTS AND HENRY OF NAVARRE.\*

In the third of his recently published Oxford lectures, the Bishop of Chester, Dr. Stubbs, extends the right hand of fellowship and a cordial welcome to his American comrades in the field of history. True, he gently chides them for a bad tendency to run off to Belgium and Spain for subjects; it "is a misfortune that the earlier English history has not received its share of attention in the United States." As a tribute to our mute inglorious Macaulays, Gardiners, Froudes, our Freemans and Hallams and Stubbs, we can accept this opinion with that bland and easy acquiescence with which people who have never done certain things

are usually willing to hear how easily they might have done them. But we must decline not the less to call our students of history back from the continent, and shut them up with the Rolls series, the Parliamentary History, and the Statutes of the Realm. Prescott and Motley and Ticknor, whom the bishop specifies, might have done better in England than they did in Spain and the colonies or dependencies of Spain; better than they did in furnishing lucid and judicial accounts of the court of Madrid and the rise of a Spanish empire across the ocean, in painting the heroic struggle of the Dutch for religious and political freedom, in unfolding to view the progress of a noble literature too long neglected even by scholars. These men might have been more "wisely employed"; all we know is that they were not, and with our present light we can be content that such was the case. Meantime there are signs that the interest of American writers in continental as distinguished from purely English history is not yet on the decline. The fine contribution of Mr. Perkins to the history of France under Richelieu and Mazarin takes up a great subject, and handles it well. Then at nearly the same time Professor Baird gives us in two closely packed volumes another section of the unhappy story of the French Huguenots.

The period covered by this instalment lies between the accession of the last of the Valois kings, the weak-minded, frivolous, vacillating Henry the Third, and the assassination of the first and best of the Bourbons, Henry the Fourth. In a looser sense it stretches between the two extremes, the ebb and the flood, of Huguenot fortunes—the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day and the Edict of Nantes—with the war of the League as the great central event, and Henry of Navarre as the most picturesque and commanding figure. It is by reference to this position of Henry, to his dramatic prominence, that the title of the work is to be explained. It is not principally a history of the relations of the Huguenots to Henry of Navarre, but a history of the Huguenots during a period when Henry happened to be the most important personage, the one whose career and character most nearly affected their own fortunes. A leader, he betrayed them for the sake of a crown. A traitor, he used his new power to give them a more liberal charter of freedom than they had yet enjoyed, and under which they lived in comparative security for a hundred years. A man of infinite contradictions; adorned by some of the noblest virtues of the man and the statesman, yet disfigured by vices not less conspicuous; at one time a jovial, rollicking, dashing soldier of fortune, at another the resolute and inflexible leader of a persecuted sect, now a stern believer who seems to prefer

\*THE HUGUENOTS AND HENRY OF NAVARRE. By Henry M. Baird, Professor in the University of the City of New York. With maps. 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

even martyrdom to the sacrifice of his Protestant opinions, now a wily, subtle and unprincipled politician, calmly planning and executing a most disgraceful act of apostasy,—such a person is a serious problem alike for the historical artist and the historical critic. Professor Baird's palette wants, of course, those sharp, vivid and brilliant colors which Motley used with such effect. He lacks, as do most other writers, Ranke's power to paint a character with a few broad, firm, masterly strokes, making the essential features the more prominent by the very neglect of details. But he evidently has himself a clear and complete theory of Henry's nature and career; and a careful reading of the whole work—though nothing less than this—will enable one to discover what that theory is. In general his portrait would be called an unfavorable one—unfavorable, perhaps, beyond that of most Protestant writers. Thus, for one thing, he insists strongly that the apostasy of Henry was not an act of impulse or desperation, as he saw the hopelessness of his struggle against the pope, the king of Spain, and the League; but a scheme planned years before, and only requiring a suitable pretext or occasion for its execution. This is unquestionably a view which one may hold, and the author groups together many suspicious circumstances which give it support. But most of these will also bear a different construction. We cannot admit that Professor Baird has absolutely made out his case. Indeed, after the remorseless manner in which the author collects all the evidence of Henry's perfidy—his ostentatious willingness to be "instructed," his secret overtures to the pope, his neglect to seize military advantages, his harsh replies to the Huguenot remonstrances, his unfeeling treatment of Duplessis-Mornay,—after the collection of all this fatal evidence, one is startled to find the author not passing a final condemnation upon the culprit, but turning about to what is nearly an acquittal, on the old and well-known grounds of political expediency and ultimate good intentions. The reader climbs patiently upward, until, when he thinks he is about to reach the climax, he is suddenly told that there is no climax, or that it was left at the bottom of the literary structure.

All this seems to suggest one or two further observations on the author's style. With the same characteristics which marked his earlier volumes, this work shows at the same time an undoubted progress in literary workmanship; and yet the paragraphs, or more strictly speaking the sentences, though usually clear and not inelegant, are fatally wanting in strength. Nor does this seem due to an excessive self-control, or to a passionless reserve, or to mere timidity. It is a real rhetorical defect, which Prof. Baird will possibly never overcome, and which

will not the less always impair the effectiveness of his writings. In another and perhaps a higher sense of the term style, the work has greater merits. First of all, the author has complete command of his materials. Besides the contemporary chroniclers, the official publications, and the standard histories, he has consulted the transactions of the leading Protestant societies, the proceedings of the learned academies, and all other available sources of information. He admits the reader to the most complete knowledge of his authorities. The only complaint on this score will be of that wholly unnecessary conscientiousness with which, after making a statement in the text, the author quotes in full the exact words of his authority, whether English, French, German, Italian, or Latin. This is unnecessary. The reading world is bound to assume that a historian can correctly transcribe or translate an author whom he cites; and his full duty is usually discharged when he indicates the sources of his information. Professor Baird's practice in this respect, as in the further habit of giving in connection with every important statement a complete bibliography of the subject, seems to be an imitation of Buckle. But he takes much too modest a view of his own credit with critical scholars. He could afford to neglect the example of that fascinating amateur. It would have been much better, in our judgment, if the same amount of time and space had been used in explaining more clearly certain larger features of European politics with which the Huguenots were closely connected,—the revolt of the Netherlands, the character and policy of Philip II. of Spain, the relations of Elizabeth and England to continental Protestantism. The familiarity of the reader with these is apparently assumed. This is also, perhaps, to be explained by the amiable fault of excessive modesty, by an unwillingness to suppose that Americans who cared to know about Spain and Holland, Philip and Elizabeth, would not already have studied Prescott and Motley. But there results not the less a considerable loss of literary perspective.

Certain expressions of which the author is singularly fond are open at least to remark. One of these is "ghostly" consolation, which, though intelligible of course to scholars, would possibly mislead readers to whom the term "spiritual consolation" would convey an unequivocal meaning. Another is, "*Very Christian King*." This is indeed the most literal translation of "*le roi très-Chrétien*;" but the language of treaties and diplomacy has firmly established "*The most Christian King*" as the current equivalent, and it seems unnecessary to adopt a different and less familiar one.

These are, however, questions of taste, and Prof. Baird has, of course, a right to adopt his

own usage. But one singular error must be pointed out. The author is exposing the dishonesty of the League in its story of a pretended meeting of German princes, or their representatives, to concoct a plan of war upon Catholicism, and he refers to "the singular blunder of the forger in choosing Magdeburg for the seat of the fictitious meeting, and yet not representing the Elector of Brandenburg, within whose territories the city was situated, as having taken part," etc. The truth is, however, that the house of Brandenburg only received the eventual title to Magdeburg in the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, more than half a century after the alleged meeting of 1584, and did not come into actual possession of it until thirty years later. In ordinary circumstances this would be a pardonable slip. But when the discovery that Magdeburg belonged to the house of Brandenburg a whole century before the real time is brought forward with exultation to disprove statements of the enemy, it becomes of some importance.

Still, the present volumes are a satisfactory continuation of a great work. Professor Baird has the profound interest in his subject, the generous sympathy with the people whose story he relates, which ensure warmth, vigor, and animation of treatment; and yet his hatred of religious intolerance never betrays him into neglect of the iron rules of historical evidence. If he errs at all, it is, as above suggested, rather in a too nervous anxiety to have even his translations verified by the reader. The preface announces the author's purpose, in case these two volumes are favorably received, to pursue the subject in a subsequent work down to the revocation of the edict of Nantes. We have no doubt that this encouragement will be given, and that American scholarship will add yet another chapter to the story of the French Huguenots.

HERBERT TUTTLE.

#### BOOKS ABOUT BROWNING.\*

To robust readers who find their account in learning Italian for the sake of Dante and German for the sake of Goethe, it seems a pity that there should be a public, apparently large, of English readers who know their own greatest poets only through the medium of "primers,"

\*AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ROBERT BROWNING'S POETRY. By Hiram Corson, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the Cornell University. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

SELECT POEMS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Edited, with Notes, by William J. Rolfe, A.M., and Heloise E. Hersey. New York: Harper & Brothers.

BROWNING'S WOMEN. By Mary E. Burt. With an Introduction by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., LL.D. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

SORDELLO'S STORY RETOLD IN PROSE. By Annie Wall. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

paraphrases, select extracts, biographies, and the numberless other rehashes that give employment to the literary caterers of the day. May the advocates of the ancient classical education be justified in finding here a sign of the insufficiency of the new education to train up a masculine race of intellects? And can there be some ulterior significance in the fact that it was a eunuch who complained to Philip of want of guidance in his reading? The volumes before us (except Mr. Rolfe's, which is purely educational) find their reason for existence in the fact, or the assumption, that Browning is a kind of foreign poet whose works must be interpreted, translated, annotated, and in every way levelled to the visual angle of those whose education has included no initiation into the dialect in which he writes. If it be true that the strong meat of Browning's thought is a cause of offence, we must not begrudge weaker stomachs their Browning pap, and we must see to it that what they get is the pure unadulterated milk of the word.

Of the four books, Professor Corson's is the largest and the one to which it is natural to look with the greatest degree of hope. The work consists of an introduction and thirty-three of Browning's poems which are provided with notes and arguments. It is prepared, say the publishers, to meet the wants of clubs, private students, and advanced classes in literature. However well adapted to the use of teachers, it should be said at once that this is distinctly *not* a book for ordinary college students. The arguments to the poems are made with rare judgment, and furnish much material of interest to the reader who has previously grappled with the poems and made them yield up the peculiar treasures they possess for him. Many mature readers have hitherto been repelled from Browning by real difficulties such as obstruct the way to the inner sanctuary of every great poet's thought,—difficulties that exist in Browning as they exist in *Æschylus*, in *Dante*, and in *Shakespeare*, simply because, like these, Browning is a deep and pregnant thinker. Such readers may well be glad of some sort of a path up the rude steep the poet has climbed and whither he beckons all who can to follow him. Professor Corson gives us an explanation of what he deems the most important features of Browning's philosophy of life, and attempts to lure us on by a body of not over-difficult selections to the higher rewards of independent study. The portions of the book likely to be the most useful are the poems with the notes and arguments, together with the chapters headed, respectively, "Browning's Obscurity" and "Browning's Verse."

The principal chapter of the "Introduction" bears the somewhat formidable title: "The Idea of Personality and of Art as an

intermediate agency of Personality, as embodied in Browning's Poetry." Sympathetic and thoughtful as it is, it will probably be to the uninitiated harder reading than Browning himself. Originally intended to be read before the Browning Society, it is obviously addressed to adepts in Browning study, and is therefore somewhat out of place in a volume intended for novices. Probably, however, the latter will require no invitation to prompt them to a little judicious skipping. The first chapter, entitled "The Spiritual Ebb and Flow exhibited in English Poetry from Chaucer to Tennyson and Browning," is by no means essential to the plan of the book. It reads a little like the effusion of some professor of metaphysical theology who had been looking up the history of English literature with a view to the illustration of a pet theory. Its main thesis seems to be that the poetic faculty is identical with spirituality, with the corollary "that the relative merit and importance of different periods of a literature should be determined by the relative degrees of spirituality which these different periods exhibit." The essayist's want of sure critical discrimination is displayed when he goes on to apply his principle to particular cases. "Chaucer," he avers, "exhibits, in a high degree, this life of the spirit, and it is the secret of the charm which his poetry possesses for us after a lapse of five hundred years." Again: "The renewed spiritual life which set in so strongly with Spenser, reached its springtide in Shakespeare." With Milton this spiritual tide begins to go out again, reaching its "very lowest ebb" during the time of Charles the Second. Now the objection to Professor Corson's peculiar use of the term "spiritual," no matter how carefully he defines it, is that it leads to confusion of thought. Surely no one not having an essay to write or an address to deliver would think of ranking Chaucer and Shakespeare among the most *spiritual* of our poets. Surely spirituality, in its proper sense, is the very element they lack. Think of calling Marlowe, say in his "Edward the Second," a great spiritual poet, and that, too, in the same sense in which Browning's "Sordello" is spiritual! And yet this is what Professor Corson must do—and really does do, by implication,—or relinquish his use of the term. With the relinquishment of this word and the substitution of the word "poetical," however, the bottom falls out of the whole essay, for no one is much advanced by the information that Chaucer is more poetical than Gower, and Shakespeare than Dr. Johnson.

This radical superficiality apart, the essay still remains worth reading, if only for the promotion of wholesome dissent, and it will be found to contain some good old thoughts

stated with admirable freshness. For example: "There was a time in the history of the Jews in which, it is recorded, 'there was no open vision.' It can be said, emphatically, that in the time of Charles II. there was no open vision." And elsewhere: "There are periods which are characterized by a 'blindness of heart,' an inactive, quiescent condition of the spirit, by which the intellect is more or less divorced from the essential, the eternal, and it directs itself to the shows of things." Such are the periods of spiritual ebb. Once more, contrasting Tennyson's faith with that of his more masculine rival, Professor Corson gives us the following excellent distinction: "But it is, after all, not the vital faith which Browning's poetry exhibits, a faith *proceeding directly from the spiritual man*. It is rather the faith expressed by Browning's Bishop Blougram:

'With me faith means perpetual unbelief  
Kept quiet like the snake 'neath Michael's foot,  
Who stands firm just because he feels it writhe.' "

After all, it seems doubtful whether the expository portions of this book are likely to gain for Browning any real students. Those possessed of the requisite mental vigor will find metal more attractive in the poet himself, and will prefer to do their own mining and smelting. Others will lay down Professor Corson's book with headache and brain-ache, and will need no physician's mandate to prevent them from provoking their indisposition in that way again.

With respect to the little volume of "Select Poems of Robert Browning" which Mr. Rolfe, assisted by Miss Hersey, now adds to his admirable series of "English Classics," there is more ground for a reasonable hope. Certainly the critical portion, which includes within a score of pages some of the best things said of the poet's genius by Lowell, Ruskin, Furnivall, Dowden, Swinburne, John Morley, and others, is of far greater value, either intrinsically or educationally, than the labored studies of Professor Corson. These critical selections are skilfully made to bring out in strong relief all the salient features of Browning's art. Thus, Grant White treats of his originality, John Morley of his manly robustness, Lowell of his dramatic art, Dowden of the exhilarating aspiration and boundless hope which pervade him, Milsand of his power of subordinating a subtle philosophical faculty to a triumphant imagination, Swinburne of the obscurity with which the purblind charge him. The selections, twenty in number, are on the whole more readily comprehensible than Professor Corson's, and are therefore better adapted to the purpose of such a book. In the two books only four of the selections are identical: "My Star," "Prospice," "The Bishop Orders his Tomb at St. Praxed's

Church," and "Rabbi Ben Ezra." It is to be noted in favor of Mr. Rolfe's selection that he includes the poet's address to Mrs. Browning "One Word More," and that incomparable masterpiece "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came." Professor Corson's longest selection is "The Flight of the Duchess," which is more than offset by "Pippa Passes" in Rolfe. To complete the contrast, Mr. Rolfe leaves the reader to construct the arguments of the poems for himself, and, by massing his explanations at the end of the book, keeps them from annoying those who have no use for them.

It was an excellent thought in Miss Burt to group in a series of studies all the poet's delineations of feminine character, and the result is not without value as a census of the fair population of this new territory of the ideal kingdom. This little volume is evidently the fruit of loving devotion, and is not lacking in the insight the brain owes to the heart. The stories of the various characters are simply and pleasantly related, and the style is good. Occasionally a jarring note is produced by the intrusion of some bit of personal or provincial morality. Thus of "James Lee's Wife": "The only fault we can find in her character is that she clings to the faithless husband and cannot at once resign herself to the loss of the love which had sought hers." Again, of the woman of the Inn Album: "Many Browning students make it a point in her favor that, on finding herself betrayed, she did not seek out the young man and avail herself of his love and fortune, while involving him in her own entanglement." Quite apart from the consideration that without the characteristics referred to in these two passages, the heroines and even the poems would have been inconceivable, the introduction of reflections so out of keeping with the vigorous tone of Browning is a literary mistake. It is, however, not so frequently made as to impair the general attractiveness of a book which seems well adapted to allure the women who read it to a first-hand study of its sources.

"The Story of Sordello" retold in prose by Annie Wall is the handsomest of the books before us. The excellent handiwork of printer and publisher does not, however, surpass the beauty of the contents. The tangled skein of Browning's verse is here unbraided and laid straight in smooth and lithesome prose, while the profundity of his thought is by no means wholly sacrificed. There is a useful historical introduction and a study of the character of Sordello. As beauty is its own excuse for being, no exception need be taken to this charming book; indeed, one reviewer has gone the length of admitting that he had rather read this than the original.

But let us not prefer the comfortable fire-side of the inn to the far-twinkling light of home. Such books, however taking, are but means to an end,—that end, the comprehension of the great poet who has succeeded in giving imaginative interpretation to a wider range of thought than any other in modern times save Goethe, and who, in deep, sure insight into the human soul, is equalled—*one dare not say surpassed*—by Shakespeare alone. His "Pauline" was published some fifty-four years ago, and yet is his poetic eye undimmed and his spirit's strength unabated. Professor Corson gives us a long list, although but a partial one, of books and articles upon Browning, and all signs indicate that his splendid star is still at its dawning. Wholesomest, manliest, happiest of poets! May his light (say not his shadow, for he casts none) never grow less.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

#### A NEW HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.\*

Mr. Stephens justifies himself in writing a new history of the French Revolution from the fact that a vast amount of literature relating to the Revolution has grown up in France during the last few years, and valuable historical material has recently become accessible, which will enable the historian to present a clearer and more satisfactory account of this period than has yet appeared. He proposes to embody the results of his study in three volumes covering the period from the summoning of the States-General to the downfall of the Directory, of which series the first volume, giving the events of the first two years of the Revolution, has just appeared.

In his American preface Mr. Stephens is careful to tell us that "my efforts have been received with the kindest, most flattering, and most unanimous approval by the English reviewers," to which he adds the hope "that American reviewers will find it in their power to do likewise." In this preface, as throughout the volume, the influence of the American Constitution upon the ideas of the Revolution is undervalued, though he notes that the French people had such unbounded admiration for the founders of the American Republic that "the Constituent Assembly decreed three days of public mourning for Benjamin Franklin when he died at Auteuil in April 1790." That Franklin did not die at Auteuil is well known to those familiar with his biography, but it is due Mr. Stephens to say that this is an exceptional instance to the usual accuracy of his book. The original preface is

\* THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By H. Morse Stephens. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

not one of the least valuable features of the work, containing as it does a brief critical bibliography of the histories and historical material relating to the Revolution, which bibliography is of advantage to one who would make a thorough study of this period.

Mr. Stephens's history is an able digest of this vast collection of material, and his painstaking efforts are to be commended. His greatest fault is that not enough care has been taken to distinguish between the importance of persons and events of greater and those of lesser moment. It is not a good work with which to begin the study of the Revolution. It lacks the succinct and clear treatment of Mignet, so necessary for a proper comprehension by the student; but as a reference book for teachers it is admirable and in many respects unequalled.

The French Revolution is not only interesting to students of history as such, but also to students of politics, for during that eventful period expression was given to nearly every known form of socialism and democracy. Blanc's socialistic views and Thiers's political bias mar their works; while one of the chief merits of Mr. Stephens's history, judging from this first volume, is that it is remarkably free from such faults. His accounts of the theories advanced and reforms attempted are generally clear and unbiased. A large portion of this volume is devoted to biographical sketches of the leading spirits of this period of the Revolution, which, though the conclusions as to their motives are not always just, are of much value. Like Carlyle, he does not hesitate to express his contempt for Lafayette, whom he characterizes as vain, ambitious, unprincipled, and without the essentials of either a general or statesman. Mirabeau is ranked as the greatest statesman of his age and the greatest financier of the Revolution. The discussion of the Church in France and the influence of Diderot, Voltaire, and Rousseau; the account of the relations between Mirabeau and the Court drawn chiefly from the correspondence of Mirabeau with La Marck, first published in 1851; and the statement of the financial difficulty, its origin, growth, and results, are worthy of special notice. The spread of revolutionary principles throughout France, the provinces, and the colonies; the moral, social, and financial condition of the people; the character of the journalism of the time; the influence of the clubs and *cercles*, and the work of the Assembly, are treated at length. Throughout the work constant references are made to original sources. While no fine writing has been attempted, yet the treatment of the subject is both interesting and pleasing, and Mr. Stephens's history will doubtless be classed as a standard authority on the French Revolution. The forthcoming volumes will be awaited with interest.

C. L. SMITH.

#### MEXICO, ANCIENT AND MODERN.\*

Of the history and present condition of our neighboring republic of Mexico, Americans know less, probably, than of any other civilized state. Its history, unlike that of the nations of the Old World, is very little or not at all associated with that of other nations, except Spain. Its frequent and seldom bloodless revolutions, and its bandit-infested highways, have led all travellers, except the more adventurous, to shun it. "The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees," said Samuel Johnson, "is the high road that leads him to England." The high roads leading to Mexico have not afforded, until quite recently, any noble or attractive prospect. As, however, revolutions are going out of fashion in this oft revolutionized country, and as railroad lines are now constructed so that the traveller has easy, safe, and quick access to almost every place of interest in the republic, the high roads to Mexico now offer attractions to American or Scotchman or Englishman than which few are more inviting. And these roads are beginning to be thronged. Tourists in increasing numbers from year to year are traversing in every part this country which, for antiquity, is the Egypt or the Palestine of the New World; which almost equals them in the extent, variety, and interesting character of its ruins, and far surpasses them in the grandeur and magnificence of its scenery, and in the tropical variety and abundance of its natural productions.

A fact which is a sign of quickened interest in Mexico, and which will still further stimulate that interest, is the appearance, almost simultaneously, of three important and valuable volumes relating to that country. The first of these is the only compact, trustworthy and popular history of the ancient Aztecs which is accessible to English readers. Prescott's account of this people in the introduction to his work on "The Conquest of Mexico" is full as a sketch, but not complete as a history. It is only what it claims to be, an introduction to the history of the Conquest. Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft's Mexico is elaborate and exhaustive, but his account of the history, religion, manners and customs of the Aztecs is distributed through several volumes of his *magna opera*, "The Native Races of the Pacific States" and "The History of the

\* THE AZTECS; THEIR HISTORY, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS. From the French of Lucien Biart. Authorized translation by J. L. Garner. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company.

MEXICO OF TO-DAY. By Solomon Bulkley Griffin. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A STUDY OF MEXICO. By David A. Wells, LL.D., D.C.L., Membre Correspondant de l'Institut de France; Correspondente della Reale Accademia de' Lincei, Italia; Honorary Member of the Statistical Society of London, etc. Reprinted, with Additions, from the Popular Science Monthly. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

Pacific States." Upon the preparation of these volumes Mr. Bancroft has bestowed immense labor and patient and thorough research. But his works are voluminous and expensive; they embrace vastly more than a history of the Aztecs, and hence they do not answer the purpose of a manual or standard work distinctively upon this subject. There was no such work in English previous to the appearance of the volume now under notice. Mr. Garner has, therefore, done a substantial service to the reading public by translating into excellent English this work from the French. M. Biart, its author, is a distinguished scholar and scientist. A residence of twenty-five years in Mexico, and a thorough study, during this time, of all accessible works relating to the Aztec race and civilization, gave him an admirable preparation for the task which he has well performed. His work is not padded with cumbersome and unimportant details, nor is it condensed to the extent of omitting any fact essential to an adequate and correct view of the character and the civilization of this ancient people. The growth of the Aztec empire from its humble beginning until its boundaries were extended so as to become nearly coterminous with those of the present republic, is rapidly sketched. Through the patience, courage, energy and ability of the Aztec kings, a large number of independent tribes, though of kindred race, were conquered and consolidated into one vast prosperous and powerful empire. To this historical sketch, which ends with a very brief account of the overthrow of the empire by the Spaniards, the first five chapters of M. Biart's work are devoted. In the remaining twelve chapters we have a description of the Aztec cosmogony, of their idols and idol worship, of their human sacrifices, their social and domestic customs, their methods of education, their laws and judicial tribunals, their military institutions, their agriculture, trades, arts, language, literature, and hieroglyphic paintings. This part of the work is exceedingly interesting and instructive. It presents the picture of a civilization which Cortes found there, and which in many respects must be adjudged to be higher and better than that which he introduced in its place. If the Spaniard had come in the power as he did in the name of the religion he professed, his conquest, bringing to an end, as it did, the barbarous rites of a cruel idolatrous worship, would have been the emancipation of the Aztecs. Instead of this, it was a new enslavement to other and almost equally debasing superstitions. Humboldt fairly expressed the change which was wrought, when he wrote: "Dogma has not succeeded to dogma, but ceremony to ceremony. The natives know nothing of religion but the external forms of worship." To this day this is largely true.

The late Lord Beaconsfield was once asked if there was any difference of meaning in the words *mischance* and *misfortune*. After a moment's reflection, the Liberal-hating Tory replied, "I think there is, but I can better illustrate than define it. For instance, if Mr. Gladstone should fall into the Thames, it would be a mischance; but if anyone should pull him out, it would be a misfortune." It was both a mischance and a misfortune that Cortes conquered Mexico. It was a mischance, for he could never have done it except as he succeeded in winning a vast allied force to reinforce his little insignificant army. It was a misfortune, for it overthrew a great empire, and erected upon its ruins the brutal and bloody tyranny of an alien power, which was perpetuated for three hundred years. The greatness and the splendor of the empire that was overthrown are vividly portrayed in the pages of M. Biart. He has given us a history which, while adapted to the general reader, appeals also to the scholar and the archæologist, since it is endowed with all the graces of modern scholarship and illustrated by the philosophical spirit of our age. The publishers have given to the English translation a beautiful dress, which in paper, type, and binding, leaves nothing to be desired. The volume has a good index, and only lacks—a very serious deficiency—a good historical map.

There is no good reason why modern Mexico should not be on a level in intelligence, in wealth, and in all the arts and ministries of civilized life, with the United States, except that which is found in the fact that for three hundred years she was subjected to the bigoted and blighting rule of Spain. The two republics, lying side by side—the poorer and less civilized being much older as a nation than the stronger and more prosperous—illustrate the different results of uniform good government and long continued misgovernment. The remarkable contrast between the condition of the Mexican people to-day and the condition of the people of this country will be strikingly manifest to all who read Mr. Griffin's "Mexico of To-Day" or Mr. Wells's "Study of Mexico." Mr. Griffin's work is a reproduction of a series of letters which first appeared in the paper of which he is the editor—the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican." Having travelled through the country, it is evident that he improved his opportunities by carefully studying the industrial, social, political, commercial, educational and moral conditions of the people. He has given the results of his observations in a very readable volume. Into his generally sober narrative he weaves many historical facts, interesting incidents of travel, and bits of clever description of natural scenery. But it was no part of his purpose to write a book of travel. His aim was rather, as he says, "to

exhibit the country, the climate, the people, their politics, their life, and their national outlook, exactly as they all united to impress an unprejudiced observer from the United States." Much of the information which Mr. Griffin communicates he did not need to go to Mexico to acquire, and probably did not there acquire, but obtained from cyclopædias and the works of others relating to the country. He is not, however, a mere compiler, or "gatherer of other men's stuff," but an independent observer, a careful and critical student of the problems of society and government, and of the conditions which surround business, as he saw them in the course of his travels. Of the politics of Mexico, of taxation and mining interests, of journalism and diplomacy, and of the influence of young men in politics, Mr. Griffin writes with an intelligence and with a fulness of information which would hardly be attainable except by a personal visit to the country and a study of the institutions and life of the people on the ground. Mr. Griffin is hopeful of the future of Mexico. He does not, however, anticipate that the country will soon take its place among the rich and powerful and progressive nations of the earth. The people are slow to adopt new customs, and to learn how to handle improved implements and machinery which in our country are made to do so much of the work that needs to be done. The tenacity with which they cling to old habits may be seen in the fact that when an American plough is introduced the peon using it thinks it unfit for service until he has cut off one of its handles, thus making it as much like his old wooden stick as possible. Education must become more general, and the land, which is now owned by less than ten thousand of the ten million inhabitants, must be divided among the people into small holdings, before Mexico can enter upon a career of any considerable progress. Mr. Griffin assigns to American Protestant missions an important part to play in the development of the country through the education and elevation of the people. The least satisfactory part of his book is that wherein he discusses the share which our country should have in Mexico's future. This is weak and inconclusive; for while he favors commercial reciprocity between the United States and Mexico, he does not give any of the strong reasons for the measure by which he could and should have fortified his position.

Mr. Wells, in "A Study of Mexico," traverses much the same ground as that pursued by Mr. Griffin. His book is interesting as showing how differently two thoughtful and observing travellers will view the same objects. In respect of many things, each writer confirms the conclusions of the other, and where they do not traverse the same ground they supple-

ment each other. The most interesting chapters in Mr. Wells's volume are those in which he describes the Spanish colonial policy in Mexico, and the American war of invasion and spoliation; the government and social forces of the country; manufactures in Mexico, taxation, the federal budget, and the present and prospective political relations of the United States and Mexico. He makes a strong and earnest plea for commercial reciprocity, and forcibly presents and urges the claims of Mexico on the kindly sympathies of this country. The international lines of railroad which bind the two countries together seem to require the removal of trade restrictions, and the ratification of the long pending reciprocity treaty, which, if it were enacted, would not, as Mr. Wells says, make commercial intercourse between the two nations necessary, but only free. Such a treaty would probably do much to stimulate enterprise and increase wealth in Mexico, while we ourselves would also be gainers by it. Many signs indicate that Mexico has already entered upon a new era of prosperity and growth, which, though they may not be rapid, will be steady and sure. Among these signs are a liberal and stable government; awakened interest in education; immigration; the rapid construction of railroads; growing revolt at the corruptions of the dominant church, with consequent weakening of ecclesiastical tyranny; and improved methods and implements of manufacture and of husbandry.

No other three books can be named which so well describe the Mexico of the Aztecs and the Mexico of to-day, as the three which have here been noticed. Those who are contemplating a journey to that most interesting country would do well to read these volumes beforehand, that they may be well furnished for their travels. GEORGE C. NOYES.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

"THE Republic of New Haven [Conn.]; a History of Municipal Evolution," by Charles H. Levermore, Ph.D., is an extra volume in the admirable series of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science." Great credit is due Prof. Herbert B. Adams, who is the editor of the series, for the inspiration and judicious direction he has given the young men of that University in their historical and political studies. He has turned their attention almost exclusively to the study of American subjects, and to investigation from original sources. It is a remarkable fact that such a series of historical papers as the "Johns Hopkins University Studies" should have been written by young men; for they show a thoroughness of research, a familiarity with original documents, and historical insight, which are rarely found in the veteran writers of our American annals. They form almost a new school of historical writing, whose



tendency and methods cannot be too highly commended. The volume before us furnishes a good illustration of this statement. Many books have been written about New Haven, Conn., but no book will give the reader so good an idea of what New Haven was during two centuries and a half as this. Its real purpose, however, is something more than a simple narrative of events; it is designed to be a constitutional history of a New England township and of the evolution which went on from one form of society and local government to another. For the first two or three years the colony seemed to have no laws, except the "laws of God," and no local government except the paternal advice of John Davenport, the minister, and Theophilus Eaton, a layman, who claimed no privileges and ruled by the law of love. Then came the town-meeting, where freemen had an equal vote, and the freemen were the church-members. Davenport disavowed any intention to form a union of church and state, and insisted that they should have different officers, rules, and jurisdiction. He claimed that church-members were not made freemen because they were church-members, but because, standing in that relation, they were presumed to be trustworthy. The church was organized by choosing twelve persons who should select seven of their own number, called pillars, to be the nucleus of the new church; and these admitted other members on examination. By common consent, Mr. Eaton was made Governor, with four deputies to assist him. Such other officers were appointed as were necessary, and a new state began its career. Massachusetts was organized under a royal charter, and Rhode Island under a patent from the Long Parliament; but New Haven purely by compact, or social contract, its people agreeing "to associate and conjoyn ourselves to be one public state or commonwealth." The freemen of New Haven signed their names to their voluntary compact, and required "all planters hereafter received should testify the same by subscribing their names." A government based on a citizenship composed wholly of church-members soon brought trouble, as Mr. Davenport's method of protecting the state was by guarding the portals of the church. Cotton Mather, commenting on this fact, said: "Mr. Davenport used the golden snuffers of the sanctuary overmuch." How the state modified and liberalized its laws, what the manners and customs of the people were at different periods, what offshoots were made from the original colony, and how the state developed from one form of local government to another, are the topics which are very ably treated in the work.

THE fourth number of the Publications of the American Economic Association is devoted to a very full account of "Coöperation in a Western City," by Dr. Albert Shaw. The Western city is Minneapolis, Minn. Something like a dozen coöperative movements are described, the most important being that of the coopers, of whom there are nearly eight hundred in that city. The coöperative movement among these handicraftsmen was begun in 1868, and has progressed from small beginnings until now a majority of the coopers are employed in coöperative shops, and the system is no longer an experiment. The movement is, as Dr. Shaw points out, the most important illustration of successful industrial coöperation which this country has furnished; and hence its history is of very great value in a study

of practical economics. Scarcely less important is the sketch of "Coöperative Profit-sharing in the Pillsbury Mills." These mills—the largest flour-mills in the world—whose business is so enormous as to require something like two millions of flour-barrels annually (mainly produced at the coöperative shops), began, four or five years ago, a voluntary experiment in profit-sharing among their employees; the amount divided being determined by the success of the year's business. At the end of the first year under this proposal, the workmen admitted to it were surprised and delighted at receiving checks for sums averaging about \$400. This was, of course, in addition to their regular wages. The next year a still larger number of workmen were admitted to the arrangement, and the distribution was again liberal, the ratio of profits to wages being about as one dollar to three. The experiment has proved so satisfactory that it is the intention of the proprietors to make the system permanent. The results have shown a marked improvement in the efficiency of the workmen, and in their moral, mental, and physical condition. Lest some of our hyper-sensitive "orthodox" economists—those by whom political economy is held in repute chiefly as a form of intellectual exercise—should at this point suspect some insidious motive of philanthropy in this experiment, we hasten to relieve their anxiety by adding that the proprietors disclaim any charitable purpose, and are quite satisfied to find that the profit-sharing system pays, judged from the standpoint of their own business interests. This fact is, of course, practically the most important one that Dr. Shaw has to offer. "Few employers," he says, "are in a position to do business on any system that handicaps them in the fierce struggle of competition. Milling for the markets of the world is a business in which competition is keen and margins are very close. It is worth while to have the testimony of the most successful merchant millers of this or any country that coöperative profit-sharing is a satisfactory and advantageous system." We commend Dr. Shaw's pamphlet to all students of labor questions, as one of uncommon interest and timeliness. It is based upon an exhaustive personal study of the various matters treated, and is written with that clearness and vigor which characterize the author's style.

OUR knowledge of the kingdom of the Shah has been exceedingly limited hitherto, and dependent principally upon the reports of the occasional tourists who, from necessity or an inordinate curiosity, have incurred the dangers and discomforts of travel in a distant and semi-civilized Asiatic province. The opinion of the government and the people derived from such sources has been extremely unfavorable. The government has been depicted in the odious light of an oriental despotism; its subjects have been endowed with the debased traits which characterize the victims of a prolonged and unrestricted tyranny; and the country has been described as rich in varied natural resources, but undeveloped, barbarous, and almost wholly destitute of conveniences and facilities for commerce and travel. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, the first American minister to the court of the Shah, has quite another story to tell in his work on "Persia and the Persians" (Ticknor & Co.) His residence at Teheran from 1883 to 1885, and his relations with official circles as the representative of the United

States, gave him peculiar opportunities for observing the better side of the country and the people. Mr. Benjamin was welcomed very cordially into the dominions of the Shah, and treated with unusual favor during his stay by the monarch and his ministers. His attention was occupied by the most agreeable matters, as appears from his narrative, those which might present an ugly aspect being passed over with slight or excusing comment. He has, for example, no severer censure for an atrocious act of slaughter ordered by the oldest son of the Shah, the governor of Ispahan, than that "he acted in bad taste in selecting such a method for venting his spite. It is always 'bad form,' to say the least, for the strong to exercise too much overt force in dealing with the weak." The term "bad form" applied to the heinous crime described by Mr. Benjamin excites unmitigated disgust. His further attempts to palliate this and other flagrant deeds of the Persian rulers related in the chapter on "Nasr-ed-deen Shah and the Royal Family" weaken the confidence of the reader in his judgment and good sense. The chapter on the arts of Persia is specially valuable, conveying as it does a new and surprising conception of the strong æsthetic sense, the patient industry and the dextrous manipulation exhibited by the people in their architecture, painting, decorative arts, etc. The account of the "Passion-Play of Persia" is very interesting, as is also the record of the products and trade of the country, its laws and political situation. Mr. Benjamin is decidedly inimical to the policy of the Czar. He acknowledges frankly that Russia has the same right of conquest in Asia which England has enjoyed, but he condemns the methods by which she accomplishes her inexorable purposes. The prejudices arising from his exceptional experience in Persia are visible here as in other portions of his narrative. Despite the one-sidedness of his views, however, Mr. Benjamin has much that is novel and instructive to relate of this new and nearly unknown land. His volume is published in holiday form, with an ornate cover and beautiful engravings. A portrait of the author faces the title-page.

SOME of the wonderful and beautiful contrivances by which plants attain the conditions necessary to their existence and to the perpetuation of their species, are described by Sir John Lubbock in a little volume in Macmillan's "Nature Series" entitled "Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves." The first two chapters are devoted to a consideration of the varied morphology of flowers and the reasons for the curious diversity which exists in the form and color and action of these central organs in different plants. The next two chapters evolve matter of almost equal interest in treating of the manifold structure of seeds, and the strange devices by which they are scattered abroad and the chances furthered of their finding a favorable spot to strike root, grow, and bear seed in their turn. Two chapters more are occupied with a study of the shape and arrangement of leaves, with a view to discovering the cause of their endless variety of outline and disposition. An idea is prevalent of the patient investigation by which men of science like Sir John Lubbock increase our knowledge of the physical world; but few distinctly understand the extent to which these labors are protracted. In one instance, Sir John states casually that in order to test a ques-

tion regarding the relation of insects to flowers in effecting cross-fertilization, he watched the work of a bee and a wasp from a few minutes after four o'clock in the morning until 7:46 in the evening. During these sixteen hours the wasp toiled without a moment's respite, making 116 visits to a deposit of honey and bearing back to its nest each time all it could carry. The bee began the day later and ended it sooner than the wasp, and yet fully justified its claim to the attribute of industry. The results of this single observation, as carefully noted by Sir John, were worth their cost to him; but how large a portion of his days must be given to such unremitting study in order to accumulate the new and important facts he from time to time contributes to the life-history of different animals and plants. In his study of seeds, Sir John has arrived at the conviction that primitive man had a keener faculty for discerning colors than is usually ascribed to him by scientific authorities. If the bird and the quadruped distinguish the bright tints of ripe fruits amid the foliage surrounding them, why should it not be inferred, he remarks, that man in his most savage state was endowed with a similar capacity? In seeking an explanation for the almost infinite forms of leaves, Sir John suggests that primarily palmate leaves may have been heart-shaped, and, by adaptation to changing circumstances, have developed their present type. This and other original propositions advanced by the author in the pages of his small but pithy treatise start fruitful lines of inquiry. Nothing he says in this popular work is beyond the comprehension of the unscientific reader, and even children would be entertained by the curious information it imparts.

THE "International Education Series" (Appleton), of which Dr. William T. Harris is the editor in something more than the ordinary sense, includes the work of Rosenkranz upon "The Philosophy of Education" as the third of its issues. The translation, which is the work of Anna C. Brackett, appeared originally in the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," and was afterwards reprinted in a small edition and as a separate volume. It has now been revised by the editor, and furnished with an elaborate analysis and commentary. We cannot regard the work as of any great value, for the simple reason that it is developed upon the lines of a philosophical system which was always pernicious and which is now practically obsolete. It is as Hegelian as might be expected from the fact that its author and its editor have been the leading exponents of the philosophy of Hegel in their respective countries; and this is equivalent to saying that it is in the highest degree artificial, that it does not reckon with the achieved results of the real intellectual movement of the century, and that it is written, both as to text and commentary, in that needlessly uncouth jargon which it is not the most trifling of the sins of Hegelianism to have imposed, at least in Germany, upon a large majority of the serious writers of an entire generation. "It may be safely claimed," says Dr. Harris, "that no obscurity remains except such as is due to the philosophic depth and generality of the treatment." Since the term "philosophic depth" is with Dr. Harris synonymous with what most clear-headed thinkers call Hegelian shallowness or intellectual charlatanism, this remark may be characterized as misleading in the extreme. There are very few people now

left in the world who mistake the Hegelian dialect for the language of philosophic thought; but this mistaken notion is with Dr. Harris the fundamental postulate. "Mind is in itself free; but, if it does not actualize this possibility, it is in no true sense free, either for itself or for another." "Without life, mind has no phenomenal reality; without cognition, no genuine—i. e., conscious—will; and without will, no self-confirmation of life and of cognition." How familiar this all is, and how meaningless, or, stripped of verbiage, how trivial in its meaning. And how skilfully we are led, by the old tricks of the master-juggler so well imitated by his disciple, to the theological conclusions which form so necessary a part of the philosophy of the "Philosophieprofessoren," and which are so singularly out of place in a modern work on education.

THE gallery of "American Art" with text by S. R. Koehler, is one of the few *volumes-de-luxe* of the holiday season which have a solid and lasting value. Unlike most works of its class, the letter-press rivals the illustrations in importance, and invites as close and repeated study. Mr. Koehler writes of art in America with a seriousness, an understanding, and an appreciation, which give dignity to his subject and a high didactic character to his reflections. His remarks have a scope which includes not only the æsthetic side of his theme, but the philosophic and ethical sides also. He reviews the aims and accomplishments of American artists during the past decade, the beginning of which was marked by the notable exhibition of the National Academy in 1877. In the pictures then "hung on the line" there was an evidence of new life, of vigorous talent, of technical skill, of ambitious and diversified endeavor, which announced that the revival of art, started in Europe half a century before, had at last created an effective movement in our land. Premonitions of the awakening of our artists to new motives and methods had not been wanting in previous years. W. M. Hunt, as Mr. Koehler states, was the first to open the way, by his words and works, for the progress of modern painting. But with the return of the "Munich men," Walter Shirlaw, Mr. Frank Dureneck, Mr. W. M. Chase, and others, the forward step was boldly taken. All the promise of that era has not been fulfilled; but the failure, Mr. Koehler truthfully says, is not to be referred to the artists themselves. It is the result of the attitude which the American public assumes toward American painters. It does not recognize their talent, it does not encourage them to do their best work. Their pictures which receive praise and prizes in the European *salons*, find few purchasers among their own countrymen. Disheartened, they are tempted to lower their aims, and, forced by necessity, devote themselves to "pot-boilers" mainly, or cultivate notoriety by developing mannerisms and eccentricities. Despite the lack of merited patronage at home, American art has made a striking advance in right directions, as the illustrations in Mr. Koehler's collection sufficiently demonstrate. These consist of etchings and engravings after paintings by twenty-five of our ablest artists, including Shirlaw, Chase, Blashfield, Bridgman, Murphy, Vedder, Moran, Thayer, Brown, Church, Gifford, Homer, Ulrich, etc. Each is represented by a single example skilfully reproduced on stone or copper. Mr. Koehler's discriminating and thoughtful comments on the several pictures furnish a series

of lessons in art criticism, pointing out distinctive traits and merits in every work and helping the observer to an intelligent and just estimate of its worth. The externals of the volume, which is a folio in size, do credit to its publishers (Cassell & Co.)

THE right of Susanna Wesley to be admitted into the "Famous Women Series" (Roberts) is more than dubious. She herself would scarcely have claimed it. It is only as the mother of John and Charles Wesley that interest attaches to her history. She was a remarkable woman, yet she did no work and filled no position which gave her fame in her day or has made her widely known to posterity. She was of gentle birth, but as the wife of a thriftless, testy, improvident, song-singing minister of the Established Church, she was condemned to a life of poverty, hardship, and obscurity. She was the twenty-fifth and youngest child of her father, and in twenty years after her marriage had borne her husband nineteen children. Her story during this period is easily divined, but the cheerfulness and courage with which she surmounted the trials of her lot form the wonderful part of it. We hear of no complaints; there is undiminished love for the husband who lacked skill and tact to provide comforts for herself and little ones; and there is a persistent heroic effort to supply to the latter the care and nurture of a father and mother in her own person. For many years she taught her children six hours a day with the regularity and method of the most rigidly disciplined school. At times during her husband's prolonged absences she held religious services in her house on Sunday, which were so largely attended as to provoke remonstrances from the incumbent of the parish, who saw his church emptied by the superior power of her pious ministrations. Mrs. Wesley's creed was of the stern cast which prevailed in her time, but it was a living faith, inspiring and sustaining her conduct and teachings. When her distinguished sons inaugurated the great schism in the Church of England which resulted in the foundation of a new sect, she joined them through sincere conviction. A number of her children died in infancy, and, despite her faithful care, one of her daughters went astray, and most of them made unhappy marriages. Mrs. Wesley lived to the age of seventy-three, active, loving and beloved to the last. Her biographer, Eliza Clarke, has done fairly well in the accomplishment of her task. There were no sensational events in the life of Mrs. Wesley which could be wrought into an exciting narrative. It is her strong, upright, resolute character which makes her story impressive and points it with a valuable moral. It is said that great men are indebted for their eminent endowments to their mothers. The statement is verified in the case of Susanna Wesley.

MR. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON's collection of "The Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle" (Macmillan) includes the earliest existing specimens of his correspondence, the period covered being 1814 to 1826. The letters were written to various members of Carlyle's family, and to his boyhood friends, James Johnstone, Robert Mitchell, and Thomas Murray. In all of them the writer discloses an open, honest, ambitious, manly, affectionate nature, set with a dogged resolve to do its work in the world boldly and bravely in the face of every obstacle. It is the noblest and the truest picture

heretofore given of the great man; for there is evidence that now for the first time we have his ungarbled utterances which declare indubitably the elements of his disposition and the character of his relations with those nearest and dearest to him. A few of his letters to Jane Welsh during the five years of their pre-marital acquaintance are given as illustrations of the feeling which they cherished for each other. These prove conclusively that from her earliest knowledge of him Miss Welsh honored the man who was to become her husband, that her esteem grew with her understanding of him, and that in every circumstance his attitude toward her commanded her respect and ultimately her unalterable regard. Mr. Norton shows, by passages from the still unpublished letters of Miss Welsh, all of which have passed under his eye, that her affection for Edward Irving was of a transient nature, the fancy of a young and inexperienced girl, who, when she came to know the needs of her own nature, gave to Thomas Carlyle the one love of her life. In the strongest terms she expresses over and over again her indebtedness for the elevating influence he constantly exerted over her; while his letters prove how he guided and taught her, how he pointed her to higher ideals, and broadened her vision and lifted her to a moral and intellectual plane she would have been long in attaining or have missed altogether without his assistance. This and much more we gain from these letters, which, by the impartial reading of Prof. Norton, tell their true story.

"Thoughts on Art" is a superfluous title prefixed to "The Autobiography of Giovanni Duprè" (Roberts). An artist, in writing out his life, must inevitably speak often, and from the heart of his wisdom and experience, upon the subject to which he has devoted the best of himself. And in this memoir especially, interspersed though it be with reflections upon art uttered expressly for the benefit of young students, it is the man revealed in it that is most worthy of attention. Giovanni Duprè was one of the most eminent sculptors of the present century in Italy. He was born and reared in poverty. His father was a wood-carver with little talent and less faculty for procuring means for the support of his family, and the young Duprè began at the tender age of seven to work unceasingly in the studio to add to the mite which bought bread for his mother and her offspring. It was a life of toil and privation to which he was condemned, until, when well into manhood, his genius gained a just recognition. But Duprè never deplored his fate. However hard were his circumstances, he was patient, gentle, hopeful, and courageous. His was a remarkable case of a union of sweetness and strength. He had no education; that is, he never went to school, but in his youth he bought a few books with his scanty earnings, books such as an artistic nature is drawn to, and he studied and loved the beautiful everywhere. He was married young, to a woman untaught like himself, whom he never outgrew as he advanced in position and prosperity. His daughter Amalia inherited his gifts, and had earned honor as a sculptor before his death. An artist of celebrity attracts intelligence, refinement, and influence; and Duprè had the patronage and friendship of many of the most eminent personages in Europe. The anecdotes which he relates of one and another distinguished man and woman add a

valuable element to his autobiography, which was published in his later years and attained an immediate popularity. The translation, by E. Pezzoli, is introduced to American readers by W. W. Story, who speaks with sincere admiration of the work and the life of Duprè. The artist died in January 1882, at the age of sixty-five, beloved and mourned throughout Italy. Those who knew him revered his virtues, and all were proud of the elevation he gave to the art of his country. A portrait of the sculptor accompanies his autobiography.

THE posthumous papers of Edwin P. Whipple, which are bound together under the title "Recollections of Eminent Men" (Ticknor & Co.), need no recommendation to a reading people. Their quality is understood by all who have heard the name of the critic whose able yet unpretending work has from first to last been an honor to American letters. There are ten essays in this, his last collection, treating inviting subjects, such as Rufus Choate, Agassiz, Emerson, Motley, Sumner, George Ticknor, Matthew Arnold, and George Eliot. Mr. Whipple was a personal friend of the men named first in this list, all of whom were his fellow-citizens in Boston. Of them, as of the rest, he writes candidly and kindly. His comprehension of their talents and traits was broad, as his analysis of them was keen. He saw their beauties and their blemishes in purpose and expression, yet ever dwelt with more pleasure and emphasis upon the merits he might praise than upon the faults he must censure. In each case he throws light by his reminiscences and reflections upon the inner motives and feelings, showing how the word or deed was the outcome of a peculiarity of constitution or of circumstance, and was thus, we are led to infer, in some degree a part of the fate which every man brings with him into this world and can by no means wholly overcome. The care with which Mr. Whipple prepared himself for the high office of critic is indicated by his casual statement, in the review of "George Eliot's Private Life," that he had read her life and letters published by Mr. Cross three or four times. It was no hasty judgment which he passed upon authors and books. It was deliberately founded upon a basis of sincere and penetrating research and ample meditation. The gifts that endowed him as a critic are feelingly set forth in the preface to the "Recollections," which consists of an extract from the sermon preached by Dr. Bartol at the public funeral of Mr. Whipple in June last. This testimonial of a friend, with a portrait of the author facing the title page, make up what is wanting in our minds to a complete picture of one of the most esteemed contributors to our literature.

THE third volume of the biographical series of "Actors and Actresses," edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, attains distinction through the contribution to its contents by Edwin Booth. The sketches of Edmund Kean and Junius Brutus Booth are by this renowned player, and are such finished productions that one is forced to regret he does not oftener make use of the pen. The refined qualities which distinguish Mr. Booth's acting mark these specimens of his writing. They are brief compositions, but permeated with a noble personality. His criticism of Kean, the professional rival and enemy of his father, is delicate, just, and

generous. Of that father he speaks with a tender veneration. He gives few specific details of his early and close association with the elder Booth, but we read between the lines the whole history of his boyhood and its shaping influence on his after-life. There are thirteen portraits in the volume, besides those furnished by Mr. Booth. It is something of a surprise to find among them that of John Howard Payne, whose youthful triumphs on the stage are forgotten in the fame gained by the world-beloved ballad of "Home, Sweet Home." The elder Wallack, Hackett, Matthew, Burton, John Brougham, Frances Ann Kemble, and Clara Fisher, are the best known names remaining in the list commemorated in this latest number of Cassell's theatrical biographies.

"OUR Arctic Province" (Scribner) is the name given to an exhaustive treatise on Alaska, written by Henry W. Elliott, an associate and collaborator of the Smithsonian Institution. The name and profession of the author certify to the thorough and trustworthy character of his work. It is done with the method and completeness which distinguish the labors of a trained scientist, but with an omission of all dry details and technicalities which would unfit it for the enjoyment of the unlearned reader. Mr. Elliott has spent a number of years in the province he describes, investigating its natural resources for the benefit of the institution with which he is connected. His life-studies of the fur seal on the Pribylof Islands were of particular importance, being the most complete and conclusive ever made. The chapters, occupying a considerable portion of his book, in which he gives the results of his observations of this remarkable animal in its favorite breeding-places, are the most fascinating of the whole. But there is not a dull page in the volume, which, though bulky, is none too large for the history of a domain enclosing one-sixth of the territory of the United States, and presenting wonderful and varied physical features and forms of animal life.

THE excellent series recounting "The Story of the Nations" (Putnam) according to a plan adapted to the needs of young readers, is extended by two numbers appearing almost simultaneously, and rehearsing in consecutive order the strange and momentous events attending the rise and spread of Islamism in the East, and its protracted domination in the peninsula at the western extremity of the Mediterranean. In the first volume, devoted to "The Saracens," the history of this picturesque people prior to the era of the crusades is unfolded by Arthur Gilman, an author already known to the readers of these books by his "Story of the Romans." The career of Mahomet, than whom there is not a more interesting figure in the group of great men looming up in the past, occupies necessarily a large space in the annals of the race to whom he gave a new religion destined to become one of the most extensive in its sway over mankind. The companion volume, by Stanley Lane-Poole, presents the leading facts in the life of the Moors in Spain. Both works are careful compends, fitting in style and scope the purpose of the series.

"Two Pilgrims' Progress," by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, published by Roberts Brothers, is an account of an ideal excursion such as mortals

seldom have the privilege of enjoying. A similar jaunt, entitled by them "A Canterbury Pilgrimage," was accomplished by the same happy parties, who belong to the fraternity of artists. The journey described in the present volume was, like the one before, performed by tricycle, and ran through the beautiful country between Florence and Rome. It had every charm of a pedestrian tour with the advantage of swifter and easier progress. It secured the travellers the liberty to follow their inclination in choice of hours and routes and freedom from uncongenial company while on the road. A journey of such sort has a personal flavor which distinguishes it from every other journey over the same ground. The events of this are lightly sketched by Mrs. Pennell, whose touch is as airy and delicate as that of her husband in the illustrations which adorn her narrative. The book delightfully exhibits the talent of husband and wife, who work as they travel together in rare harmony of spirit.

MR. GEORGE P. UPTON's little handbook of "The Standard Operas" so obviously supplied a long-felt want, that the author has prepared a companion volume upon "The Standard Oratorios," which is issued (A. C. McClurg & Co.) in uniform style with its predecessor. Mr. Upton has been compelled to use the word "Oratorio" in a somewhat broader sense than usual, to bring his book up to the required dimensions, and has included such works as the "Paradise and the Peri" and the famous masses of Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi, and Berlioz. The works treated are thirty-eight in number, Händel being represented by six, but no other composer by more than two or three. Non-professional lovers of music ought to find these handbooks indispensable to their libraries.

DELABORDE's work on "Engraving, Its Origin, Processes, and History," which forms a new number of Cassell's "Fine Art Library," is a conscientious and thorough piece of work, written with the authority of one conversant with the progress of the art in all its stages and among the various nations. The different processes of engraving are described, tracing the phases of its growth and affording a complete survey of its development. Vicomte Delaborde having confined his attention principally to the schools of engraving in continental Europe, Mr. William Walker has added a chapter on English engraving to the original work, which is translated from the French by R. A. M. Stevenson. The illustrations are an interesting feature of the book, but some of them are from plates too old and worn for effective impressions.

MISS PHELPS's little story of "The Madonna of the Tubs" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) takes a strong hold upon the reader's sympathies, however he may stumble over the author's dislocated sentences, and protest against the redundancy and confusion of her terms. Intensity and sincerity are the two great qualities of Miss Phelps. Despite the eccentricities of her manner, she keeps direct to her purpose, which is to set forth some truth in human experience, for the common good. "The Madonna of the Tubs" was but a poor washerwoman, a sailor's wife in Fair-harbor (another name, we suspect, for Gloucester); but she has the truest qualities of womanhood, and Miss Phelps compels us to recognize and respect them.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

JANUARY, 1887.

- American Rebel, First. J. W. Johnston. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Animal's Voices. D. von Geyern. *Popular Science.*  
 Arthur, Chester A. J. M. Bundy. *Mag. Am. History.*  
 Baltimore Convention, 1880. A. W. Clason. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Bancroft, George. W. M. Sloane. *Century.*  
 Browning, Recent Books on. M. B. Anderson. *Dial.*  
 Cambodia. M. Maurel. *Popular Science.*  
 Caucas, Substitutes for the. R. H. Dana. *Forum.*  
 Comets and Meteors. S. P. Langley. *Century.*  
 Congregationalist, Confessions of a. *Forum.*  
 Convict System of Georgia. Rebecca A. Felton. *Forum.*  
 Cossacks, Summer Campaign with. F. D. Millet. *Harper's.*  
 Criminals, Extirpation of. C. D. Warner. *New Princeton.*  
 Critics. Edgar Fawcett. *Lippincott's.*  
 Divorce Legislation. E. H. Bennett. *Forum.*  
 Fencing. Henry Eckford. *Century.*  
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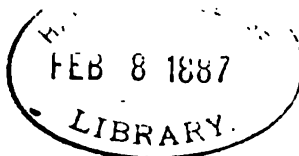
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# THE DIAL

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### LOWELL ONCE MORE.\*

A new book by him who holds, by the triple primacy of satire, of criticism, and of imaginative poetry, the foremost place among living American men of letters, is assuredly a literary event of no common interest; and that interest is not diminished by the years that have rolled between Mr. Lowell's last book and this. Mindful of the proverb about the gift horse, we smother our disappointment that the little volume does not contain the exquisite essay on Gray, construing the omission as an implicit promise that in the fulness of time our hopes are to be crowned by the publication of a third volume of "Among my Books." Meanwhile, we find much comfort and refreshment in these crumbs and droppings from the master's feast. Let us deem it a happy augury of the ultimate triumph of ideal ends in our Republic, that our fellow-countryman, in returning full of honors to spend his remaining years at home, returns also to his abiding home in that Republic of Letters of which there is no more distinguished living citizen.

Of these addresses the following were delivered in England: Democracy, Garfield, Dean

\* DEMOCRACY, AND OTHER ADDRESSES. By James Russell Lowell. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Stanley, Fielding, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Don Quixote; to these are added the noble Harvard anniversary address, and the Chelsea address upon Books and Libraries, which is worthy of a place beside Emerson's essay on the same theme. Nothing is more noticeable and notable in these addresses than the tact with which the author has adapted himself to this to him new form of literature. For these are not literary essays like those in "My Study Windows" and "Among my Books," which all lovers of what is best in literature know half by heart. The qualities of mind and character are still here, but the literary touch is altered. Instead of the former lucky audacity of word, the exuberance of wit-steeped thought, the "unsolicited profusion of unexpected and incalculable phrase," we have here neat, compact, chiselled sentences, brief and simple in structure, capable of being uttered at a single piston-stroke, and of being apprehended without over-tension of the mind. Restraining his reckless habit of sowing his pages with untranslated quotations from a half-dozen different languages, he makes the mother-tongue "search all her coffer's round," not with the result of dazzling with "seld-seen costly stones," but of proving that the current coin of the language is adequate to the discharge of every debt the speaker owes his audience. Whatever cannot be said in plain English is left the hearer to imagine in the pauses between these vivid periods. In the Harvard address alone he indulges in frequent Latin quotations, as required on such occasions by academic law. Abundant material is offered for mind and imagination to work upon, there being everywhere a suggestion of infinite riches in reserve. We may, without exaggeration, apply to his mature and chastened style as here displayed what he says of the Greek and Roman classics: it is "rammed with life."

It has been with no ordinary literary curiosity that Mr. Lowell's old readers have for years looked for some utterance of his, more authentic than the imperfect and uncertain newspaper reports of his addresses. What, we queried, will be the effects upon his style and upon his character of this new and unlooked-for experience of high civic dignity, bringing our quiet scholar and poet into intimate relations, official and social, with so many of the best representatives of old-world culture? Nothing could be more interesting to the student of letters than to read in and between the lines of the essay on Gray the story of those years of silent growth, the tendency of which, in the case of an ordinary

man, would have been away from, rather than in the direction of, sympathy with Gray's somewhat dismal life of valetudinary seclusion. There was, however, no lack of sympathy with Gray—the old idealism was too strong for that; and so the chief charm of the essay was not what Mr. Lowell had to say about Gray, delightful as it was, but what the tone and manner told us, so reassuringly, of Mr. Lowell. The old Lowellian flavor is unmistakable, but mellowed and less pungent; exact scholarship has ripened into cosmopolitan culture; doubt and iconoclasm give place to reverential hope, perhaps to faith; the grasp of the understanding is as vigorous as ever, and the ability to handle the statesman's as well as the scholar's theme is proved; satire gives place to good-natured and patient tolerance, and, although the wine of wit flows freely, it is never for its own sake but always to give better relish to the bread of wisdom. Of Mr. Lowell's wit it can be said that it frequently justifies the pedigree of the word, for it is, when seriously used, like Franklin's but in a far broader way than his, identical with wisdom. The manner in which this victorious wit is utilized, not only to put the speaker on good terms with his audience and to enchain their attention, but also to subserve the higher ends of discussion, would be the most useful of lessons to the over-zealous had they the docility to take it to heart. Not that everyone can practice Mr. Lowell's peculiar art of saturating serious thought and argument in wit, but everyone can at least abstain from too insistently practicing the absence of it.

Middle-aged admirers of Mr. Lowell can hardly fail to rub their eyes when they come upon one of his pathetic allusions to his failing memory, "which at my time of life is gradually becoming one of her own reminiscences." It is indeed true that he will celebrate the rounding of the perilous headland of three-score and ten, in two years from the twenty-second of the present month (February). These more than forty years he has been doing honorable work in literature. It were sad indeed if years spent as his have been in busy commerce with those spiritual traders in whose bottoms the wisdom and life of other times and of all climes float down to us, should bring to him and to his readers no compensation for the loss of the Aladdin's lamp of youth. If he owns no more castles in Spain, as he long ago complained, he may at least be proudly conscious that he has been instrumental in securing ampler freeholds there for many dwellers in his prosaic castleless fatherland. Such a life of consistent devotion to the ideal—to him the solidest of realities, apart from which nothing that is built shall stand,—is in itself the best of gifts to an age and a land of material

aims and sensual desires. Powers like his put to such noble uses, a character like his touched to such fine issues, form a possession perhaps below the poet's youthful vision, but high enough to serve as a beacon to the many young men who are unfurnished with better ideals than that of the opulent "self-made man" or the magnificent railroad king.

That Mr. Lowell's long sojourn at the courts of princes has not relaxed his sturdy republicanism nor enervated his loyalty to popular government, as some have affected to fear it had, is evidenced by his noble defence of Democracy. Never has a great principle had a wiser, a more temperate, or a more convincing advocate. The power given only to genius, of simplifying the problems that baffle the statesman, and of sweeping away the sophistries and delusions that cobweb the public mind, has seldom been used to better purpose. No analysis will be attempted here of this memorable address, which every thoughtful American should read and ponder for himself. It is not a thing to be read "by deputy." I prefer to close with a passage in which Mr. Lowell's enlightened human sympathy and his courageous outspokenness are signally illustrated. The regrettable omissions are due to want of space, not to inferiority of matter.

"All free governments, whatever their name, are in reality governments by public opinion, and it is on the quality of this public opinion that their prosperity depends. It is, therefore, their first duty to purify the element from which they draw the breath of life. . . . Democracy in its best sense is merely the letting in of light and air. . . .

What is really ominous of danger to the existing order of things is not democracy (which, properly understood, is a conservative force), but the Socialism which may find a fulcrum in it. If we cannot equalize conditions and fortunes any more than we can equalize the brains of men—and a very sagacious person has said that 'where two men ride of a horse one must ride behind'—we can yet, perhaps, do something to correct those methods and influences that lead to enormous inequalities, and to prevent their growing more enormous. It is all very well to pooh-pooh Mr. George and to prove him mistaken in his political economy. I do not believe that land should be divided because the quantity of it is limited by nature. Of what may this not be said? *A fortiori*, we might on the same principle insist on a division of human wit, for I have observed that the quantity of this has been even more inconveniently limited. Mr. George himself has an inequitably large share of it. But he is right in his impelling motive; right, also, I am convinced, in insisting that humanity makes a part, by far the most important part, of political economy; and in thinking man to be of more concern and more convincing than the longest column of figures in the world. For unless you include human nature in your addition, your total is sure to be wrong and your deductions from it fallacious. Communism means barbarism, but Socialism means, or wishes to mean, coöperation and community of interests, sympathy, the giving



to the hands not so large a share as to the brains, but a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they must combine to produce—means, in short, the practical application of Christianity to life, and has in it the secret of an orderly and benign reconstruction. State Socialism would cut off the very roots in personal character—self-help, fore-thought, and frugality—which nourish and sustain the trunk and branches of every vigorous Commonwealth." (pp. 38-40.)

The following misprints have been noted: P. 77, "Reformation" for "Restoration"; p. 83, line 9 from foot, "country" for "county"; p. 145, misplaced comma in last line but one of quotation; p. 167, "iii." for "ii."; p. 169, line 5, "no" for "do"; p. 236, line 9, "politeness" for "urbanity" (Mr. Lowell's own correction). The only ambiguous sentence noticed in the book occurs in the passage quoted above: "I do not believe that land should be divided because the quantity of it is limited by nature."

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

#### AMERICAN LITERATURE.\*

One of the important services rendered by the Theory of Evolution has been to emphasize the truth that, as the ideas of men change with their social growth, definitions must also change. "Government" and "Democracy," "Church" and "State," "Science," "Economics," "Religion," "Liberty," no longer mean what they meant when first used, nor even what they meant two hundred years ago. The student of literature has at last introduced into his investigations the comparative method, already so happily used in the study of language, politics, religion, and even economics; and as he perceives the field of literature gradually narrowed as the thoughts of men are specialized, he is recognizing the relativity of all definitions, and is recasting the old ones which he formerly made for all time. In his "Comparative Literature"—a book which, despite its narrow range of illustration, is the most important contribution to the study of the subject of which it treats—Posnett has recognized the impossibility of framing a definition of literature which shall answer for the days of Pericles as well as for the nineteenth century. Consequently he gives, merely as a working definition for the recent days of literature, the statement that literature consists "of works which, whether in verse or prose, are the handicraft of imagination rather than reflection, aim at the pleasure of the greatest possible number of the nation rather than instruction and practical effects, and appeal to general rather than to specialized knowledge."

Accepting this definition, we shall be inclined

to say that American literature has not yet seen its three-score and ten years, and had its birth about the years 1820-21, when "The Sketch-Book," "The Spy," and that modest pamphlet of forty-four pages, containing among other poems "The Yellow Violet," "Lines to a Waterfowl," and "Thanatopsis," saw the light. Then were born in America the Essay, the Novel, and Poetry. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Benjamin Franklin had written essays after the manner of the older English essayists, but with a flavor truly his own; Philip Freneau had produced much easy poetry after the school of Pope; and Charles Brockden Brown, just at the beginning of the present century, had suggested the Novel in those varied reproductions of the one type of "Caleb Williams." But these were isolated and fitful phenomena, and the mass of American writers before Irving had been producing not literature, but either indifferent verse or a great volume of practical and specialized prose along the lines of history, theology, and oratory. That much of the oratory, some few of the sermons, and an occasional page of the history, not only expressed a high imagination, but expressed it in felicitous phrase and imagery, no one will deny. That the works in which they occur are not literature, we assert. For American literature must be judged by the same standards that we apply to English literature in the corresponding centuries. Literature goes too far afield toward the practical and didactic ever to recover itself if it be made to include oratory; and the same statement, in a higher degree, applies to theology, and in a less degree to history. But, moreover, it must be remembered that Bradford and Winthrop were nearly contemporary with the magnificent prose of Jeremy Taylor and the rich periods of Clarendon, and that the same intellectual ancestry was back of Cotton Mather and Thomas Fuller, of Samuel Sewall and John Evelyn. The history the men of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in America were making, the sermons and orations they were speaking, were among the great forces that made American literature when it came to be. As such, a presentation of them must preface every treatise which attempts the philosophy of our literature. But as living *forces* they must be presented: a criticism of them as *written products* is not a part of the history of literature.

The book whose title heads the present criticism is a most valuable contribution to a treatment of American literature that is but just begun. In 1882, Professor Nichol gave us his expanded and revised "Britannica" article in book form. Although he has not been able entirely to escape the "insular" atmosphere, has made some ludicrous mistakes, and has given *dicta* which are based on

\*AMERICAN LITERATURE. 1807-1885. Vol. I. The Development of American Thought. By Charles F. Richardson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

misconceptions, Professor Nichol has upon the whole demonstrated that a fair-minded and earnest Englishman can come at the very heart of our literature. His book is the first criticism of that literature, and its rank is high. In 1885, Edmund Clarence Stedman as a critic surpassed his "Victorian Poets" in his "Poets of America"—a book that must be the standard criticism for its subject, and this despite the fact that in writing of his own spiritual kith and kin he has occasionally allowed the generous emotions of the brother poet to color the estimate by the critic. Professor Richardson has given us, in the present volume, a presentation of our literature that may be placed partly alongside of Professor Nichol's treatise as a companion piece, partly above it as a corrective criticism. At the same time, it will take rank with Stedman's "Poets of America" as our best study in American prose. But both Nichol and Stedman have a better perspective in their views than that of the present work. Professor Richardson's first chapter is admirable in its recognition of what is and what is not American literature, as well as of the due proportion to be preserved in the treatment. Yet in a volume of five hundred and twenty-eight pages more than one hundred and fifty are consumed before Franklin is discussed, and nearly half the book must be read before Irving is reached. In the introductory chapter, John Smith's writings are justly ruled out, as no more to be considered a part of our literature than Henry M. Stanley's of Central African literature; and yet afterwards eight pages are given to his works, the titles alone consuming three pages. Too little account is made, in the chapter on "Environment," of the geographical and climatic influences, the immensities of land and of nature, the electric atmosphere,—all suggesting and inspiring to illimitable effort—which, although probably best presented as one great composite America in Walt Whitman, pervade the prose of Cooper and Emerson and Hawthorne no less than that of Thoreau.

But in dealing with his subject in its details, Professor Richardson's treatment is unexcelled. It would be hard to find more judicious statement or more graphic portrayal than in the chapter on "Political Literature." An extract will illustrate the author's felicitous characterization, and at the same time convey his valuable thought as to an important transition period in American oratory. He is speaking of the orations delivered on the same day in 1863 by Edward Everett and Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg.

"His [Everett's] speech was in his most felicitous style, and well represented the oratorical school to which he belonged. The language was choice, the classical allusions were apt, the modern descriptions

were poetic yet just, and the spirit, though saddened, was hopeful for the future of the nation. Everett's words were those of the American orator of the middle period,—after the Revolution and the making of the nation, and before the new time of freedom from conventional rules. On the same day President Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg address. The contrast between these two well known funeral orations could not have been more marked. Everett's was long, Lincoln's short; Everett's drew allusion from classic history, Lincoln went no farther back than the record of American nationality; Everett's displayed the culture of the Boston university man and the European resident; Lincoln's was the plain speech of an unlettered native of Kentucky and citizen of Illinois. The range and ultimate direction of American literature—to which both orations clearly belong—could not have been better illustrated than by their variant methods and similar results."

Then, after a quotation from Everett's oration, he continues:

"So moved on Mr. Everett's language, in narration, congratulation, patriotic appeal, and enthusiastic peroration; an elegant example of classical rhetoric, as applied to the necessities of a modern theme. That speech and that day may be deemed the bounds of the earlier period of American oratory. Our speech-makers before the war were, at their best, profound, graceful, finished, inspiring; at their worst they were empty, orotund, bombastic, uncritical, putting sound before sense, and America before the philosophy of history. At their front were several true orators, but there lagged behind a great army of Fourth-of-July speakers and members for Buncombe county. The newer rhetoricians were simply to "speak right on" without studied art or much rhetorical device."

The chapter on Washington Irving is a fresh contribution to a much rewritten subject. The criticism of the "Sketch-Book" judiciously mingles praise and blame.

"All through the collection are marks of an overnicety of manner, an unwillingness to 'speak out' that in time becomes tiresome; but artificial finish had not been too common in our literature before Irving."

The chapter on Emerson is a strong piece of writing. It is a just estimate of our great seer, although departing radically at times from the traditional New England estimate of the man. Noteworthy, in the chapter on Essayists and Critics, is the late justice done to Longfellow's work as a critic at a time when literary criticism was almost unknown in America.

The tribute on page 389 to the "thoroughness" of Sanborn's life of Thoreau is remarkable, in view of the fact that in this most indifferent of biographies the most vital defect is a lack of thoroughness, probably due in part to the fact that more than a third of its pages are wasted on utterly irrelevant matter. John Burroughs deserves a better verdict than Professor Richardson gives for him; and the statement itself may well be doubted which

says that "it may well be doubted whether any other name, in the pleasant company of American writers on Nature, is worthy of mention beside his" [Thoreau's]. A chapter on "Religion and Philosophy in Later Years," which covers the whole Unitarian movement, is lacking in thoroughness when it omits the influence of Buckminster; yet his name will not be found in the book.

We should have been glad to see more of the material in this volume relegated to the outlying chapters on "Environment" and "Border-Lands of Literature," and under the former head a presentation of the parallel forces which have brought our literature to the present day. We need to have discussed, in their direct bearings on our literature, the political situation for fifty years with reference to slavery, in its stages of compromise, agitation, and war; the religious situation about our literary metropolis, in its stages of revolt and triumph, as expressed in "Our Liberal Movement in Theology;" the social relations of class to class through the transitions from oneness to separation, coöperation, antagonism; the industrial situation, in the gradual transfer of life from country to city; the individual environment of our writers, wherein the division-of-labor principle has been inoperative: for our literary men have largely been workers as well as thinkers—witness Bryant, Longfellow, Poe, Holmes, Lowell, Whitman. All these influences, and more, should have place in a critical history of American literature.

J. J. HALSEY.

#### THE STUDY OF ZOÖLOGY.\*

There has been not a little discussion among zoölogists of late, regarding the relative value of the study of classification and the study of anatomy. Classification has come into disfavor in some quarters, because text-books on classification are often used for "finding the name" only, and because some books and some teachers seem to make "finding the name" the prime object. But, however much the study of classification may be abused, anatomists and embryologists are no doubt often unjust in denying its real value in zoölogical instruction.

Yet whatever the divergence of opinion on this question, all teachers must greet with delight such a thoroughly sound book as Colton's "Practical Zoölogy." It is specially intended and adapted for beginning classes in high schools, and for such classes it is the only book so far published which is fit to be used. It is "designed to aid the student in getting a clear idea of the animal kingdom, as a whole, by the careful study of a few typical animals."

\* AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PRACTICAL ZOÖLOGY. By Buel P. Colton. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

The study is supposed to begin in the fall of the year, and outlines are first given for the study and comparison of insects, with an introduction to the principles of classification. Several kinds of insects, the earth worm, bivalve shell, snail, a few protozoans, a fish, a frog, a snake, a turtle, a bird, a mammal (the rabbit, supplemented by outlines for the study of the eye, larynx, heart and lungs of a larger animal), a starfish, a sea-urchin, a fresh-water hydra, a sea-anemone, sea-fan, and sponges, follow in order. Some observations on the live animal are required; the external structure is then taken up, and is followed by an examination of the internal structure, by notes on the zoölogical position of the animal under consideration, and by references to the standard works in which its structure and relation may be more fully studied. Nothing new is added to our knowledge of the animals under consideration, the anatomical part being chiefly arranged from larger works; but the adaptation of the subject to younger students, and, in general, the manner of presenting the subject, are the author's own. In some branches the outlines might be fuller. The part on mollusks would be much improved by adding directions for the study of the internal structure of the snail. The directions for the study of the cray-fish among the invertebrates have proved especially satisfactory; but generally the vertebrate animals are better treated than the lower forms are. The book makes no pretense to being complete, and it may be supplemented either by reading or lectures. A list of books for reference is given; but we look in vain for a reference to "The Standard Natural History."

The book not only *ought* not to be used without specimens, but it *cannot* be used without them; and in this lies perhaps its chief excellence. Study without specimens is not a study of animals, and has no claim to be called zoölogy. The aim of the study of zoölogy is to train the observing and descriptive powers "to train the judgment through knowledge taken at first hand." The knowledge gained is of secondary importance. The conventional text-book on "General Zoölogy" may give a limited knowledge of the nomenclature of the animal kingdom, and other information more or less valuable or correct. An almanac also gives information more or less valuable; and for training the observing and descriptive powers, a good almanac is about as useful as the Zoölogies commonly inflicted upon students. "The only way to *know animals* is to see and handle them. If you study Nature in books," said Agassiz, "when you go out of doors you cannot find her."

Colton's Zoölogy is commendable also for not giving any plates or pictures of animals

whatever. To some, this will seem an objection; but it is far better for a student to spend an hour in making his own plate, by finding and drawing the heart of a crayfish, than to have him infer its presence and copy the plate into his note-book, all in ten minutes. The average student will never copy from nature when he can copy from anything else; for the influence of our schools constantly tends toward the exaltation of second-hand knowledge.

It has been objected by many high-school teachers, that only a specialist could teach natural history in the way naturalists claim that it ought to be taught. This little book is in the line of reform, and yet its methods are so simple that even a teacher without any knowledge of zoölogy can with a little effort reach very satisfactory results and learn considerable zoölogy besides. The students will do the work for him, if he will give them a chance. While the book is intended for high schools chiefly, it will not come amiss in many beginning classes in colleges. In this respect, in fact, there is no difference between colleges and high schools. Every student in zoölogy, no matter how old or how far advanced, is as a child in the work until he has learned to use his hands and eyes. The wretched book-work usually miscalled "Zoölogy" has prejudiced many students against handling specimens.

CARL H. EIGENMANN.

#### RECENT POETRY.\*

The latest poem of Lord Tennyson has attracted a greater and more wide-spread attention than anything else that he has published for many years. Mr. Gladstone has made it the subject of a controversial discussion, the English and American reviews and newspapers have devoted much space to its consideration, and it has been eagerly read and

\* **LOCKSLEY HALL SIXTY YEARS AFTER, ETC.** By Alfred Lord Tennyson, P.L., D.C.L. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

**CAP AND BELLS.** By Samuel Minturn Peck. New York: White, Stokes, & Allen.

**ARIEL AND CALIBAN, WITH OTHER POEMS.** By Christopher Pearse Cranch. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

**WITH REED AND LYRE.** By Clinton Scollard. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

**POST-LAUREATE IDYLS, AND OTHER POEMS.** By Oscar Fay Adams. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

**SONNETS AND LYRICS.** By Helen Jackson. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

**FOR LOVE'S SAKE.** Poems of Faith and Comfort. By Margaret J. Preston. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

**THE SILVER BRIDGE, AND OTHER POEMS.** By Elizabeth Akers. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

**THE CRUISE OF THE MYSTERY, AND OTHER POEMS.** By Celia Thaxter. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

**NEW SONGS AND BALLADS.** By Nora Perry. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

**THE SLEEPING WORLD, AND OTHER POEMS.** By Lillian Blanche Fearing. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

commented on in all classes of society. The explanation of this curious interest is to be found, of course, in the fact that "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" is distinctly a poem with a message, and the greater part of the unfavorable criticism bestowed upon it results, not at all from its literary quality, but from the fact that the message is peculiarly unacceptable to the democratic spirit of the age. It is doubtless quite as legitimate to criticize the poem in its character as a political or social document as in its character as a literary production, but the distinction should be carefully made between these two aspects of the work.

Considered in the former aspect, the poem embodies a warning against the overthrow of old institutions and customs; it is the conservative protest uttered against the destructive tendencies of the *Zeitgeist*. The old forms of church and state are undergoing rapid transformations in our age; too rapid, the poet believes, to insure that their features really worthy of preservation shall be saved in the process of reconstruction. The poet views with apprehension the increasing power of the demagogue, the loss of the fixed dogmatic faith of the past, the unregulated exercise of power in the hands of a growing democracy. The pretence of equality, as urged by the ignorant, and the material demand for bare realism in literature and expediency in politics, sicken him, and, seeing these things called for in the name of progress, he cries out, in a mood of despair—

"Let us hush this cry of 'Forward' till ten thousand years have gone."

We cannot believe that this position is well taken. To attempt to confute poetry by means of statistics would be absurd, but leaving out the question of poetry altogether, statistics may reasonably be invoked to prove that the author of the poetry is at fault in his assumptions. And statistics do unquestionably show that the past fifty years have witnessed a real and steady progress in those things that determine the material well-being of the English and most other civilized peoples. To say that "Progress halts on palsied feet" even "among the glooming alleys" is to reject the evidence collected by careful scientific observation. That the evils of the "outcast" portion of our civilization are still crying ones is patent enough, but the very fact that we hear so much about them is evidence, not that they are more evil than ever, but that public sentiment is awakening from an unhealthy state of apathy concerning them; and this is a matter for congratulation rather than for despondency. The relative condition of moral sentiment is, of course, another matter, and cannot be settled by an appeal to statistics. The present age is peculiarly an age of intellectual ferment, and many disagreeable products have

come to the surface of thought. "Zolaism" and "dynamite" certainly have gained an unpleasant prominence, and we may sympathize with the poet's indignant protest against such things. But we cannot sympathize with him in his distrust of the republican principle and the new faith in humanity. After all, "the voices in the field" are the voices of those whose interests are chiefly concerned in the question of war with Russia, and "the suffrage of the plow" cannot justly remain unheeded in the question of the Indian Empire. And those whom loyalty to the dictates of intellectual honesty has compelled to crown "barren Death as lord of all," have at least gained thereby an increased realization of the responsibilities of life, and merit a less scornful word than that which Lord Tennyson has for them. Even Mr. Ruskin, whom no one can accuse of sympathy for the present age, can at least respect honesty of conviction upon this point. "A brave belief in death," he says, "has been reasonably held by many not ignoble persons, and it is a sign of the last depravity in the church itself, when it assumes that such a belief is inconsistent with either purity of character or energy of hand. The shortness of life is not, to any rational person, a conclusive reason for wasting the space which may be granted him; nor does the anticipation of death to-morrow suggest, to anyone but a drunkard, the expediency of drunkenness to-day."

The despondent mood, however, although so strongly expressed, does not seem to be the ultimate outcome of the poet's reflection upon things as they are. We should be unfair to him were we not to consider the hopeful gleams which here and there light up the poem. It is far from being the eager, unquestioning hope of the old "Locksley Hall," but it is marked enough to bring the new poem into a sort of harmony with the old. We read that, after all,

"Aged eyes may take the growing glimmer for the gleam withdrawn."

And the first word is a counsel which surely is not hopeless:

"Follow you the Star that lights a desert pathway,  
yours or mine.  
Forward, till you see the highest Human Nature is divine.

"Follow Light, and do the Right—for man can half-control his doom—  
Till you find the deathless Angel seated in the vacant tomb."

If we cannot count Lord Tennyson among those whose high hope has remained undimmed in extremest age; if we cannot think of him as one of the glorious company that numbers Goethe and Hugo, Milton and Landor, in its starry roll, we can at least say that he has not been wholly untrue to the nobler teaching of the earlier days when he wrote—

"The old order changeth, giving place to new,  
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,  
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world;"

and it is in the light of these words that we should read the "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After."

Coming now to consider the poem as a piece of literature, we find ourselves engaged upon a much more pleasant task than that of its discussion as a body of doctrine. While far from being an example of the poet's work at its best, it is still not unworthy of his high fame. No other poet now living could possibly have written such lines as those which we have already quoted, or such others as we might bring forward. This statement is made, not merely in the sense that no poet can ever match the distinctive quality of a brother-poet's work, but also in the sense that such lines are absolutely upon the highest level of the poetical expression of our age. There is in such a couplet as this almost the inspiration of Shelley in some rapturous dream of "the world's great age."

"Robed in universal harvest, up to either pole she smiles,  
Universal ocean softly washing all her warless Isles."

And the passage up to which this vision leads us may be matched against anything in the old "Locksley Hall."

"Warless? War will die out late then. Will it ever?  
late or soon?  
Can it, till this outworn earth be dead as yon dead world  
the moon?"

"Dead the new astronomy calls her. . . . On this  
day and at this hour,  
In this gap between the sandhills, whence you see the  
Locksley tower,

"Here we met, our latest meeting—Amy—sixty years  
ago—  
She and I—the moon was falling greenish thro' a rosy  
glow,

"Just above the gateway tower, and even where you  
see her now—  
Here we stood and claspt each other, swore the seeming  
deathless vow. . . .

"Dead, but how her living glory lights the hall, the  
dune, the grass!  
Yet the moonlight is the sunlight, and the sun himself  
will pass.

"Venus near her! smiling downward at this earthlier  
earth of ours,  
Closer on the Sun, perhaps a world of never fading  
flowers.

"Hesper, whom the poet call'd the Bringer home of all  
good things.  
All good things may move in Hesper, perfect peoples,  
perfect kings.

"Hesper—Venus—were we native to that splendour, or  
in Mars,  
We should see the Globe we groan in, fairest of their  
evening stars.

"Could we dream of wars and carnage, craft and mad-  
ness, lust and spite,  
Roaring London, raving Paris, in that point of peaceful  
light?"

"Might we not in glancing heavenward on a star so sil-  
ver-fair,  
Yearn, and claspt the hands and murmur, 'Would to God  
that we were there?'"

There is no trace of decadence in such poetry as this. Still firm of hand and serene of soul, the master adds to the many gifts he has brought us this crowning gift of his ripened genius. Besides this poem, the new volume contains two occasional pieces, and the drama of "The Promise of May," a wonderful study of rustic life, whose condemnation as an acting play by no means involved its condemnation as a piece of literary workmanship, and which may be read with pleasure even when we remember that it is the work of the greatest poet of his age and country.

"Cap and Bells" is the suggestive title of a volume of society verse as delicate and graceful as almost anything of the sort that America has yet produced. It does not equal the best work in this kind of Dr. Holmes or Mr. Bunner, but it need not do that to be deserving of the high praise which its merits should win. Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck, whose name stands upon the title-page, appears to be a writer from the South, and his verse breathes the warm and fragrant air of the Southern scenes from which his inspiration has been drawn. His sprightly muse is at her best in a trifle like this:

"A little kiss when no one sees—  
Where is the impropriety?  
How sweet amid the birds and bees  
A little kiss when no one sees;  
Nor is it wrong, the world agrees,  
If taken with sobriety.  
A little kiss when no one sees,  
Where is the impropriety?"

But the writer reminds us that "the jester is not always gay beneath the Cap and Bells," and so we need not feel surprise when we come upon a tender lyric like the following:

"She stood beneath the orange tree  
With its breathing blooms of white,  
And waved a parting kiss to me  
Through the waning amber light;  
And the evening wind rose mournfully  
To meet the coming night.  
The stars came out, and I sailed away,  
Away through the Mexique sea—  
Away, away, for I could not stay;  
And oft on bended knee,  
I prayed for her I left that day  
Beneath the orange tree.  
"Tis eventide, and again to me  
The summer breezes sigh;  
The orange flowers are fair to see—  
So tenderly they lie;  
But oh! there's a grave 'neath the orange tree,  
And I would that I could die!"

We cannot dismiss the volume without quoting at least one of the stanzas inscribed to "Chinese Gordon."

"Onward roll, thou mighty river,  
Tell his story to the seas,  
On thy breast the moon shall quiver,  
On thy bosom sob the breeze.  
Lo! another Star is gleaming,  
With undying lustre streaming  
Newly risen o'er the desert  
From the city of Khartoum."

The "Ariel and Caliban" of Mr. Cranch is an appendix to "The Tempest," written in blank verse of the degree of whose blankness the following extract will convey some notion. The words are Caliban's.

"Well—on the whole I'm tired of this dull life,  
And don't object to see some other lands:  
But how do you propose to sail away  
Without a ship?"

The "other poems" which fill out the volume are not all quite so prosaic as this, but even Omar Khayyám, when the author's pen "by instinct to his flowing metre turned," can inspire nothing loftier than the self-sufficient comment of such quatrains as these:—

"And as I read again each fervent line  
That smiles through sighs, and drips with fragrant wine;  
And Vedder's thoughtful muse has graced the verse  
With added jewels from the artists' mine—

"I read a larger meaning in the sage,  
A modern comment on a far-off age;  
And take the truth, and leave the error out  
That casts its light stain on the Asian page."

"With Reed and Lyre" is the title of a volume of verse by Clinton Scollard, but neither instrument seems to be very skilfully fingered by him. His themes are mostly those which nature affords, but they are treated with a certain hardness, and offer little to the imagination. There is an occasional society verse, and now and then a tribute to some friend. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gosse understands better than we can profess to do the meaning of this address:

"Poet, thou hast imprisoned in thy song  
The notes of the sky-loving English lark,  
A lyric rapture such as brooks at dark  
Fling on the air, and exhalations strong  
From myriad buds that through the forest throng  
When on the earth spring sets her bourgeoning mark."

The word "bourgeon," in its various forms, does Mr. Scollard good service, and he never misses an opportunity for putting it in. The sonnet on "The Bells of San Xavier del Bac" is as good as anything to be found in his volume.

The volume of "Post-Laureate Idyls and Other Poems," dedicated to Mr. Scollard by his friend Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, certainly does not suffer, as the author would have us suppose, by comparison with the volume of which mention has just been made. There is nothing very striking in this collection of verses, but in its serious pages there is evidence of a marked delicacy of poetic feeling, and in the semi-humorous "Post-Laureate Idyls" there is some very amusing reading. A number of such familiar nursery rhymes as "The Queen of Hearts" and "Old King Cole" are taken as subjects for a new series of Tennysonian idyls, and the style is very successfully parodied. The queen of the first of these legends is no other than Isolt, and we read how she

"Within the cup-like hollow of the tarts  
One after other placed with golden spoon,  
On which were graven deep the Cornish arms,  
The lucent jellies quivering like leaf  
Of aspen when all else is still, and sound  
And other motion dead within the wood."

Such trifling as this is not of a very high order, but it is capable of affording amusement, and that is all at which it aims.

We now turn to the consideration of a collection of little volumes in which some of the best known among our American female poets have published their latest verses. Probably the first in importance of these volumes is that containing the "Sonnets and Lyrics" of the late Mrs. Jackson. The gentle muse of this gifted woman does not soar far above earth and the commonplace emotions of daily life, but these are faithfully expressed in verse which bears the spiritual impress of her generous and ardent soul. The gracious aspects of nature and the noble elements of character are what most inspired her to song, and these themes share between them the present volume. Noticeable among the pieces upon the first of these themes are the sonnets on the months of the year, and such other poems as those entitled "In April" and "September." Some stanzas from the latter will afford a good illustration of her simple and faithful manner.

"The gentian's bluest fringes  
Are curling in the sun;  
In dusty pods the milkweed  
Its hidden silk has spun.

"The sedges flaunt their harvest,  
In every meadow nook;  
And asters by the brook-side  
Make asters in the brook.

"From dewy lanes at morning  
The grapes' sweet odors rise;  
At noon the roads all flutter  
With yellow butterflies."

In this admirable bit of description there is not a superfluous word and not one for which a better could be substituted. Among the verses of human interest are to be noted the fine sonnets on "Freedom" and on "Charlotte Cushman," and "The Story of Boon," the largest piece in the collection. And not without a pathetic interest are the "Habeas Corpus" and "The Song He Never Wrote" which close the book.

"His thoughts were song, his life was singing;  
Men's hearts like harps he held and smote,  
But in his heart went ever ringing,  
Ringing, the song he never wrote."

In these lines the writer has written her own epitaph, and the epitaph of all those restless souls whose lives are spent in seeking to realize some noble ideal.

If the religious motive is prominent in Mrs. Jackson's volume, it is predominant and avowed in Mrs. Preston's "For Love's Sake." These tender lyrics are the expression of a very genuine faith in the promises of Christianity, and, as such, will doubtless appeal

strongly to the emotional nature of readers of like faith. Such sincere work always commands respect, and the theme of it comes peculiarly within the province of poetry. The series of triplets called "Questionings" sums up very beautifully the consolations of Christian belief.

"With restless passions surging like a sea,  
How can I think to find repose from Thee?  
—Because thy voice hushed stormy Gallilee."

And so the other pains of the distressed soul find each its soothing balm of promised relief. "A Litany of Pain" is a poem in the metre of Mr. Swinburne's "Dolores," but widely different, as may be imagined, in its spiritual content.

"No beaker is brimmed without bruising  
The clusters that gladden the vine;  
No gem glitters star-like, refusing  
The rasp that uncovers its shine;  
No diver who shuns the commotion  
Of billows above him that swirl  
From out of the deeps of the ocean  
Can bring up the pearl."

Best of all, perhaps, in the volume, is the poem which gives a title to the collection, and in which the Taj Mahal and the church of Christ, both built "for love's sake," illustrate the common theme of all these pieces. It is an exquisite piece of versification, and its charm is hardly to be missed by any reader.

The voice of Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen comes also to swell the chorus of religious song. Her volume is called "The Silver Bridge and Other Poems," and exhibits careful and even workmanship in a variety of measures and upon a variety of themes. Next in prominence to the religious note of her verse come the notes of sympathy for human suffering and of delight in natural objects and scenes. "Her Sphere" and "An Egyptian Lily" may be taken as examples of the author's best work, but there is little in her volume to arrest the attention or cling to the memory of the reader.

In the verse of Mrs. Celia Thaxter the familiar themes of religious feeling and natural beauty are again dealt with, but it is nature that is uppermost in her thought. This is frankly avowed in the poem from which we extract the following stanzas:

"Oh tell me not of heavenly halls,  
Of streets of pearl and gates of gold,  
Where angel unto angel calls  
Mid splendors of the sky untold;

"My homesick heart would backward turn  
To find this dear familiar earth,  
To watch its sacred hearth-fires burn,  
To catch its songs of joy or mirth.

"I'd lean from out the heavenly choir  
To hear once more the red cock crow,  
What time the morning's rosy fire  
O'er hill and field began to glow.

"I care not what heaven's glories are;  
Content am I. More joy it brings  
To watch the dandelion's star  
Than mystic Saturn's golden rings."

The verse of Mrs. Thaxter is fresh and healthful. It lives in the sunlight and breathes the pure air of the sea. And it is not without some share of the imaginative quality essential to all true poetry.

The volume of the "New Songs and Ballads" of Miss Nora Perry is the least satisfactory of the group now under consideration. Its poverty of thought is ill concealed by the novel forms of versification to which resort is had, and its artificial character appears too obviously beneath the mask of ease. The society verses and the Puritan idyls are the most nearly successful things in the collection, but even these suffer when compared with any really good work of their class. What is noticeable in this as in the other volumes which we have grouped together is the absence of anything which betokens marked individuality on the part of the writer. The same worn themes are treated in the same formal way; a little more or less of fervor, a feeling for natural beauty a little stronger or feebler, an ease of rhythmical expression a little more or less clearly marked,—these sum up all the distinctions that can be made between the writers of these five volumes. They betoken the same sort and degree of general culture, and give the same unquestioning acceptance to the commonplaces of the average mental process. Almost any piece of one of these collections might be inserted in any of the others without introducing an inharmonious note or calling attention to itself as out of place. And nearly all of the pieces are such as any educated person of literary aptitudes could write if he were inclined to make the effort.

Turning now from these familiar names to one hitherto unknown to song, we meet with a surprise which is rarely occasioned by a first volume of verse. In "The Sleeping World and Other Poems," by Miss Lillian Blanche Fearing, we find a collection of pieces to which the conclusions just now drawn are without application, a volume whose every page reveals a striking personality, and which, by virtue of its boldness of expression and originality of thought, no less than its rhythmical and imaginative wealth, calls for a much more attentive treatment. The titular poem of the volume opens with the fancy of a host of angels keeping watch over the world by night, to whose celestial company there comes a stranger spirit gazing for the first time upon the earth. Then follows this passage:

"I love to think of him with flaky feet  
Threading the mighty labyrinth of stars,  
Amid the choral harmony of spheres,  
Looking ethereal darkness through and through  
For Earth's pale light to glimmer on his path,  
Till he beholds her like a ship afloat  
In the blue sea of air that wraps her round;  
Her peaceful young moon, like a white sail spread,  
Letting its liquid pearls of light drop down

The frosty rigging to the blossoming deck;  
Her icy ribs a gleam; blue waves of air  
Washing her emerald prow."

If we wish to be very literal, we can doubtless find flaws in this figure or series of figures, but what words are fit to express its imaginative splendor and sweep of harmonious sound? It is one of those passages, rare even in the highest verse, whose impress on the mind is instant and lasting. The swift-winged angel draws nearer to earth, and,

"How fair!" the angel whispers as he bends.  
'Oh, happy man! why should God pity him,  
Or angels weep for him? What, sin and grief!  
What, shame and tears! What are these mournful  
things?  
I see no sin and grief, no shame and tears.'"

In reading these lines, one instinctively recalls the passage already quoted from Tennyson:

"Hesper—Venus—were we native to that splendour, or in  
Mars,  
We should see the Globe we groan in, fairest of their  
evening stars.

"Could we dream of wars and carnage, craft and madness,  
lust and spite,  
Roaring London, raving Paris, in that point of peaceful  
light?"

"Might we not in glancing heavenward on a star so  
silver-fair,  
Yearn, and clasp the hands and murmur, 'Would to God  
that we were there?'"

But the angel comes still nearer, and, as he looks upon the world of men, the evil of life is no longer a mystery; seeing how

"every smile seems balanced by a tear,  
And every good seems weighed against some ill;  
He veils his bright face with his wings, and weeps."

As we look further into this volume, the Tennysonian influence here suggested becomes emphasised. The story of "Claude and Eloise" is not only written in the verse of "Locksley Hall," but recalls that poem at many points. Two other poems, "Nothing New" and "Worse than Dead," reproduce the difficult stanza of "In Memoriam," and the blank verse pieces show many reminiscences of Tennysonian study. Here are some characteristic couplets from "Claude and Eloise":

"Oh, the heart's sweet Indian summer, when love  
spreads her tender haze!

Oh, the dreamy, misty splendor of those mellow, cloud-  
less days!

"Men are wise,—to their own thinking,—wise in reading  
women's souls;  
But they read them ill, like children blundering o'er  
monastic scrolls.

"We can bear the solemn minor of our own lives better,  
when  
We can hear the same chords sounding in the lives of  
other men.

"Sorrow is the balm of sorrow; grief may solace grief  
again;  
Sweet is fellowship in pleasure, sweeter fellowship in  
pain."

From "Nothing New" we extract these verses:

"No new tides thunder at their bars;  
There is no quickening in the sun,  
Men scan the track which he must run,  
And count the footsteps of the stars.



"With iron laws they chain all things  
From sea to sun, from earth to star;  
They hear the whirlwind pant afar,  
And point the circuit of its wings."

For an example of the author's blank verse, we take the following from "Love and Doubt," a poem which is read with a far-off recollection of Tennyson's "Love and Duty." Love has given way for a moment to Doubt, and then, recurrent, doubts only its own worthiness.

"But is this love of mine, all passion-stained,  
Doubt-frayed about its golden edges, fit  
To enter in thy soul, and weave itself  
About the white bloom of thy thoughts, sweet Faith?"

One more extract, illustrative of still another form of verse, must suffice us.

"Love spins her magical cocoon  
About our souls,—and that's our world.  
We think the earth rocks when we shake;  
We think the stars clash when we break,  
On some still, stormless night in June,  
From love's frail leaf about us curled."

The metaphor and the form of this stanza are simply faultless. These lines are high, true poetry, and they have an inspiration all their own. We have rarely seen a first volume of such promise as that which contains the passages just quoted. By its publication, Miss Fearing steps at once into a high place among American poets. It is perhaps safe to say that no American woman before her has sounded so strong and sustained a note. And if there comes with increasing years the added power which may not unreasonably be expected, her verse will some day be treasured among the choice possessions of our literature. It now suffers mainly from the limitations of inexperience, and these will recede with every added effort.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

MR. RICHARD P. HALLOWELL, who wrote some time ago a book entitled "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts" (reviewed in THE DIAL for June 1883, Vol. IV., p. 32), has issued a small volume entitled "The Pioneer Quakers" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), in which he covers substantially the same ground as in his former work, and replies to some of the criticisms which were made upon it. The writer seems to have been enticed into the lecture field, and his lecture, in an amplified form, is given in the new publication. Mr. Hallowell is a descendant of the Quakers who invaded Massachusetts more than two centuries ago, and met with a rough reception from the hardy old Puritans whose ecclesiastical and political paradise they invaded. Mr. Hallowell is evidently a sincere and conscientious man; but he cannot see that there is more than one side to the question, and that the party invaded had any rights which the invaders were bound to respect. In his statement of the case he carefully avoids any mention of the fantastic, exorbitant and riotous conduct of the Quakers in England before they came to Massachusetts; the

dread of their coming to New England which was felt in the colonies; the facts which were observed in view of the danger, and the laws which were enacted to expel them if they should come. He leaves out of view the fact also that the Massachusetts Colony was a close corporation; that the company was the owner of the soil, and had by its charter the right "to encounter, expulse, repel and resist, all such person or persons as shall at any time attempt the invasion of, or annoyance to, the plantation or its inhabitants." In quoting the Massachusetts laws which provided for the expulsion of the Quakers after they had arrived and had committed the most unseemly acts, and which assigned their punishment when they refused to depart, he omits (p. 49) those passages which stipulated that none of the punishments named should be administered if the Quakers would depart out of the jurisdiction of the Colony. The Quakers had the same right to invade the Massachusetts Colony, to defy its laws and behave in the disgraceful manner which characterized their proceedings, that a party of anarchists would have who should to-day invade Mr. McCormick's reaper factory, abuse its owners, defy their authority, and stir up a riot among the workmen. Whether the Massachusetts government treated the invaders in a wise and judicious manner, is quite another question. It is now universally admitted that the treatment of the Quakers was unnecessarily severe, and, judged by the standards of our day, cruel; but modern Quakers are not the persons to complain. Their ancestors were heady and boisterous fanatics, and sought persecution because they loved it. Martyrdom was what they wanted, and a few of them had it. They all could have escaped punishment by leaving the Colony. Mr. Hallowell now thinks he made a mistake in giving his former book the title "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts," as the term "Invasion" implies a confession that the Quakers were the aggressors. It now appears that he used the term "Invasion" as a bit of Quaker humor. "I supposed," he says (p. 41), "that the irony implied by it was sufficiently apparent." It is evidently not safe for Quakers to joke. The term "Invasion" was excellent, and needed no apology. Mr. Hallowell and Mr. Brooks Adams seem to have been in communication and sympathy in the preparation of their two books, "The Pioneer Quakers" and "The Emancipation of Massachusetts." The Quaker pats his burly friend gently on the shoulder, and says: "Mr. Adams's book is a masterly review of the rise and fall of ecclesiastical tyranny in Massachusetts."

MR. FROTHINGHAM'S "Memoir of William Henry Channing" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) presents a man of intensely ideal qualities, which by their very excess produced whatever weaknesses could be attributed to him. He was an enthusiast, and passed for a mystic and a visionary. The prime motive of his life was the service of humanity; and whatever waverings of mind or will affected his belief or his career, he was steadfast and constant in his devotion to the advancement of his race in goodness and truth. He was born of a remarkable family, the son of the eldest of four brothers who were eminently endowed with the elements of genius. His father died in the year of his birth, 1810; his uncles, Dr. W. E. Channing, Dr. Walter Channing, and Prof. E. T. Channing, were among

the foremost men of New England in their generation. William Henry inherited a large share of their intellectual gifts, refined and etherealized by the influences of an exceedingly nervous, sensitive, poetic and emotional organization. His lot was cast among scholars, thinkers, and reformers, and from the first he became one of them. He graduated from Harvard at nineteen, and soon after began the study of divinity. It was a time of extraordinary religious ferment, and he was unable to hold his creed firm amid the general disquiet. Yet he adhered to the Unitarian faith, which allowed room for successive changes and expansions of even its fundamental doctrines. After his admission to the ministry, Mr. Channing preached in Meadville, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Rochester, N. Y., and in and around Boston, remaining over no charge long, but seeming to win the hearts of his people in every church he occupied. In 1854 he accepted a call to Liverpool, England; and thenceforth, with the exception of intervals passed in his native land, he spent the remainder of his life in his adopted country. At the beginning of our war, Mr. Channing returned to the United States, and while the strife lasted he labored unceasingly as chaplain and as hospital nurse in the city of Washington. During his life in America he was identified with every progressive movement,—with anti-slavery, Fourierism, the Brook Farm experiment, women's rights, etc. As the editor of the original memoirs of Margaret Fuller, and as author of the biography of Dr. W. E. Channing and of sundry volumes of sermons and disquisitions, his name has an estimable place in our literary annals. His only son achieved high honors at Oxford, and is now a member of Parliament; while one of his daughters became the wife of Mr. Edwin Arnold. Mr. Channing died near the close of 1882. His story is written with diffuseness and with but little method; still there is little contained in it which is not without interest, or which to the leisurely reader might not be perused with profit. Mr. Channing was a fascinating personality, and the glimpses of his friends and co-workers, in this country and in England, together with the history of the intellectual and philanthropic causes in which they were engaged, make up a volume of unquestionable value.

Of hopeful augury for the "new education," and significant of the exhaustless wealth of modern literatures in materials for mind-building nowise inferior to those drawn from the less accessible quarries of Greece and Rome, is the circumstance that our most accomplished scholars are beginning to busy themselves in bringing these materials within the reach of the ordinary student and reader. Eminent specialists are, one after another, preparing grammars, each surpassing its predecessor, and are editing and re-editing the most renowned French and German texts, for the benefit of students of every degree of advancement. For students who have overcome the chief formal difficulties of the French language, perhaps no more judicious guide is to be found than Thomas Frederick Crane, Professor of the Romance Languages in Cornell University. Professor Crane now follows up his "Tableaux de la Révolution Française" (reviewed in *THE DIAL*, October, 1884), with a series of selections from the leading writers of the French Romantic School of the period between 1824 and

1848. This book, entitled "Le Romantisme Français" (Putnam), is edited for the use of schools and colleges and provided with an introduction and notes. Praise of it is superfluous to the many who know the author's other works or who are witnesses to his unerring precision in the class-room. The selections are chosen with great judgment from Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, George Sand, Balzac, Mérimée, Gautier, and Sainte-Beuve. The too short introduction of twenty-eight pages traces this remarkable literary movement to its origins and gives brief biographies of the authors of the selections. The succinct notes tell the student just what he would be at a loss to find out for himself, and there is a bait to more extended study in the shape of a valuable list of works to be consulted. As an introduction to a memorable period of literary history and to a brilliant group of authors, it leaves little to be desired.

WITH the "Sir Philip Sidney" of Mr. Symonds, the "English Men of Letters" series (Harper) appears in a new dress. No man could be better qualified to write about Sidney than this earnest and accomplished scholar, whose literary activity of late has been almost phenomenal. He has given us a biography of the typical figure among English gentlemen of the Elizabethan times, which leaves little to be desired. In one sense his task has been an easy one, and in another difficult. As a biographer his work was little more than plain sailing. The facts of Sidney's life are few and easily ascertained, and have not been made the subject of any very serious dispute. From Fulke Greville down, his biographers have been substantially in agreement. On the other hand, the author has had the very difficult task of accounting for Sidney's immense reputation, which seems to our age so greatly to exceed anything that is warranted by his achievements. He has probably done as much of this as it was possible for anyone to do. We shall never be able to understand fully why all England went into mourning at Sidney's death. His services as a courtier and a diplomatist were considerable, but not greatly beyond those of many others who met with no such public recognition. And it could not have been on the score of literature, for none of his writings were published during his lifetime, and none, consequently, were known to more than a few friendly readers. We must fall back upon the theory that Sidney's eminence was due to his approaching more closely, perhaps, than anyone else then in public life, to the ideals of manly excellence and virtuous conduct held in England; and to fully understand his position, we should have to reconstruct both the ideal itself and the human personality which so harmonized with it.

THERE is no excuse for taking another author's title, as is done by the Rev. Dr. Buckley in "The Midnight Sun" (Lothrop). This title is well known to belong to an earlier work by Paul du Chaillu. Dr. Buckley has given a volume of interesting notes on Norway, Sweden, and Russia, the result of a recent extended tour through those countries. In order to enjoy the spectacle of the midnight sun, he travelled by steamer along the Norwegian coast, visiting Hamarfest, the most northerly town on the globe, and finally, on the 25th of July, scaling the precipitous cliffs of North Cape, nearly a thousand feet above the sea and only 1315 miles from the

Pole. While in Russia, Dr. Buckley devoted his inquiries, wherever possible, to the subject of Nihilism. He studied the peculiar features of the government, the church, and the people, marking carefully their condition and prospects, and apparently in a spirit of catholicity and candor. As a result of his investigations, he was convinced that the operations of Nihilism have confirmed the rigid rule of the autocracy, and created a reaction against liberal measures which will retard indefinitely the progress of freedom in Russia. He believes that the nation is unfit for self-government, and that centuries of development will be required to prepare the people to take part in the erection and the management of free political institutions. The evidences and conclusions presented by Dr. Buckley upon these important questions occupy a large portion of his volume, and, being candidly and thoughtfully treated, throw a good deal of light on an obscure but most attractive subject.

A TRIBUTE to the heroism of the American soldier is generously awarded by Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough, in the volume entitled "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). It acquaints the reader with the valorous deeds by which some of the brave men in our armies have earned a military distinction dearer to them than rank or authority. The United States medal of honor was instituted by Congress in 1862, as a reward for gallant conduct in the presence of the enemy. The list of those on whom it was bestowed during the war of the Rebellion has been very recently published; but the names of the more than three hundred who have received the decoration since the battles for the Union were ended have not before been given to the world. As a nation, we are singularly chary of rewards to the men who serve the republic in any of its departments, however faithful or self-sacrificing or efficient may be the duties they perform. In according the medal of honor, there is no flourish of trumpets, no announcement to the public of a valiant man's achievement, but as a rule a silent transmission through the mail of a badge which declares to the recipient and the few intimates to whom he may exhibit it that an act of signal courage has marked him as worthy of a peculiar recognition. The exploits described by Gen. Rodenbough are taken at random from the history of the medal of honor, and but fairly illustrate the daring and skill of the men who compose the rank and file of the American army.

SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS DOYLE'S "Reminiscences and Opinions" (Appleton) find their value chiefly in the anecdotes and incidents related of the distinguished friends and contemporaries of the author, rather than in any importance pertaining to his own character and attainments. Sir Francis was beyond threescore and ten when he undertook the task of writing out his life; and the garrulity of age, joined to an habitual indifference to order and earnestness in literary work, then incapacitated him for the construction of a methodical and coherent narrative. He hits the truth squarely when he speaks of his autobiography as a mere jumble of disjointed memories. Still, a man who was the classmate of Gladstone, Arthur Hallam, Cardinal Manning, and Lord Elgin, who was the "best man" at Gladstone's wedding, who had been the companion of Sydney Smith, who dined at Holland House and breakfasted

with Rogers,—who met, in short, the best society in London,—could not help mingling in his gossip of past times many scraps of information useful as material for history. Sir Francis read law in the half-hearted way in which he studied at Eton and Oxford; and, meeting with poor success as a barrister, accepted the position of Receiver-General of Customs. In 1867 he was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford. He was himself something of a poet, and published one or more collections of verse—from which, as he states good-humoredly, he was never benefited pecuniarily.

THE philosophical circles of St. Louis society were startled, a few months ago, by the explosion in their midst of a sort of satirical bomb in the shape of a little book called "The Odyssey Club" (D. Lothrop & Co.) The gentle anarchist from whose hand it was cast acknowledged the deed under the name of Agnes Gragg, but her real personality was as readily divined as that of the other people whom she described. Those who know the ways of such literary and philosophical classes as that depicted in this book will read it with a good deal of amusement. The solemn nonsense of which "the professor" and his more adept pupils are delivered is of the kind which flourishes in the genial atmosphere of "schools of philosophy" in the American sense, and those who are initiated into the philosophical mysteries of Concord and St. Louis will easily recognize the figure of "the professor" himself. "What is the problem of the Iliad?" he asks, and, having to answer his own question, says that it is "the redemption of the sex from Orientalism." But it was surely a wanton exaggeration of the contradiction that reigns in love affairs for the writer to make Rose Duane fall in love with "the professor," the worthlessness of whose method and assumptions she understands so well and parodies so cleverly. When she succumbs to the spell she ceases to mock, and we miss the commentary of her sparkling scepticism.

ALFRED STEVENS is known to art lovers and connoisseurs as a painter of portraits, who chooses his subjects chiefly among women and children. He is a Belgian, born in Brussels in 1828; but the greater part of his life has been spent in Paris. He is an exponent of the modern French school; nevertheless his pictures are distinguished by thought as well as technique. His mind is penetrative and inquisitive, seeking for the hidden causes and motives of things. His reflections upon men and art remind one strongly of our own William Hunt, who was one of the most astute commentators upon human life. A booklet containing a collection of the terse and pithy sayings of Mr. Stevens has been translated by Charlotte Adams under the title of "Impressions on Painting" (George J. Coombs). The apothegms, though not confined exclusively to the subjects of his art, are connected with it in a more or less direct manner. A few sentences quoted from the work will reveal their suggestive and axiomatic style.

"Every colorist is a lover of music."

"The more one knows, the more one simplifies."

"A man's hand has the same expression as his face."

"The masterpiece of God is the human face."

"Draughtsmen, like colorists, are born, not made."

"A man of genius is he who has received a gift which labor has logically developed and balanced."

A WORK of both popular and scientific interest is that in which Dr. J. M. Anders treats of "House-Plants as Sanitary Agents" (Lippincott). The author completely refutes the idea that flowers or growing plants are injurious in living or sleeping rooms. He discusses the subject with great fulness and from every point of view, calling to the support of his argument the highest authorities in botanical and medical science. He also details the history of a series of practical experiments conducted by himself with a view to determining the influence which plants have upon the atmosphere of rooms with windows closed and open, and consequently of their effect upon the inmates in sickness and health. His researches have yielded weighty testimony to the virtues of plants as hygienic agents, especially in cases of throat and lung diseases. Many instances are related in which invalids affected with phthisis were materially benefited, and sometimes cured, by remaining day and night among growing plants. It is a delightful remedy for disease, and within the reach of everyone. To complete the usefulness of his treatise, Dr. Anders includes in it minute directions regarding the choice and culture of plants to be grown in dwellings for the sake of their healing service to body and mind.

It is seldom that such a diversity of gifts is possessed by a single individual as in the case of William Hamilton Gibson. He is an artist, an author, and a naturalist, of unusual ability. His last beautiful book, "Happy Hunting Grounds," (Harper), the companion to "Pastoral Days" and "Highways and Byways," illustrates the versatile phases of his talent. In a series of papers on themes taken from Nature, he evinces his wonderful knowledge of wood-craft and his equal power of communicating it by the use of words or of lines and shades. His verbal pictures rival his pencil-drawings, and both delineate facts and scenes in the animal and vegetable worlds known only to the few happily constituted observers like himself. Thoreau and Burroughs are his peers in the study of nature. They have the same keen perception of its mystery and poetry, and the same fine faculty for interpreting them in eloquent language; but they lack the qualification of the artist, which Mr. Gibson enjoys. By his many-sided genius, he attracts an audience of diverse tastes,—those who have a fondness for all wild life, those who have an ear for melodious prose, and those who love dainty and graceful pictures. Mr. Gibson's book is in every sense a work of art, gratifying the eye and the mind.

A NEW edition of Labberton's Historical Atlas (Townsend MacCoun) is before us, which differs in many respects from those previously published. In the first place, it is a volume two or three times as large as that published a year ago. It contains 198 maps as against the 141 of the preceding edition, and the text is expanded into a fairly comprehensive outline of general history. The bibliographical notes are omitted, but there is added a set of twenty-nine genealogies, from the Temenidæ of Macedonia to the House of Bourbon. The maps are new, and are more detailed and better printed than those of the earlier editions. Some of them are based upon recent investigations, and are not to be found elsewhere. This is especially true of those illustrative

of ancient oriental history. Among the novelties are also fine maps of the Transcaspiian region and of North Afghanistan. American history is very fully illustrated, fifty-two of the maps being devoted to it. The work has a full index. We notice a few misprints in the maps, and a few ill-considered historical statements in the text, but not more than might be expected in a work of this scope. Such an atlas is absolutely essential to the intelligent student of history, and the present work is better fitted to meet the wants of the general reader than anything else with which we are acquainted.

A VOLUME of notes gathered in the islands of the Southern Pacific Ocean by Julian Thomas, a special correspondent of the Melbourne "Argus," is published with the title "Cannibals and Convicts" (Cassell). As a citizen of Australia, the author's field for journalistic enterprises lay in a region remote and to us almost unknown. With the energy and diligence characteristic of the news reporter, he searched for facts and incidents of interest in the Fiji Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Norfolk Island, and other comparatively contiguous spots isolated from continental worlds by the waste of waters sweeping around them. As the result of his industry he presents a mass of intelligence concerning the natives and colonists inhabiting these places, which will be fresh to most readers. Convict settlements have been established on a number of the islands visited by Mr. Thomas, and into their condition, past and present, he inquired minutely. He also observed closely the influence of missionary work upon the aborigines, and of the operation of the "labor trade" by which means Queensland draws recruits from island populations for house and field service. Mr. Thomas is a loyal Englishman, and in all his investigations regarded British interests in the South Pacific islands with a jealous eye.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA'S "Sketches from My Life" (Appleton) outline the career of a valiant English sailor, who entered the naval service in 1835 at the age of thirteen, and after the preparatory term of training, received rapid promotion as the reward of signal skill and bravery. While waiting for a command, in 1868, Captain Hobart entered the Turkish navy, where he gained the rank of Admiral. He died in the year just passed. His last work was the brief memoir under notice, written when a fatal illness was wasting his strength. It is a record of stirring adventures, dashed off with a strong, free hand. There is no parade of perils encountered or brilliant deeds achieved, but the spirit of an intrepid and true-hearted seaman pervades the narrative.

THE last legacy which Captain Mayne Reid left to the youthful public for whom he had provided so many captivating tales of adventure, is a story entitled "The Land of Fire" (F. Warne & Co.). It relates, in his enticing style, the incidents of the shipwreck of an American vessel on the Fuegian coast. A small boat-load, containing the captain, his family and several of the crew, after leaving the ship, meet a succession of perils and hardships which by pluck and shrewdness are happily overcome. It is the excitement of watching the alternate dangers and escapes of the personages concerned which constitutes the charm of this sort of narrative for the young reader.

## LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

A VOLUME of reminiscences of Salem, Mass., entitled "A Half Century in Salem," by Mrs. Nathaniel Silsbee, is to be published shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE "Atlantic Monthly" for March will contain the first of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's papers describing his recent trip abroad, entitled "One Hundred Days in Europe."

TICKNOR & Co. have just issued "Sons and Daughters," a new novel by Mr. Henry Hayes, author of "The Story of Margaret Kent"; and "Happy Dodd," a novel by Rose Terry Cooke.

WE have only commendations for the new edition of Scott's "Waverly Novels," issued by J. B. Lippincott Co. The volumes are fair duodecimos, convenient in size, printed from clear type on fine paper, and moderate in price. Twenty-five volumes will complete the series.

F. WARNE & Co., New York, will soon publish a new and thoroughly revised edition of "Nuttall's Standard Dictionary," edited by the Rev. James Wood of Edinburgh. The work will be an etymological as well as a pronouncing dictionary; it will contain all words that have recently come into use, and will be illustrated.

THE visits of Justin McCarthy and of James Russell Lowell, this month, are literary events of no common interest in Chicago. Both gentlemen come as lecturers; Mr. McCarthy will speak on "Home Rule," and Mr. Lowell will deliver a Washington's Birthday address—the date (February 22) being his own birthday as well.

WORCESTER'S Unabridged Dictionary has recently received the important addition of 12,500 new words, together with a Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary of nearly 12,000 personages, and a Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, noting and locating over 20,000 places. This standard dictionary is published by J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers, formerly of Chicago, now of Piermont on the Hudson, has a new volume of his poems ready for spring publication, with the title "A Decade of Song." Dr. Powers has long been known as a poet, through an earlier volume and through his contributions of verse to the leading magazines; and his new volume will be accorded a kindly welcome. D. Lothrop & Co. are the publishers.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD's new serial, "Paul Patoff," which is now running in the "Atlantic Monthly," is being translated into French, and will appear simultaneously in the "Nouvelle Revue." Several of Mr. Crawford's books have been translated into French, and "Mr. Isaacs" has a place upon the list of works of which a copy is sent to every municipal library in Paris; but none of his books have been hitherto published serially there.

MR. B. J. LOSSING, the veteran historian, has just completed a popular history of the State of New York, illustrated after the manner of the well-known "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution." The latest published history of New York, excepting Randall's School History issued in 1868, is said to be Yates and Moultons, published in 1829, nearly sixty years ago; and that was only a colonial history. Mr. Lossing's new work will be published by Funk & Wagnalls.

WE have heretofore spoken favorably of the compilation of poetry made by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, called "Through the Year with the Poets," a volume being devoted to appropriate selections for each of the twelve months. We are glad to note that this excellent series is completed, and the twelve volumes may now be had in a set. The selections are made with discriminating taste, and the matter is well edited and arranged. D. Lothrop & Co. are the publishers.

SOME hitherto unpublished verses by Lord Byron, the last he ever wrote, found after his death among his papers at Missolonghi, will appear in the second number of "Murray's Magazine," along with a letter to Byron from Sir Walter Scott, and one from William Gifford which was characterized by Byron as "the kindest letter he had ever received in all his life." The "Athenæum" says that none of these Byroniana fragments has ever been seen by any former editor.

MR. BROWNING's new book of poetry, with the title "Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in their Day," is just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. A new volume by Bret Harte, containing two characteristic stories, "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready" and "Devil's Ford," is published by the same firm; also, a life of Benton by Theodore Roosevelt, in the "American Statesmen" series, and "The Emancipation of Massachusetts," by Mr. Brooks Adams.

WE are glad to note the successful completion of the second volume of the "New Princeton Review." By its judicious and enterprising management, this periodical has in a single year reached the foremost place among American reviews. It has published a considerable number of really brilliant articles; and its contents as a whole have a high literary quality and a scholarly dignity that distinguish it from all the publications of its class. The "New Princeton" is published by A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.

D. APPLETON & Co.'s latest publications include the following: "Creation or Evolution?" a philosophical inquiry, by George Ticknor Curtis; "The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals," by Angelo Heilprin, Professor at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; "On the Susquehanna," a novel, by Dr. William A. Hammond; "The Rise and Early Constitution of Universities," with a survey of mediæval education, by S. S. Laurie, LL.D., Professor in the University of Edinburgh; and "The Poison Problem, or, The Cause and Cure of Intemperance," by Felix L. Oswald, M.D.

HARPER & BROTHERS have just issued an "Introduction to Psychological Theory," by Prof. Borden P. Bowne; "Retrospections of America," by John Bernard, an English comedian and one of the earliest American managers, who left at his death an unpublished manuscript containing his impressions of life and society in the American republic between 1797 and 1811; a "History of Mediæval Art," by Dr. Franz von Reber, director of the Bavarian royal and state galleries of paintings, and professor in the University and Polytechnic of Munich, and "A Tramp Trip: How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day," by Lee Merriwether.

IN a little volume just published by Charles H. Kerr, Chicago, Kate Byam Martin and Ellen M. Henrotin present some sensible and well-considered views of "The Social Status of European and Amer-

ican Women." The marked differences in French, German, English and American society are pointed out, with especial reference to the influence of women in producing their characteristic phases. The morality of American women is found to be "higher to-day than that of any other civilized community," and "the great consideration is to maintain it at this high standard." These brief but suggestive essays will well repay perusal.

THE first volume has appeared of the new edition of Franklin's complete works, edited by the Hon. John Bigelow and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This edition, which is intended to be the most complete ever issued, will be limited to six hundred sets, in ten royal octavo volumes, printed from pica type, in the general style of Lodge's edition of Hamilton's Works, with several engravings on steel. Franklin's private as well as official and scientific correspondence will be included, together with numerous letters and documents now for the first time printed; also, the un mutilated and correct version of his autobiography.

THE quarterly publication of the "American Journal of Psychology" is announced to be begun at an early date, with Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Professor of Psychology in Johns Hopkins University, as editor. The main object of the journal will be to record the general progress of scientific psychology, with special reference to methods of research. It is hoped that the classes for whom the new publication is chiefly intended—teachers of psychology, biologists and physiologists, anthropologists, and physicians who give special attention to mental and nervous diseases—will extend their prompt encouragement. Mr. N. Murray, Baltimore, is the publication agent.

THE first volume has appeared of "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," a work that promises to cover its ground with admirable fulness and thoroughness. It will include above 16,000 names, and will be completed in six volumes, of between seven and eight hundred pages each, similar to "Appleton's American Cyclopædia." Each volume will be illustrated by at least ten fine steel portraits, and numerous smaller vignette portraits made by a new process from original drawings, accompanied by fac-simile autographs; and also by views of the birthplaces, residences, monuments, and tombs of distinguished Americans. The work is published by subscription.

WE take pleasure in stating that "Modern Language Notes" has entered upon its second volume with a successful year behind and with every promise of a long and useful career before it. It has been a welcome addition to American periodicals, having a definite place to occupy, and doing great credit to American scholarship in a department whose importance is more fully realized with every year. It has maintained from the outset the highest standard of scholarship, and has made itself indispensable to students of the modern languages and their literatures. Starting a year ago with a subscription list of a single name, it has been able to meet expenses, and to more than double its size. It is now printed upon excellent paper, and presents a very creditable typographical appearance. It has contributions from American and foreign philologists, those from the latter being frequently printed in the original French or German, as they properly should be. The editors "desire it to be understood

that they are willing and ready to undertake the printing of long articles," although the present capacity of their publication is severely taxed.

To most people it is a matter of indifference whether one person or another should be credited with the invention of so common an article as a postage-stamp. Since the establishment of the present system of prepayment, and up to within a very short time, Sir Rowland Hill has been commonly considered the inventor of the adhesive postage-stamp. But now a new claimant appears, who disputes the priority of invention. In a pamphlet entitled "The Submission of the Sir Rowland Hill Committee" (London: Effingham Wilson) Mr. Patrick Chalmers maintains that his father, the late James Chalmers, is the one to whom this honor is due. The pamphlet comprises a number of documents, letters, etc., tending to prove the claim made by Mr. Chalmers. His position is substantially endorsed by high authorities in England, among which are the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and the "Dictionary of National Biography."

THE new "Riverside Edition" of Longfellow's works, in which the poet's writings appear in their final form, is now completed. Of the eleven volumes comprising the set, two volumes are given to the prose works, six to the poems, and three to the translation of the "Divina Commedia." All the poems which have appeared since Longfellow's death are included in this edition. It has, also, bibliographical features included in no other edition. Head-notes, some of them furnished by Mr. Longfellow and others supplied since his death, give interesting information as to the inception of the separate works and pieces; foot-notes to the poems show the various readings, as found, in each case, in the form of the poem as it appeared when first printed in book form; and notes at the end of each volume, most of them Mr. Longfellow's own, give facts relating to the subject-matter. New and improved indexes are provided, and, in short, the edition is furnished with all literary, historical, biographical, and bibliographical equipment necessary to a full understanding and enjoyment of Mr. Longfellow's writings. The volumes are simply but elegantly printed and bound, and, inexpensive as they are, form a most admirable popular edition of this beloved poet.

FOUR years ago Major James Walter of England visited the United States with three portraits of George and Mary Washington; and they were brought to Chicago and seen by many of our citizens. These pictures were painted from life by an English artist, Mr. James Sharples, who was sent by Mr. Robert Cary to this country in 1794 to execute this commission. Mr. Cary was Washington's business correspondent for many years in England, and had a great personal admiration for the General. These pictures were taken to England, and have been in the possession of the family ever since,—Major Walter being a member of the family by marriage, and its present representative. These portraits were shown in other large cities, and they made a very favorable impression upon the persons who were most competent to pass judgment upon their merits as authentic and faithful portraits of these two eminent historical personages. In England these pictures had often been seen and greatly admired by Washington Irving, Jared Sparks, R. W. Emerson, and many other American scholars. Efforts were made without success some years ago

to secure them in New York. It appears that while they were in Minneapolis four years ago an attempt was made to steal them by cutting the canvases from their frames; the attempt was unsuccessful, but made it necessary to take the pictures to England to be re-lined. Major Walter has again brought the pictures to this country, and offered them for sale. They have been on exhibition in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and a lively controversy has arisen about their authenticity and value. The Massachusetts Historical Society appointed a committee, of which the eminent historian, Mr. Francis Parkman, was the chairman, to investigate the subject. Mr. Parkman's report, of which only extracts have come to our notice, casts suspicion upon the genuineness of the pictures as life portraits, and upon the methods by which they have been placed before the public. Major Walter has replied, in a vigorous letter to the Philadelphia "Times" of January 17, to Mr. Parkman's attack, and produces letters written in 1843 by G. W. P. Custis, the surviving member of the Washington family, recognizing the pictures as genuine originals, and of John Quincy Adams to the same effect. He takes Mr. Parkman to task for saying more about some inaccuracies in a book which Major Walter had written on George and Mary Washington, than upon the merits of the portraits. The Major admits that he is an inexperienced writer and did make some mistakes in his book; and that his printer, in making up the pages, made other mistakes for which he is not responsible. In the present phase of the controversy the gallant major seems to be ahead.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

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# THE DIAL

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### THE EMANCIPATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.\*

As an historical study, "The Emancipation of Massachusetts" is a disappointment. Something better was to be expected from a member of a family which has been identified with all that is good, or otherwise, in Massachusetts history from its earliest records, and has worthily received from the state and the nation honors second to no other family in the land. The four later generations of the Adams family have been diligent students of New England history, and have taken delight in writing up the proud annals of their native state. The youngest scion of the house now comes forward to cast reproach upon the record which his brothers, his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather have helped to make, and of which his earlier ancestors were a part. Thomas Adams was one of the grantees named in the first royal charter of the Massachusetts Colony, 1629; and was chosen one of the "assistants" at the first election of officers of the company held in England. He contributed freely to the early expenses of the company; but when his associates brought the charter to New England, he did not accompany them. Henry Adams,

supposed to be a brother, came, and was assigned land at Mount Wollaston, or Merry Mount (now Quincy), from which Thomas Morton, "the sinful roysterer," had been ejected. Henry Adams was the ancestor of the Massachusetts family; and in the line of his descendants appear clergymen, deacons, and brewers, as well as Presidents of the United States. If, as the youngest Adams supposes, the evils attending the early history of the Massachusetts Colony are to be mainly ascribed to its having so many clergymen and so much religion, it is evident that his own family in early times contributed its share of those disturbing elements.

In marked contrast with the pessimistic spirit of the book before us, are the charming and scholarly introduction and notes, by the author's brother, Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr., to the Prince Society's reprint of Thomas Morton's "New English Canaan," 1637. In this book, Morton, professing to be a churchman, lashes the Massachusetts colonists for their persecution of him, and for their bigotry and stern theocracy. When they sent Morton back to England, they arranged that he should have a view of his blazing house at Merry Mount, as he sailed out of the harbor. Mr. Brooks Adams terms this treatment "malicious vindictiveness." He mentions the incident to show that "One striking characteristic of the theocracy was its love for inflicting mental suffering upon its victims." It is noticeable in the book that everything which he regards as discreditable was done by the clergy. "The magistrates," he says, "were nothing but common politicians nominated by the priests. The clergy seized the temporal power which they held till the charter fell." His great-grandfather, President John Adams, knew well the record of Morton, and said of him: "Such a rake, such an addle-headed fellow, could not be cordial with the Plymouth people, or with those who came over with the patent. I can hardly conceive that his being a churchman, or reading his prayers from a book of common prayer, could be any great offense. His fun, his songs, and his revels were provoking enough, no doubt; but his commerce with the Indians in arms and ammunition, and his instructions to those savages in the use of them, were serious and dangerous offenses which struck at the lives of the new comers, and threatened the utter extirpation of all the plantations." The only persons in the early annals of Massachusetts for whom this new historical writer seems to have any

\* THE EMANCIPATION OF MASSACHUSETTS. By Brooks Adams. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

sympathy, are the interlopers, the malcontents, the disturbers of the peace, the heady, exorbitant ranters, those who fell under the ban of the civil government, and were, or deserved to be, shipped back to England. For the fathers of the Colony he has no respect. "John Winthrop was a lawyer; he spoke as a partisan, knowing his argument to be fallacious." On the other hand, he says: "Samuel Maverick is a bright patch of color on the sad Puritan background." Sam. Maverick, it is scarcely necessary to state, was no Puritan, but an interloper and churchman. He found it convenient to go back to England. He returned to Massachusetts, in 1665, as a royal commissioner, with the intention of robbing the Colony of its charter. An illustration of his character may be seen in the disgusting narrative of Maverick's attempt, in 1639, to improve the breed of his negro slaves, recorded in Josselyn's *Voyages* (p. 28) and Dr. Geo. H. Moore's "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts" (p. 8). Mr. Adams's sympathy for this class of persons often expands into admiration.

Mr. Adams's opinions of men are, in the main, based on a false standard of criticism; his book has no perspective, and no proper adjustment of lights and shades. The past and the present jostle each other in bewildering confusion. In judging of the past he has the present constantly in mind. He brings into the foreground men who have been in their graves for more than two centuries; and because they do not look and act like men living in the closing years of the nineteenth century; because they are demurely sober, unfashionable, sing unmetrical psalms through their noses, and have never practised, or heard of, religious toleration, he regards them as unlovely beings, and pronounces them hypocrites and bigots. To his æsthetic taste, Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, and John Pym would appear quite as unlovely as John Endicott, John Winthrop, and Thomas Dudley, who were contemporaries and men of the same type. When he has had more experience as an historical writer he will judge men by the standard of the period in which they lived, and by the record they made upon that period. Where in the wide world, during the seventeenth century, did men leave behind them a better and more enduring record than the men who founded the Massachusetts Colony? "Old England," said an eminent English writer, "was winnowed for the best seed with which to plant New-England." Did a better class of people live at that period in France, Germany, Italy, or Spain,—a people with better ideas on government, general education and social order? How immeasurably superior is their record to those of the

founders of the other English and Spanish American colonies!

The burden of Mr. Adams's complaint is that there was too much religion in the Colony, which he attributed to the zeal of its numerous and highly-educated clergy. The clergy were indeed zealous religionists, but the people were more so; and, as is usually the fact, pushed the clergy up to their own standard. The people brought this zeal with them from England; and but for the opportunity of enjoying their own religion in their own way, which they were denied at home, there would have been no Massachusetts Colony. The amount of preaching, praying and exhortation which the people required in those days is something extraordinary. As they had no newspapers and few books, religious meetings were their chief intellectual recreation. The amount of labor which these meetings required of the clergy was so enormous that the custom could not have been their own device. These meetings began at eight o'clock in the morning, and continued till noon, when there was an hour's intermission for refreshment. They were resumed in the afternoon, and continued till sundown, and often into the evening. Prayers were from an hour to two hours long. At an ordination in Woburn, in 1642, "Mr. Symes preached and prayed for four or five hours" before the regular services began. Winthrop, in 1639, went out to Cambridge to hear Mr. Hooker preach, who, when his voice failed him, "went forth, and about half an hour returned again, and went on to very good purpose about two hours." Besides Sundays, one and often two secular days each week were given to lectures, which were attended by the people from other towns. In 1633 the magistrates ordered that the lectures should not begin before one o'clock, on the ground that they were "in divers ways prejudicial to the common good, both in the loss of a whole day, and bringing other charges and troubles to the place where the lecture is kept." Now Mr. Adams asserts that the magistrates were created and ruled by the clergy. This nominal action of the magistrates, therefore, was the real action of the clergy, in an attempt to throw off the dreadful burden of labor which the people had laid upon them. The effort was not a success. The lectures continued, "two and three in the week," said Winthrop six years later (i. 324), "to the great neglect of their affairs and the damage of the public. The assemblies also were held till night, and sometimes within the night, so that such as dwelt far off could not get home in due season, and many weak bodies could not endure so long, in the extremity of the heat or cold, without great trouble, and hazard of their

health. Whereupon the General Court ordered, that the elders should be desired to give a meeting to the magistrates and deputies, to consider about the length and frequency of church assemblies." The churches resented this interference in their affairs, and nothing came of the action. They were, therefore, not a priest-ridden people, but they rode their own priests unmercifully. The same frequent and protracted meetings were going on at the same time in England, and the same interminable sermons and prayers were required of their clergy. In 1644 Robert Baillie of Scotland made a visit to London. "This day, May 17," he says, "is the best that I have seen since I came to England. After Dr. Twiss had begun with a brief prayer, Mr. Marshall prayed large two hours most divinely in a wonderful pathetick and prudent way. After, Mr. Arrowwith preached an hour, then a psalm; thereafter, Mr. Vines prayed near two hours, and Mr. Palmer preached an hour, and Mr. Seaman prayed near two hours, then a psalm; after, Mr. Henderson brought them to a sweet conference of heat. Dr. Twiss closed with a short prayer and blessing." (Baillie's Letters, ii. 18.)

Claiming so much religious liberty for themselves, the Massachusetts colonists gave little or no attention to the religious liberty of others, and offered no inducement to persons who did not hold their views and proclivities to come among them. Hence religious toleration, as the term is now understood, had no place in the theory of the founders. It was then an unknown principle. Their intention was to keep out all intruders; and for that purpose made themselves a close corporation, held the fee simple of the land, and admitted to settlement and the privileges of the company only such persons as held their religious views, and with whom they could live in harmony. In those days persons of different religious opinions, as a rule, quarrelled. Their purpose was to set up a Christian commonwealth after their own fashion; and as they found no model of procedure in secular history, the Bible was the political text-book they most revered. For their defense against strangers, interlopers, anarchists—the persons upon whom Mr. Brooks Adams lavishes his sympathy—their charter from the Crown gave them the right: "At all times hereafter, for their special defense and safety, to encounter, expulse, repel, and resist, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, and by all fitting ways and means whatsoever, all such person or persons as shall at any time hereafter attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of the said plantation, or inhabitants." From the outset they were disturbed, invaded and annoyed; and, as they had a right

to do, they put their charter privileges into operation.

Most of the charges which Mr. Adams brings against the founders of the Massachusetts Colony grew out of the exercise of the rights conferred upon them by their charter. He denies, however, that they had a government which gave them any such rights as they exercised; and he approaches the discussion in a very dogmatic style, for so immature an historian, when the authority and deliberate judgment of some of the best writers on American history are against him. "But discussion is futile;" "the proposition is self-evident;" "no doubt can exist," he states, that his views are correct. He says the Massachusetts charter was nothing more than an instrument incorporating a trading company to do business in the American trade, as the business of the East India Company was trade in Hindostan; that within the territory between the Merrimack and Charles rivers they were authorized to establish plantations and forts, and to defend them against attack; that they were permitted to govern the country by reasonable regulations calculated to preserve the peace; but that the corporation was subject to the municipal laws of England and could have no existence without the realm; therefore, the governing body could legally exercise its functions only when domiciled in some English town. In the last clause Mr. Adams has stated substantially the opinion of Gov. Hutchinson and some other writers on Massachusetts history, while, on the other hand, Dr. Palfrey and Prof. Joel Parker of Cambridge believed that the charter was adroitly drawn giving the patentees the right to use it either in Old England or New England. At all events, there was no requirement in the charter that the corporation should be located and administered in England. I am inclined to think that Mr. Adams's statement is correct as to the original and generally understood meaning of the charter, both when it was drawn by John Whyte, the counsel for the patentees, and when it passed through the several offices of state and was signed by the King. It soon dawned upon the minds of the directors of the company that it would be good policy to transfer the company to America; and five or six months later this proceeding was decided upon. The charter was then critically examined to find some authority for, or justification of, its removal to New England. The most encouraging evidence found was that it contained no clause that the corporation should be located and its affairs administered in England. The incorporators were bold and energetic men, and assumed the risk of the transfer. It was their good fortune that they

were not disturbed during the removal by any objection from the Crown, and that the government they set up in Massachusetts was later recognized as legitimate. No question as to its legitimacy was raised in the *quo warranto* proceedings in 1684. If the removal of the charter was not legal, the neglect of the Crown to prevent it, and its subsequent recognition of the act, made it so. No historian, therefore, has a right to say that Massachusetts had no government and no right to punish its offenders.

Judge Story, who held that the charter itself did not justify the act of removal, says: "The boldness of the step is not more striking than the silent acquiescence of the King in permitting it to take place." Sir Fernando Gorges who held a patent of Maine, Capt. Mason who had a New Hampshire patent, Morton, Gardiner, and others who had been sent back, were constantly pouring in the ears of the Privy Council complaints against the Colony—that it had cast off allegiance to England and its laws, was persecuting churchmen, etc.; but in these complaints the removal of the charter to America was never mentioned. Mr. Adams, however, at this late day is sure that the government was wholly illegitimate. "Nothing," he says, "can be imagined more ill-suited to serve as the organic law of a new commonwealth than this instrument." For fifty-five years it answered the purposes of the colonists very well, and without complaint on their part or request that it should be amended. No person ever came in conflict with it but was ready to admit that they had a strong government. They studied well their patent, and supplied its deficiencies by a liberal construction of its general clauses. Mr. Adams says: "From the beginning they took what measures they thought proper without regarding the limitations of the charter." If he had said "they took what measures they thought proper by a careful construction of the charter," his statement would have been correct. The charter was very extended and had many clauses. Mr. Adams thinks he has a sure grip on the unhappy colonists: In view of the violation of the conditions under which the charter was issued, "the ordinances made under it were void, and none were bound to yield them their obedience." He is now fully prepared to defend all the culprits and malcontents, including the Quakers, who wrestled, to their great sorrow, with the municipal and police regulations of the Colony. These persons, he claims, were not amenable to the laws of Massachusetts, but to the laws of England. This is the substance of what Wenlock Christison, the Quaker, told John Endicott: "You have gone beyond your bounds, and have forfeited your patent; you have no government." John Endicott thought otherwise. Mary

Dyer, another Quaker, who was hanged because she wanted to be a martyr, when she might have gone to her home unharmed, told her persecutors: "You have no government;" and, to convince her that they had a government, they foolishly hanged her. Roger Williams, during his troubled stay in the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, before his discovery of the doctrine of religious toleration, told the Massachusetts authorities that their charter was of no account, and that they had no right to the lands they possessed. Sam. Maverick, that "bright patch of color on the sad Puritan background," was of the same opinion; and because the charter was worthless, he wished to take it home with him. Dr. Robert Childe and his Episcopal associates obtrusively despised the laws of Massachusetts, and claimed to be subjects only of the realm of England. It is late in the day for one who professes to be an intelligent student of history to take up the cry of these lunatics and cranks, and claim that Massachusetts had no legitimate government before the arrival of the Province charter in 1692.

Many of the early laws and customs of Massachusetts are often supposed to be peculiar to that Colony, and are mentioned as instances of Puritan intolerance,—such as the fining of persons who did not attend church. They also fined persons who did not attend the town-meeting. There was no Puritanism in Virginia in 1623, but here is an extract from Hening's "Statutes at Large" (i. 123): "Whosoever shall absent himself from divine service on Sunday, without an allowable excuse, shall forfeit a pound of tobacco; and he that absenteth himself a month, shall forfeit fifty pounds of tobacco." Similar laws existed in England before the advent of Puritanism, and were enforced after the Restoration. Here is a specimen: "A person not coming to some church or chapel forfeits 12d. to the poor, to be levied by distress and sale of goods, and in default of distress to be committed. He who keeps any servant in his house or other person not coming to church for one month together, forfeits £10 per month." (Dalton's Justice, 1727, p. 71.) "If any shall strike another in a church or church-yard, or draw a weapon in a church or church-yard with intent to strike, and being thereof convicted, shall be adjudged to have one of his ears cut off, and *having no ears* [they had been cut off previously] then shall be burned in the cheek with a hot iron having the letter F." (Idem, p. 70.) Such laws were the fashion of the time, and it is no wonder that traces of them, but none so brutal, are found in the laws of the early American colonies.

Mr. Adams has a chapter on Witchcraft which affords him an opportunity to give us an outline of how little he knows on the sub-



ject, and to abuse Increase and Cotton Mather, upon whom he lays the chief burden of responsibility for the miseries which attended that wretched delusion. The first case he mentions was that of the Goodwin children, 1688, and he accounts for it in this fashion: "The elders began the agitation by sending out a paper of proposals for collecting stories of apparitions and witchcrafts, and, in obedience to their wishes, Increase Mather published his 'Illustrious Providences,' 1683-4. This movement seems to have inflamed the popular imagination." Mr. Adams can never have read the book. It was an historical account of curious and strange incidents which had occurred in New England, including deliverances from shipwreck, remarkable thunder and lightning, tempests, and also of apparitions and witch cases. It exposed the folly of many of the superstitions about charms, horse-shoes, lucky days, and white spirits, which were then universal. It was a sedative to, rather than an excitement of, the popular imagination. Thirty thousand persons had been put to death in England for supposed confederacy with the devil; seventy-five thousand in France; and a hundred thousand in Germany. Witch books from Europe were as common among the people as the New-England primer. The trouble began in Massachusetts, not in 1688, but in 1648, when Margaret Jones of Charlestown was tried and executed under the charge that she had a malignant touch, and being a female physician her medicines had an extraordinary effect, and her predictions as to the termination of diseases proved to be true. John Winthrop presided at her trial, signed her death-warrant, and wrote up the case in his journal. This was fifteen years before Cotton Mather was born. Mary Johnson was executed the same year at Hartford, Conn.; and Mrs. Knap at Fairfield, Conn., in 1653. In 1656 Mrs. Ann Hibbins, the widow of a Boston merchant and magistrate, was hanged on some most absurd charges; but we read nothing about these cases in Mr. Adams's chapter, and probably he never heard of them. From the date last mentioned, till 1692, the courts were constantly investigating alleged cases of witchcraft, with which the Mathers had no connection. Of Salem witchcraft, in which twenty persons lost their lives, we have an enormous amount of authentic documents; but of the twelve persons who were executed in New England before 1692, we have but little evidence in addition to that collected with much labor by Increase Mather, and given in his "Illustrious Providences," as Mr. Adams calls it, but the book is commonly known as "Remarkable Providences." When the excitement broke out at Salem in 1692, Cotton Mather, living in Boston, offered to take six of the afflicted children to his own house and those of his

neighbors, believing that by separating the children, and taking them out of the excitement in Salem village, the influence, charm, or whatever it was, upon them might be broken. The Salem people thought they knew more about witchcraft than he did, and declined his offer. He kept out of the excitement and attended none of the examinations or trials; and yet he is charged with being the chief instigator of Salem witchcraft. He believed in the reality of witchcraft, as did everybody else, in and out of the church, at that period; but neither he nor his father Increase Mather justified the methods practiced by the magistrates in treating it. When the trials were in progress at Salem, and persons who were evidently innocent were being executed, Increase Mather wrote a treatise entitled "Cases of Conscience concerning Witchcrafts," which exposed the injustice and cruelty of the methods pursued by the courts, and made further condemnations impossible. Mr. Adams makes no mention of this tract.

Concerning the case of the Goodwin children, 1688, Cotton Mather wrote a little book entitled "Memorable Providences," in which he minutely described the conduct of the children, which resembled the antics which we read of in books on modern spiritual manifestations. One of the children he took to his home, and kept her for several months that he might study the case more minutely. His conclusion was that the children were under diabolical influence, and that it was an influence that could be controlled by prayer and religious influences. He applied his remedy and all the children recovered. The purpose of the book was two-fold: (1) To show that witchcraft is a reality; and (2) To show the proper method of treating it. He concluded by saying: "All that I have now to publish is, that prayer and faith was the thing which drove the devils from the children; and I am to bear this testimony unto the world: That the Lord is nigh to all them who call upon Him in truth, and blessed are all they that wait on Him." All this will be new to Mr. Adams, and will doubtless appear to him very superstitious; but he cannot say that it is heartless and cruel. The views Mather expressed on the reality of witchcraft were in perfect harmony with the views held at that period by educated persons in every civilized community. The book has a preface endorsing its principles signed by four of the clergymen of Boston. It was reprinted in London in 1691 with a commendatory introduction by Richard Baxter. "This great instance," said Mr. Baxter, "cometh with such full, convincing evidence, that he must be a very obdurate Sadducee that will not believe it." Mr. Adams has never read the book; for he speaks of it thus: "Cotton Mather forthwith published a

terrific account of the ghostly crisis, mixed with denunciations of the Sadducee or atheist who disbelieved." To this little and harmless book, Mr. Adams and other writers who have followed Mr. Upham attribute the origin of Salem witchcraft.

The remark was recently made to me by a friend who is in the line of watches and jewelry: "I could never quite excuse the Massachusetts colonists that they did not come over in the White Star line of steamers with Frodsham watches in their pockets."

Certainly, and happily, there has been an emancipation of thought everywhere during the past two and a half centuries; and such an emancipation has taken place in Massachusetts. It was a noble theme for an historian to trace the steps and progress of this emancipation. It is, therefore, a misfortune that the writer in this instance did not appreciate his opportunity, and lay aside prejudice and passion; for an historian has no right to misrepresent facts and absolve himself from an honest code of criticism; and this error is here charged upon Mr. Brooks Adams.

W. F. POOLE.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE FITTEST.\*

It has been one of the characteristics of what we may call the American school of evolutionists, that they have not been contented to regard a law of nature, with Darwin, as simply the "ascertained sequence of events," but have been constantly endeavoring to go behind natural selection, heredity, and variation, to find the higher law on which these observed laws depend. In this search, Professor Cope, perhaps the most industrious and the most subtle of our naturalists, has taken a leading part.

The present volume is a reprint of twenty-one essays by Professor Cope, contributed at different times within the last twenty years to various scientific or popular periodicals, and all of them bearing more or less directly on the subject of the evolution of animal life. One of the prominent features of the book is the attempt to give to the theory of evolution what Huxley declares to be one of its chief needs, "a good theory of variation." It is manifest that there can be no "survival of the fittest" unless in some way different degrees of fitness are produced. That such is the case, and that consequently variation is a natural law or observed fact, is evident to everyone; but Professor Cope is not satisfied until he has found out how or why this is so. It is this

\*THE ORIGIN OF THE FITTEST. Essays on Evolution. By E. D. Cope, A.M., Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Member of the United States National Academy of Sciences, Correspondent of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

search which has given this volume the striking, and to some extent appropriate, title of the "Origin of the Fittest." This origin is to be found, in great part, in that which Professor Cope has called the "Law of Acceleration and Retardation."

Professor Cope is satisfied that the law of natural selection is not a *real cause*, as most of the followers of Darwin have considered it. In his review of the laws of evolution, he says:

"Before the excellence of a machine can be tested, it must exist, and before man or nature selects the best, there must be at least two to choose from as alternatives. Furthermore, it is exceedingly improbable that the nicely adapted machinery of animals should have come into existence without the operation of causes leading directly to that end. The doctrines of 'selection' and 'survival' plainly do not reach the kernel of evolution, which is, as I have long ago pointed out, the question of the 'origin of the fittest.' The omission of this problem from the discussion of evolution is to leave Hamlet out of the play to which he has given the name. The laws by which structures originate is one thing; those by which they are restricted, directed, or destroyed, is another thing."

In the admirable essay on the Evolution of the Extinct Mammalia (p. 297), Professor Cope discusses this "law of acceleration and retardation" as follows:

"Biology is a science of analysis of forms. What the scales are to the chemist and physicist, the rule and measure are to the biologist. It is a question of dimension, a question of length and breadth and thickness, a question of curves, a question of crooked shapes or simple shapes—rarely simple shapes, mostly crooked shapes, generally bilateral. It requires that one should have a mechanical eye, and should have also something of an artistic eye, to appreciate these forms, to measure them, and to be able to compare and weigh them.

"Now when we come to arrange our shapes and our measurements we find . . . a certain number of identities, and a certain number of variations. This question of variation is so common and so remarkable, that it becomes perfectly evident to the specialist in each department that like does not at all times produce like. It is perfectly clear . . . that variability is practically unlimited in its range and multiplied in the number of its examples. That is to say, species vary by adding or failing to retain certain characteristics; and generic and other characters are found to appear or disappear in accordance with some law to be discussed further on. I believe that this is the simplest mode of stating and explaining the law of variation: that some forms acquire something which their parents did not possess; and that those which acquire something additional have to pass through more numerous stages than their ancestors; and those which lose something pass through fewer stages than their ancestors; and these processes are expressed by the terms 'acceleration' and 'retardation.'"

This is a simple statement of this law, the elaboration of which, in one way or another, fills a large part of the book.

The essay on the "Origin of Genera," the earliest in date of all these papers, has had a

very marked influence on systematic zoology in America. In this essay the author has tried to show that generic characters, properly speaking, are different in kind from specific characters, and may in many cases have appeared later in time. Thus, certain individuals of one species may, by the acquisition of a certain additional character, become members of a genus different from that to which the rest of the species belong. This is, of course, in part a matter of definition, for some writers, recognizing the facts, would not regard the supposed new genus as properly established. In Professor Cope's view, the separate genera of any group are properly separated from each other by single characters, thus standing related to each other like steps in a staircase. In his practice as a systematic naturalist, the genera he recognizes have been so arranged. There are numerous difficulties in the way in the practical application of this view to all cases, but it has the enormous advantage of insisting on precision of definition, which has been one of the great needs in biological writing. The influence of Professor Cope's views and methods in this respect over other naturalists has been very great. The various groups in zoology and botany are, in a sense, subjective, and to insist on precise and simple definitions of genera is to insist on clearness in the mind of the writer who discusses them. Nature goes on in her own way in any case, and sometimes she makes leaps and sometimes not.

The chapters on the origin of the foot structures of the mammalia are especially instructive, but lack of space forbids quotations from them. The volume contains several essays of one sort or another on the metaphysics of evolution. Some of these will be found to the ordinary reader very difficult to follow, and two or three of the essays, I venture to say, are easy reading to Professor Cope and to no other man on earth. One peculiar passage (page 167) seems to be either concealed humor or else nonsense—certainly not science:

"In our present translation of Genesis, the fall is ascribed to the influence of Satan assuming the form of the serpent, and this animal was cursed in consequence, and compelled to assume a prone position. This rendering may well be revised, since serpents, prone like others, existed in both America and Europe during the Eocene epoch, five times as great a period before Adam as has elapsed since his day. Clark states, with great probability, the 'serpent' should be translated monkey or ape—a conclusion, it will be observed, exactly coinciding with our inductions on the basis of Evolution. The instigation to evil by an ape merely states inheritance in another form. His curse, then, refers to the retention of the horizontal position retained by all other quadrumana, as we find it at the present day."

If we judge Professor Cope's book by the

usual standards of book-making we find much of which to complain. The author seems always in a hurry. He seems to have no time in which to elaborate his ideas, and when in one essay he strikes a theme already treated in another, he has recourse to the scissors and the paste-pot to save the trouble of re-writing. As a result of this, we have many mannerisms of expression, many repetitions and self-quotations, and a style as different as possible from the plain, exact, matter-of-fact way in which Darwin has treated similar subjects. As a whole, this is the raw material of a great book, perhaps an epoch-making book, rather than the book itself.

But Professor Cope has the right to demand other than ordinary standards of judgment. Other persons can write the book, of which he furnishes the subject matter. Constantly engaged in the study of new material, in the development of new facts and laws, he can do better than to write good books. We should be thankful for the thoughts and generalizations of nature, which he casts out to us from his study windows, without criticism as to the shape in which the bundles may fall.

Few people will read the book through, but no one can take it up without broader and clearer notions of the problems involved in the origin of species. Whether we agree with Professor Cope's theories or not, whether we understand them or not, they form an important part of the history of evolution. These essays, as a whole, certainly represent the most valuable contribution to the subject yet made by an American author.

DAVID S. JORDAN.

#### CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.\*

The secret veiled under the *nom de plume* of Charles Egbert Craddock almost surpassed in interest the mystery of George Eliot, because in this instance the sex of the unknown author was not suspected, so skilfully did her literary style keep its appointed secret. But this adventitious circumstance has ceased to enlist readers for the author; and now that her writings, under her proper name and simply by their merits, are attracting more readers than before, the question becomes opportune, wherein consists their peculiar charm? Certainly, this is not to be found in the new localities to which she has introduced us, nor in that uncouth dialect with which she has made us familiar. If these had been her attractions, she could not have held her audience as she has; we should long ago have tired of the mountain girls, who, in her early stories, were all cast in the same mould, and who

\* IN THE CLOUDS. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

dreamily surveyed the mountain vistas with the same lustrous eyes. If her work were to be judged by such features, it might be pertinent to consider the correctness of her presentations of dialect, and to discuss with her critics the doubt whether the author knows the Great Smoky Mountains as well as she professes. But Miss Murfree's art is far too profound to be illustrated by such criticisms. The vernacular of her people is their least attraction. It has served its purpose in awaking attention and eliciting discussion; it remains but an incidental and subordinate feature of her work. Its excessive use may become a blemish; it can scarcely obscure entirely the beauties of her style.

Doubtless her intimate acquaintance with these mountaineers, and their strangeness to her readers, were the reasons for confining to them her maiden efforts in romance. Now, however, why should she not feel free to devote the same powers, upon proper occasion, to other scenes and peoples? That she is under no necessity of taking her readers to the mountains in order to entertain them, is evident in her novel, "Where the Battle was Fought," which owed none of its interest to mountain scenery or accessories. True, she was there presenting scenes familiar to herself. But her work often shows capacity for close study and accurate understanding of topics and characters not naturally familiar. Her happy illustrations of the many little peculiarities of the Tennessee law and practice indicate more than the gathering into a retentive memory of fragments of gossip or anecdotes contributed by purveying friends; they suggest an individual and independent knowledge, the result of personal study and research, an easy acquaintanceship akin to that which the lawyer acquires by years of practice. A similar knowledge of the practical aspects of the miner's work of prospecting and testing ores was exhibited in her "Down the Ravine." May she not, then, find new opportunities for entertaining the reading public as thoroughly as she has done in her mountain tales?

The deeper charm which has thus far imbued Miss Murfree's stories, and which is indefinitely felt rather than seen, as one reads, lies in her happy combination of the elements of scene-painting and portraiture. Her pictorial faculty is the most conspicuous in her mental equipment. As a word-painter, she has achieved a new success. That indefinable glamour which distinguishes the landscapes of great mountain ranges has impressed and possessed her, and her sympathetic heart has caught the art of so suggesting it that, while for the uninitiated she has merely painted a landscape, those who have felt that occult influence again experience it. The author's subtle power not only brings her reader to

the mountains, but places him *en rapport* with them. The same fine sympathy extends to the dwellers in these fastnesses, and she is scarcely less felicitous in painting them. Entering herself with cordial interest into the feelings and emotions which control their simple lives, she depicts them at their best, and her friendly portraiture awakens in her interested reader a tender appreciation which approaches esteem. Under her pencil, characters like Dorinda Cayce, Judge Gwinnan, and lawyer Harshaw, take on the vividness of actual life. The toothless veterans who carry enthusiastically to the grave the moss-covered political antipathies of their youth will be remembered as pen portraits when their names are forgotten. But her crowning art is the skill with which she links mountain and man together. Her mountaineer is no mere sojourner upon the heights. He lives among them; they influence, they color, they dominate his daily life; his nature is stamped with their impress; his thoughts and feelings are the outgrowth of association with them; and the lights and shadows of his mind are images of the sunshine and shadow that pursue each other over the mountain tops around him.

This intimate and continuous sympathy between the moods of the man and the kaleidoscopic phases of the mountain range is so delicately suggested that at times it escapes casual observation. The "Atlantic Monthly," curiously oblivious as to this feature of Miss Murfree's work, says of her "In the Clouds": "She forgets that her art is essentially dramatic. She resorts to wholly unnecessary spectacular effects, and constantly distracts the spectator's attention from the persons in the drama to independent activity of the scenery itself. Many of the scenic pictures are thrust into the action in such a way as to interrupt the movement of the story without in the least intensifying the effect."

That Miss Murfree has often obscured her meaning, and left it to the penetration of her readers to discover what was behind the veil of her symbolism, may be construed as a compliment to their intelligence. But although in her earlier stories her interpositions of scenic description may have at times seemed obtrusive, and the relation between mental and atmospheric moods may have been misty and vague, she has surely now unfolded her riddle. In her latest novel, the storms that sweep the summits of the balds, and dash impetuously down the rugged declivities, are themselves among the *dramatis personæ*. When Mink Lorey started to ride down "those solemn spaces where silence herself walked unshod," the misty condition of his mind was in harmony with the mountain mists which enveloped him, and his thoughts grew clearer as he emerged into the sunlight. He felt the

burden of the clouds again when endeavoring to bring his irresolution to the point of offering restitution for the injury done by his mischievous, and confessed to himself, "I would not feel so weighted if the weather would clear." To him and his companion on the lonely bald, the mysterious summit of Thunderhead, ever baffling their close observation, seemed a fit abode for a herder who was only a "harnt." It was itself an embodied superstition.

But it is not chiefly in individual instances that the story exhibits the ascendancy over the characters of their surroundings. It is a subtle influence which pervades all their experiences and dominates their lives. Simple though their tastes may be, and modest their aspirations, their little drama takes on the tragic complexion. For people so residing and so circumstanced, the essential dramatic movement is the tragic. No other conception was possible to the acute imagination of the author, and the skill with which the tragic element is portrayed in its mastery over mount and man evinces the accuracy of the conception. These simple mountain folk have their depths of feeling, their heights of devotion to duty, and their sublime submission to fate; in their plainness and bluntness of character, they reflect the simple grandeur of the balds, ravines and precipices around them; their lives are modelled after their Appalachian homes. It was a tender sympathy which could appreciate and quietly invite others to share in the overmastering sorrow of a life wasted in "drifting down Lost Creek." Only a clear intellect and a bright imagination could conceive of the rugged strength and firm devotedness of Kelsey, the Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, living through a conflict with the evils of the baser natures around him, to a tragic death in the vain attempt to subdue that conflict by taking them with him up to the heights where repose might be found.

So the double tragedy, in mountain and in man, is the controlling element in the author's latest work. The sunshine might peer through the rifts of the clouds, and scatter for a time the storm, but in vain. Even the playful nature of Mink Lorey could not avail to mitigate the essential conflict. Even the loving devotion of Alethea Sayles could neither save the light-hearted Mink from the tragic struggle, nor silence in herself the voice of duty which was but a call to combat and sorrow. Their clear mountain skies seemed to promise these simple young people peace and contentment, but involved them instead in the storms of continual contention, ending in misery. "The short and simple annals of the poor" become painfully realistic in thus exhibiting life "in the clouds," where thunders and lightnings and tempests work their way unrelentingly, irresistibly. The great terrestrial con-

flict which created those mountain ranges, and which is imaged in the periodic storms that sweep over them, reappears in the lives of those whose homes are fixed among them. Before the misty background of the Smoky Mountains, the mind now sees portrayed the sorrowful climax of such a tragic conflict. It is the picture of Alethea, with her lithe and supple figure, her native grace of attitude, her wealth of golden hair, and her deep brown eyes illuminated by an ecstasy which is more pathetic than grief. It will long stand as a unique figure in our literature.

JAMES O. PIERCE.

#### EARLY DAYS OF THE AMERICAN THEATRE.\*

The early days of the drama in America, notwithstanding the many difficulties which attended its development, offered alluring compensations to the qualified actor. The manager and the proficient members of a stock company were received with social honors in every community, and brought into cordial relations with its best and pleasantest elements. Their professional labors were not arduous, as in the largest cities the theatre was opened only three or four evenings in the week, and a few standard plays sufficed for an entire season's entertainment. The emoluments of players were generous for that period, an actor of prominence commanding a salary ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars a week, with one or two annual benefits in addition. Mr. John Bernard, a talented English comedian, who joined Mr. Wignell's corps in Philadelphia in the summer of 1797, was engaged on the liberal terms of £1,000 a year. There were three leading theatrical companies in America at this date, occupying three distinct circuits. The "Old American Company," controlled by Hodgkinson and Dunlap, established headquarters in New York and Boston; the troupe managed by Wignell and Reinagle was at home in Philadelphia and the neighboring cities of Baltimore and Annapolis; while that of Mr. Solee travelled over the southern district, the centre of which was Charleston.

In New York and Boston the winters were deemed too severe, and the summers there and elsewhere too hot, for successful dramatic enterprises; hence the seasons were limited to the spring and autumn, and in the intervals the actors divided into small parties, and moved from place to place, giving varied

\*RETROSPECTIONS OF AMERICA. 1797-1811. By John Bernard, sometime Secretary of the Beefsteak Club, and author of "Retrospections of the Stage." Edited from the Manuscript by Mrs. Bayle Bernard, with an Introduction, Notes, and Index, by Laurence Hutton and Brander Matthews. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

entertainments of a theatrical and musical character. The stage was supplied principally by foreign talent, managers drawing from England not only their leading performers, but their scenery, costumes, and other necessary appurtenances. The first complete American theatre was opened in 1793, by Mr. Wignell; and when, four years later, Mr. Bernard—from whose reminiscences these particulars are taken—came to the United States, Boston could boast of the only other adequately equipped play-house in the country. The best accommodation provided for the mimic scenes of the actor was a vacant warehouse or barn, even the metropolis of New York affording them no better shelter than a barren wooden building.

At this era, dramatic ventures suffered greatly from the incursions of the yellow fever, which, introduced in 1792, swept over the greater portion of the land yearly. In the time being, cities were depopulated and business was paralyzed; yet as soon as the awful scourge was passed, the desire for diversion, for recovery from the strain of anxiety and depression, filled the theatres with a throng of eager pleasure-seekers, one half of whom were draped in mourning and all alike craving in excitement temporary forgetfulness. The Quakers and others who regarded the drama adversely, attributed the visitations of the plague in no small degree to this ungodly form of amusement, and its supporters were looked upon by them, in consequence, with severe disfavor. Yet among the profession here were to be found some of the brightest figures that have enlivened the American stage. Cooke, Cooper, Placide, Caulfield, the Merrys, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Woodham, Mrs. Whitelock (sister of Mrs. Siddons), and scores of gifted players, were contemporary with Mr. Bernard during the twenty years in which he was identified with our theatrical history.

After the death of Mr. Bernard in 1828, a portion of his autobiography was published under the title of "Retrospections of the Stage." He was an agreeable writer, the same gentle humor and amiable disposition appearing in his pages which imbued his manners and made him a universally welcome companion. His first posthumous book met with a notable success but is now out of print. A second volume has lately been gathered from his literary remains and presented to the public with the kindred title of "Retrospections of America." It has the unstudied gossipy style of a familiar talk, which, in a light, cursory way, touches persons and things of importance at the moment. The author's views of America were sensible and kindly. He appreciated its struggles, its achievements, its spirit, and its promise; and in his observations and comments he was liberal and just.

He had friendly intercourse with many distinguished men, and was a privileged guest at the homes of Washington, Jefferson, Carroll, and others of their rank. His retrospections are plentifully interspersed with pithy anecdotes, and do not lack interest or historical value.

The comedian's first meeting with Washington happened by accident. A chaise had overturned in the road near Mount Vernon, and Mr. Bernard was joined in the rescue of its occupants by a stranger galloping to the scene on horseback. The two men toiled long, in the heat of a July day, to right the vehicle and despatch it again on its way in due order. This service done, the gentlemen had leisure to recognize each other; and great was the surprise of the actor to find in his vigorous assistant the venerable "Father" of our republic. Accepting his pressing invitation, Mr. Bernard accompanied General Washington to Mount Vernon, where he was received with the warmest hospitality. His impressions of his entertainer are recorded with enthusiasm.

"Whether you surveyed his face, open yet well defined, dignified but not arrogant, thoughtful but benign; his frame, towering and muscular, but alert from its good proportion—every feature suggested a resemblance to the spirit it encased, and showed simplicity in alliance with the sublime.

In conversation his face had not much variety of expression; a look of thoughtfulness was given by the compression of the mouth and the indentation of the brow (suggesting an habitual conflict with and mastery over passion) did not seem so much to disdain a sympathy with trivialities as to be incapable of denoting them. Nor had his voice, so far as I could discover in our quiet talk, much change or richness of intonation, but he always spoke with earnestness, and his eyes (glorious conductors of light within) burned with a steady fire which no one could mistake for mere affability; they were one grand expression of the well-known line, 'I am a man, and interested in all that concerns humanity.' In our hour and a half's conversation he touched on every topic that I brought before him with an even current of good sense, if he embellished it with little wit or verbal excellence. He spoke like a man who had felt as much as he had reflected, and reflected more than he had spoken."

Equally vivid recollections of other eminent personages are preserved by Mr. Bernard; but the reader must be referred to his volume for a perusal of them. There is not space here to extract from his store of incidents relating to Dr. Franklin, Lafayette, Jefferson, and a multitude of their class, which were known to him personally or repeated by trustworthy witnesses.

In the group of actors associated with Mr. Bernard, the character of Mrs. Whitelock attracts attention because of her kinship with the Siddons and the Kembles. Mr. Bernard states that she was in no way unworthy of her illustrious sister, but suffered from the defects

of a short, ungainly figure, and a heavy, thick voice; "but she had the family face, and a genuine passion, which could kindle the sympathies and blind the spectator to every deficiency." One anecdote from the many connected with his stage life, which refers to this lady, we make room for because of its laughable character. Mrs. Whitelock, at one time the tragedian in Mr. Bernard's company, had witnessed the burning of a theatre, by which the lady's nerves were much disturbed. It chanced that "a few evenings afterwards, just as she had been effectually smothered as *Desdemona*, the front cloudings dropping a few feet, a boy in the gallery cried out 'Higher! higher!' which similar sounds striking her sensitive ears, she started up, thrust aside the curtains, and exclaimed 'Good heavens! fire?' The roar of the audience and the look of Cooper (no mimicry of passion now) threw her back to her recumbency, but the interest of the scene perished with her."

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE latest volume of Mr. H. H. Bancroft's admirable Pacific States History series (The History Company, San Francisco), is entitled "British Columbia," and covers the history of that province from 1792 to 1887. Mr. Bancroft has divided the period between these two dates into six parts, each part forming a distinct era in the life of the colony. These are: First, discovery and diplomatic disputes as to ownership of land; second, the coming of the fur-traders, the Northwest Company first and then the Hudson's Bay Company, and the colonization and colonial government of Vancouver Island; third, the period preceding the Fraser River gold excitement of 1858, during which both Vancouver Island and the mainland were ruled by the Hudson's Bay Company; fourth, the governing of the island and the mainland as separate colonies, ending with their union under one governor in 1866; fifth, the affairs of the consolidated colony until its confederation with Canada in 1871; and sixth, the events up to the present year. Among the most interesting chapters of the work are those relating to the Hudson Bay Company's intercourse with the Indians. The officers of the company regarded the natives as men of like nature and creation as themselves, and treated them accordingly. All their dealings with the Red Men were marked by patience, mildness, and firmness; and we look in vain for anything resembling the border ruffianism and brutality which characterize the American policy. The finding of gold in the Fraser River region in 1858 produced an excitement almost equal to that in California in '49. Thirty thousand people hurried to Victoria and thence on to the placers. Notwithstanding the efforts of the company to keep them out, British Columbia was soon filled with miners; and between the years 1862 and 1871 over \$22,000,000 worth of gold was carried out of the country. Mr. Bancroft gives, in the latter part of the present volume, perhaps the best account yet written of the Canadian Pacific Railway, an enterprise whose importance to our continental com-

merce is very imperfectly understood in the United States. The volume has a vast amount of information digested in the thorough manner characteristic of the series. It is peculiarly rich in anecdotal matter, which makes it entertaining as well as instructive reading. The book is well supplied with maps.

THE autobiographical narrative of Mrs. Georgiana Bruce Kirby, entitled "Years of Experience" (Putnam), describes a career of uncommon vicissitude, by a remarkable woman. She was born of gentle parentage, in England, in 1818, but has resided in America since the age of sixteen. Her father died before her birth, and her mother's fortune being dissipated by a second husband, the girl left home soon after she had entered her teens, for a time serving as a governess in the family of a friend, and then casting herself adrift into the world to follow her fate alone. She was resolute, independent, and courageous, and she had already a considerable amount of practical training and of mental culture which she strove ever to enlarge. Her first experience in the United States was as a nursery-maid in the house of a clergyman in Boston. From this place she stepped into the Brook Farm Association, to which her character and talent gained her a cordial admittance. Here she was the pupil, the co-laborer, and the companion, of that group of select spirits who tried the futile experiment of founding an Arcadia on a bleak estate in the environs of Boston. Their life was ideal, as all the inmates of the Farm, except Hawthorne, have pictured it, but nowhere has there been produced a more captivating sketch of its delights than Mrs. Kirby inserts in her narrative. This portion of her experience, however, is not more interesting than the year she spent in the women's prison at Sing Sing as assistant-matron under Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham, or the term she spent in Missouri as teacher on a slave-owner's plantation. Mrs. Kirby enjoyed the friendship of Margaret Fuller, and her testimony to this rare woman's genius and loving nature is of much value. As one of the band of dauntless reformers who worked for the emancipation of the slave and the elevation of the suffering and oppressed, her associations were with the most liberal and high-hearted men and women in the Eastern States. Her connection with them gives a distinction to her experience. The narrative ends with the year 1849, when the author followed the tide of emigration which had set toward the Pacific coast. Her home has since been in California, but of this later portion of her life she does not speak.

A SIDE of the history of the war of the Rebellion which has been almost entirely neglected is that which the private soldier can alone present. We have had innumerable records and testimonies from the officials who controlled our armies, and from observers outside the ranks, but seldom has the man who carried a gun or wore the blue without a chevron or shoulder-strap borne his witness in print to the management of our battalions and the incidents of the camp and the field. None can tell the story better than he, as we have proof in Frank Wilkeson's "Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac" (Putnam). Our Northern soldiers were drawn largely from the most intelligent and energetic of our citizens. They knew how to observe and to reflect, and in almost

every company there were numbers as capable of leading their comrades on to victory as those who held the posts of authority. Mr. Wilkeson ran away from home before he was sixteen, and joined the Eleventh New York Battery, then at the front in Virginia. It was in the winter of 1863; and he remained in the service until there was no further use for a corps of volunteers. He entered the ranks in a passion of patriotism, and its fire never diminished while his country had need of him. There is no boasting in his account of what he went through; nor is it to set off his own daring deeds that he has related his experience. It is because of his conviction that the full story of our great contest cannot be gathered without the contributions of the private soldiers on whom the hardest of the fighting and the suffering fell, that he now offers his quota of personal information. Mr. Wilkeson writes with terse and graphic power, making us see almost with actual vision the grim and ghastly scenes which war brings to pass. His pictures of life in the barracks and in the tent, of the desperate encounters on the Potomac, of how soldiers bear themselves on and off duty and how they die in battle, are thrilling in the extreme. It is an unvarnished and unsparring tale, lending new horrors to our conception of the cruelty of warfare, and enforcing the conviction that the darkest pages of the annals of the Rebellion are yet unwritten.

LEE MERIWETHER is the name of a young traveller who lately made what he calls "A Tramp Trip" through Europe. Desiring to study the life of the working classes abroad, he put off his modish raiment and donned the coarse clothing of a laboring man, took a steerage ticket to Naples, and, arriving there, with knapsack on back and walking-stick in hand, traversed the principal states of the continent, alone and afoot. Carrying out to the letter the part he had assumed, he fraternized with the poor and the lowly, seeking their acquaintance, accepting their hospitality, and acquiring their inner history from close observation and their frank and friendly communications. He chose the right method for attaining a true insight into the condition of the common people, who compose the foundation and the bulk of a nation, and of whom the ordinary tourist sees and learns little or nothing. Mr. Meriwether gained a vast amount of fresh and serviceable information, which he was able to present officially to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and which he now rehearses for the benefit of the general reader, with much vivacity, in a volume entitled "A Tramp Trip Abroad" (Harper). It is true that he rushes with haste from one incident to another in his recital, and does not always finish an interesting story—as when he begins to tell of a visit to Ouida, and fails to proceed, after despatching his note of introduction. Such sins of omission are to be pardoned, however, in consideration of the amount he has to relate. Mr. Meriwether's trip cost at the frugal rate of fifty cents per day. How it was performed at this slight expense, he states with precise detail, in order that anyone so minded may do the same thing. Following his experience, one can travel a year in Europe, visiting every land within its boundaries, and for comfortable subsistence and transportation, including the ocean voyages, spend no more than \$320. Tables of statistics showing the wages and living expenses of workingmen in

different European states add much to the value of his unique narrative.

THE latest addition to the International Education Series (Appleton) is the most valuable volume yet published. It is the work of Dr. S. S. Laurie, of the University of Edinburgh, and is entitled "The Rise and Early Constitution of Universities, with a Survey of Mediæval Education." The author treats, in a series of fifteen lectures, of the development of the modern university system of Europe, showing how its germs existed in the schools of Athens, Alexandria, and Rome; how Christianity for a time narrowed the scope of the higher learning; how scholarship began to revive under Charlemagne; how the university in the modern sense arose in the schools of Salerno, Bologna, and Paris; how the trivium and quadrivium gradually gave place to the faculties, and how the university, once established, worked out its autonomous character and extended the circle of its influence. The subject is a vast one, and Dr. Laurie's book is comparatively very small, so that his survey of the field is rapid, and he has no room for detail. But it is evident that the author himself is master of all the omitted detail, and that his generalizations are carefully grounded. His work is that of a scholar, and his subject is one that has long waited for just such treatment as he has given it. Dr. Harris, in his capacity as editor of the series, furnishes a preface and an analysis of contents. The analysis is a useful addition, but the preface has rather the effect of obscuring the simple and lucid text. Dr. Harris seems unable to resist the temptation to reduce to the lowest terms of Hegelian abstraction any discussion with which he is associated.

THE name of Sarah Orne Jewett on the title-page of "The Story of the Normans," the latest number of the "Story of the Nations" (Putnam), leads us to expect a narrative of blended symmetry and strength; and our expectation is perfectly fulfilled. The quiet, earnest spirit, the scrupulous veracity, the careful construction, the finished style, which mark the essays and stories of Miss Jewett, distinguish this more serious and comprehensive work. She has studied the subject faithfully, mastering it to a degree which enables her to treat it with an original picturesque force. It has all the charm of a romance, with the truth of a veritable history. The record of a people, written with such simplicity and beauty, impresses lastingly the mind of the reader, old or young. "The story of the Normans" is confined to a few generations, extending from the middle of the ninth to the beginning of the eleventh century; but as Miss Jewett relates it, it is relieved from all obscurity and elevated to its due rank and importance. We are not to forget that the lives of our ancestry go back to the Northman as well as to the Anglo-Saxon, and that to him Englishmen and Americans are indebted for some of their most estimable qualities. It is, in truth, our earlier history we trace in this story of the Norman Dukes.

MR. C. C. ANDREWS, who was the United States Consul-General to Brazil for three years under the administration of President Arthur, has written a valuable account of the country which his position enabled him to observe under exceptionally favorable circumstances. He did not travel through the



country to any great extent, and so his volume is defective in descriptive geographical matter, although he has quoted liberally from the earlier writers whose main business was exploration. But the subjects which were capable of treatment without extended journeys are very fully, and at the same time concisely, discussed. The chapters on public instruction, parliamentary government, Brazilian literature, slavery, and the religious orders, are particularly valuable, as are also those dealing with the resources and commerce of the country. The book is just what we should expect a painstaking consular official to write. It is detailed, statistical, and matter-of-fact. Its object is stated to be that of answering "such questions as an intelligent American would be likely to ask in regard to Brazil," and it accomplishes its purpose satisfactorily. (Appleton.)

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

HENRI TAINÉ's article on Napoleon Bonaparte, in the "New Princeton Review," is perhaps the most brilliant literary feature of the March periodicals.

THE Leonard Scott Publication Co. of Philadelphia have added "The Scottish Review" to their regular series of foreign periodicals reprinted by them for the American market.

THE "Atlantic" for April will contain a new etched portrait of Dr. O. W. Holmes, accompanying his series of characteristic sketches descriptive of his recent "One Hundred Days in Europe."

"PUBLIC OPINION," a weekly publication creditable in appearance and character, which reprints extracts of all leading journals on leading topics, will hereafter be issued in New York City.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have in press "Zury: the Meanest Man in Spring County," by Joseph Kirkland. It is a novel of serious purpose—the depicting of the almost incredible toil, privation and hardship of the pioneers on the Grand Prairie of Illinois, their dialect, humor, piety, and other characteristics good and bad.

PROF. E. L. YOUMANS, who died recently in New York City, had a distinguished career as a scientific writer and editor, and did perhaps more than any other individual in this country to foster a popular taste for scientific reading. He was the founder of the "Popular Science Monthly," and, until his death, its senior editor. We are glad to know that this indispensable periodical will be continued under the editorial management of Dr. W. J. Youmans, brother of Prof. Youmans, and connected with the magazine from its beginning.

Mr. H. H. BANCROFT's extensive historical library, including some 43,000 books and manuscripts relating to the history of the westerly portion of North America, has, since the recent disastrous fire in Mr. Bancroft's publishing establishment in San Francisco, been offered for sale. An appraisal, made by a full committee of experts, including Mr. F. B. Perkins, Librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, has placed the value of the collection at \$250,000, and recommends its purchase by the state of California. The collection is one that can never be duplicated, and its purchase and preservation by California would seem proper and desirable.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

MARCH, 1887.

American Theatre, Early Days of. *Dial*.  
 Animal-Plants and Plant-Animals. Dr. Pfuhl. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Bayeux Tapestry. E. J. Lowell. *Scribner*.  
 Birds and their Daily Bread. W. Marshall. *Pop. Science*.  
 Birds of New Zealand. Horatio Hale. *Popular Science*.  
 Books that have Helped Me. E. E. Hale. *Forum*.  
 Camping-out in California. J. R. G. Hassard. *Century*.  
 Cathedrals of England. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. *Cent.*  
 Centenarians. Prof. Humphreys. *Popular Science*.  
 Christianity and Its Competitors. *Andover*.  
 Christianity, Future of. St. George Mivart. *Forum*;  
 Clocks, Celebrated. F. G. Mather. *Popular Science*.  
 Confessions of a Humorist. E. J. Burdette. *Lippincott*.  
 Craddock, Charles Egbert. J. O. Pierca. *Dial*.  
 Creation and Salvation. F. H. Johnson. *Andover*.  
 Criticism, Curiosities of. Agnes Repplier. *Atlantic*.  
 Dakota. Joel Benton. *Century*.  
 Duelling in Paris. Theodore Child. *Harper*.  
 Earth, Stability of the. N. S. Shaler. *Scribner*.  
 Emerson's Poems. C. C. Everett. *Andover*.  
 Euripides's Hippolytus. W. C. Lawton. *Atlantic*.  
 Evangelism in Faneuil Hall. *Andover*.  
 Faith Healing. R. K. Carter and J. M. Buckley. *Century*.  
 Fashion, Tyranny of. Eliza L. Linton. *Forum*.  
 Fredericksburg, First and Last. M. D. Conway. *Am. Hist.*  
 French Sculptors. W. C. Brownell. *Century*.  
 First Mayor of N. Y. City. C. W. Parsons. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Gautier, Théophile. J. B. Perkins. *Atlantic*.  
 Genius and Mental Disease. W. G. Stevenson. *Pop. Sci.*  
 George's Economic Heresies. George Gunter. *Forum*.  
 Greek Coins. W. J. Stillman. *Century*.  
 Humanitarianism. *Andover*.  
 Instinct. William James. *Scribner*.  
 Insurance. H. C. Lea. *Lippincott*.  
 Japan, Church Development in. E. A. Lawrence. *Andover*.  
 Jury System, The. E. A. Thomas. *Forum*.  
 Kent, Chancellor. W. S. Pelletreau. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Labor Organizations. Richard T. Ely. *Forum*.  
 Lincoln, Abraham. Hay and Nicolay. *Century*.  
 Lincoln's Virginian Ancestors. *Century*.  
 Logan, John A. *Lippincott*.  
 Longfellow's Art. H. E. Scudder. *Atlantic*.  
 Massachusetts, Emancipation of. W. F. Poole. *Dial*.  
 McGlynn, Dr., and Sacerdotal Rights. *Andover*.  
 Mind Cure. J. H. Denison. *Andover*.  
 Mysterious Disappearances. W. A. Hammond. *Forum*.  
 Naturalist, Training of a. J. S. Kingsley. *Popular Science*.  
 Notes of a Congressional Chaplain. *Lippincott*.  
 Origin of the Fittest. David S. Jordan. *Dial*.  
 One Hundred Days in Europe. O. W. Holmes. *Atlantic*.  
 Paris, Siege of. E. B. Washburne. *Scribner*.  
 Photography, Composite. J. T. Stoddard. *Century*.  
 Plainfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. M. J. Lamb. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Population, Increase of. Thomas W. Knox. *Forum*.  
 Police of New York. Richard Wheatley. *Harper*.  
 Prohibition, Effectiveness of. Neal Dow. *Forum*.  
 Psychology, Comparative. T. W. Mills. *Popular Science*.  
 Railroads as Public Enemies. A. Morgan. *Popular Science*.  
 Raleigh, Sir Walter. Horatio King. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Rent and Taxes. F. P. Powers. *Lippincott*.  
 Russia. A. F. Heard. *Harper*.  
 Sandwort, A Mt. Washington. Grant Allen. *Pop. Science*.  
 Sea Serpent Myth, The. Theodore Gill. *Forum*.  
 South Revisited, The. C. D. Warner. *Harper*.  
 Stanton, C. F. Benjamin. *Century*.  
 Sugar Plantation in Louisiana. C. Gayarre. *Harper*.  
 Tone-color in English. A. H. Tolman. *Andover*.  
 Universalist, Confessions of a. *Forum*.  
 Van Buren, John. C. H. Peck. *Mag. Am. History*.  
 Voting Power of Ignorance, The. *Century*.  
 Woman, Higher Education of. L. M. Hall. *Pop. Science*.  
 Wreck of the Saginaw. E. B. Underwood. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Youmans, Edward L. *Popular Science*.

#### BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of February by MESSRS. A. C. MCCLURG & Co., Chicago.]

##### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

*The Provinces of the Roman Empire.* From Cæsar to Diocletian. By Theodor Mommsen. Translated with the author's sanction and additions by W. F. Dickson, D.D., LL.D. With maps. 2 vols., crown 8vo. C. Scribner's Sons. \$6.00.

*A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria.* From 1852 to 1860. By the late C. C. F. Greville. Edited by H. Reeve. 12mo, pp. 564. "The Greville Memoirs," third and concluding part. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.00.

**The Pioneer History of Illinois.** Containing the Discovery in 1818, and the History of the Country to the year 1818, when the State Government was organized. By John Reynolds. *Second edition*, with Portraits, Notes and a complete Index. First edition published in 1852. 8vo, pp. 468. Fergus Printing Co. *Net*, \$5.00.

**Seventeen Lectures on the Study of Medieval and Modern History**, and Kindred Subjects. Delivered at Oxford, under Statutory Obligation, in the years 1867-1884. By William Stubbs, D.D. 8vo, pp. 389. Half roan. Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Net*, \$2.80.

**History of the Latin and Teutonic Nations.** From 1494-1514. By Leopold Von Ranke. Translated from the German by P. A. Ashworth. 12mo, pp. 388. *Bohn's Standard Library*, London. *Net*, \$1.00.

**Retrospections of America.** 1797-1811. By John Bernard. Edited from the Manuscript of Mrs. Bayle Bernard. With an Introduction, Notes and Index by L. Hutton and B. Matthews. 12mo, pp. 380. Harper & Bros. \$1.75.

**Young People's History of Ireland.** By G. M. Towle. 18mo, pp. 314. Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

**Perry's Saints; or, The Fighting Parson's Regiment in the War of the Rebellion.** By J. M. Nichols. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 299. D. Lothrop & Co. \$1.25.

**In Four Reigns.** The Recollections of Althea Allingham, 1785-1842. By Emma Marshall. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 361. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.35.

**The Fall of Maximilian's Empire.** As Seen from a United States Gun-Boat. By S. Schroeder, Lieut. U. S. N. 12mo, pp. 130. *Portrait*. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

**The Conflict of East and West in Egypt.** By J. E. Bowen, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 204. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

**The Nation in a Nutshell: A Rapid Outline of American History.** By G. M. Towle. 18mo, pp. 147. Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

**The City Government of Boston.** By J. M. Bugbee. 8vo, pp. 60. Paper. Johns Hopkins University Studies. 25 cents.

**Franklin in France.** From Original Documents, most of which are now published for the first time. By E. E. Hale and E. E. Hale, Jr. 8vo, pp. 478. *Portrait*. Roberts Bros. \$3.00.

**Life of Giordano Bruno, The Nolan.** By I. Frith. Revised by Prof. M. Carriere. Crown 8vo, pp. 395. *Portrait*. Ticknor & Co. \$4.50.

**Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.** By Edwin Hodder. 3 vols., 8vo. *Portraits*. Cassell & Co. \$7.50.

**James Hannington, D.D., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.,** First Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa. A History of his Life and Work, 1847-1885. By E. O. Dawson, M.A., Oxon. *Portrait* and Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 451. London. \$3.00.

**Life and Labours of the Rev. W. E. Boardman.** By Mrs. Boardman. With a Preface by the Rev. M. G. Pearse. 12mo, pp. 360. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

**Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre.** By A. Mary F. Robinson. "Famous Women" Series. 16mo, pp. 318. Roberts Bros. \$1.00.

**Col. Henry Bouquet**, and his Campaigns of 1763 and 1764. By Rev. C. Cort. 16mo, pp. 108. *Net*, 75 cents.

**Life, Character, and Public Services of General George B. McClellan.** An Address. By George T. Curtis. 12mo, pp. 103. Paper. Cupples, Upham & Co. 50 cents.

## TRAVEL.

**Brazil.** Its Condition and Prospects. By C. C. Andrews. 12mo, pp. 352. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

**A Tramp Trip.** How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day. By Lee Meriwether. 18mo, pp. 276. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

**Tartarin on the Alps.** From the French of Alphonse Daudet. Profusely and beautifully illustrated. 12mo, pp. 367. Paper. G. Routledge & Sons. \$1.50.

**Marquis' Hand-Book of Chicago.** A complete History, Reference Book and Guide to the City. *Edition for 1887*. 12mo, pp. 357. Paper. A. N. Marquis & Co. 35 cents.

## ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

**The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin.** Including his private as well as his official and scientific correspondence, and numerous letters and documents now for the first time printed, with many others not included in any former collection. Also the un mutilated and correct version of his autobiography. Com-

pleted and edited by John Bigelow. To be completed in ten volumes, royal 8vo, half leather, gilt tops. This edition (which will be the most complete ever issued) will be printed from type and limited to 600 sets, numbered. Vol. I. now ready. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., *net*, \$5.00.

**George Eliot's Works.** *Edition de Luxe.* Limited to 500 copies, numbered. Vols. VII. and VIII. Middlemarch. 8vo. With very fine etchings and photo-etchings. Estes & Lauriat. Per vol., *net*, \$3.00.

**Thomas Carlyle's Works.** The Ashburton Edition. To be completed in seventeen volumes, 8vo. Vol. XIV., being Vol. VI., and completing Vol., of Frederick the Great, now ready. J. B. Lippincott Co. English cloth, uncut; or, cloth, paper title. Gilt top. Each, \$2.50.

**Dame Heraldry.** By F. S. W. Illustrated. Square 8vo, pp. 217. D. Lothrop & Co. \$3.00.

**Modern Methods of Illustrating Books.** By H. T. Wood, M.A. 16mo, pp. 247. A. C. Armstrong & Son. Cloth, \$1.25.

**The Same.** Printed on hand-made paper. Half morocco, gilt top. *Net*, \$3.50.

**The Rhetoric of Aristotle.** Translated, with an Analysis and Critical Notes. By J. E. O. Weildon, M.A. 12mo, pp. 306. Macmillan & Co. *Net*, \$2.00.

**Familiar Short Sayings of Great Men.** With Historical and Explanatory Notes. By S. A. Bent, A.M. *Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged.* 12mo, pp. 686. Ticknor & Co. \$2.00.

**Sketches and Impressions.** Musical, Theatrical and Social. (1799-1885.) Including a Sketch of The Philharmonic Society of New York. From the After-Dinner Talk of Thomas Goodwin. By R. O. Mason, A.M., M.D. 16mo, pp. 294. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

**Dr. Channing's Note-Book.** Passages from the Unpublished Manuscripts of William E. Channing. Selected by his granddaughter, Grace E. Channing. 16mo, pp. 110. Gilt top. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.

**Social Studies.** By E. H. Newton. 16mo, pp. 380. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

**Goethe's Letters to Zelter.** With Extracts from those of Zelter to Goethe. Selected, translated and annotated by A. D. Culeridge, M.A. 12mo, pp. 504. *Bohn's Standard Library*, London. *Net*, \$1.00.

**A Half Century in Salem.** By M. C. D. Silsbee. 16mo, pp. 121. Gilt top. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.

**Travel-Pictures.** Including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with The Romantic School. By Heinrich Heine. Translated by F. Storr. 12mo, pp. 367. *Bohn's Standard Library*, London. *Net*, \$1.00.

**George Washington's Fifty-seven Rules of Behavior.** With an Historical Preface by W. O. Stoddard. W. H. Lawrence & Co. 40 cents.

**General Grant.** An Estimate. By Matthew Arnold. Paper. Cupples, Upham & Co. 25 cents.

## POETRY.

**The Vision of William Concerning Piers the Plowman.** In three Parallel Texts. Together with Richard the Redeless. By William Langland. (About 1362-1399 A. D.) Edited from numerous manuscripts, with preface, notes, and a glossary. By the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. LL.D. 2 vols., 8vo. Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Net*, \$3.00.

**Chapters on English Metre.** By J. B. Mayor, M.A. 8vo, pp. 208. London. *Net*, \$2.00.

**Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in their Day.** By Robert Browning. 16mo, pp. 268. London. *Net*, \$3.15.

**Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.** The Prologue, The Knights Tale, The Man of Lawes Tale, The Prioresses Tale, and The Clerkes Tale. Edited by A. W. Pollard. "Parchement Library" Series. 16mo, pp. 245. Cloth. London. \$2.00.

**Locksley Hall Sixty Years After, etc.** By Alfred, Lord Tennyson, P.L., D.C.L. 16mo, pp. 128. Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

**Poems by Elizabeth B. Barrett** (Mrs. E. B. Browning). 16mo, pp. 320. Boards. Gilt top. G. Routledge & Sons. 60 cents.

**The Romance of the Unexpected.** By D. S. Foster. 12mo, pp. 140. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

**Ballads of the Revolution**, an other Poems. By G. L. Raymond. 16mo, pp. 124. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

**Civitas.** The Romance of Our Nation's Life. By W. L. Campbell. 16mo, pp. 136. Gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

## PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

- A Practical Treatise on Petroleum:** Comprising its Origin, Geology, Geographical Distribution, History, Chemistry, Mining, Technology, Uses, and Transportation. Together with a Description of Gas Wells, the Application of Gas as Fuel, etc. By B. J. Crew. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 508. H. C. Baird & Co. \$4.50.
- The Mechanics of Machinery.** By A. B. W. Kennedy. With numerous illustrations. 12mo, pp. 652. Flexible. Macmillan & Co. *Net*, \$3.50.
- The Steam Engine Catechism.** A Series of Direct Practical Answers to Direct Practical Questions. Mainly intended for Young Engineers and for Examination Questions. By E. Grimshaw, M.E. Fourth and enlarged edition. 18mo, pp. 194; and Supplement, containing further Questions and Answers, pp. 195. J. Wiley & Sons. 2 parts. \$2.00.
- Locomotives and Locomotive Building.** Being a brief Sketch of the Growth of the Railroad System and of the various improvements in Locomotive Building in America, together with a History of the Origin and Growth of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Paterson, New Jersey, from 1831 to 1886. Portraits, Diagrams, and Illustrations. Small quarto, pp. 300. W. S. Gottsberger. \$2.00.
- Railway Practice.** Its Principles and Suggested Reforms Reviewed. By E. P. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 60. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

## ART—ARCHITECTURE.

- History of Mediæval Art.** From the German of Dr. Franz Von Reber, by J. T. Clarke. With 422 illustrations and a Glossary of Technical Terms. 8vo, pp. 742. Harper & Bros. \$5.00.
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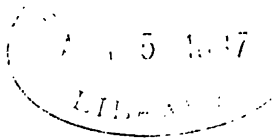
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# THE DIAL

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### THE SECOND CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.\*

It is said that President Lincoln asked General McClellan why, since he had to fight Lee, he might not as well fight him in front of Washington as away off in front of Richmond. Doubtless there are thousands of men who think that the question is unanswerable; while the merest tyro in soldiering knows that the answer is among the first principles of the art of war. Here is the answer: *The duty of the strategist is to strike the enemy in his most vulnerable spot.*

Richmond was our objective point. A victory there must give us possession of the enemy's capital. A victory in front of Washington would merely make necessary another fight at the next position chosen by our opponent; and then another, and another, until at last Richmond should be reached and stormed if the assailant's strength held out. To turn your enemy's flank, maintaining your connections, sends him spinning to the rear to maintain his. This is war. To assault in front, when his flank might be safely turned, is

\*HISTORY OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By F. A. Walker, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols. With Portraits and Maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

suicidal butchery. The front assault, if it be successful, only pushes him out of one fortified position into another; he always choosing his time, his place, and his defences, and killing a squad of your men for each of his own that falls. Mr. Lincoln, brave, merciful, and reasonable, accepted the answer while McClellan was present to urge it; but he was—by what assumed to be and seemed to be military authority—talked out of his position as soon as that commander had gone to the front. Under the first impulse, he agreed to McClellan's allotment of forces for the Peninsular campaign. Under the second, he allowed almost one-third of those forces (McClellan's corps and Blenker's great division) to be retained at the rear in useless idleness—a change which, with McClellan's peculiar temperament, made that campaign a failure.

Nothing is so cruel as fear. Cowardice and inhumanity are brothers in selfishness, as courage and mercy are in generosity. The non-combatants, civil and military, in Washington, always insisted that Lee should be attacked in front because that would keep the army between them and him. No matter how absolutely safe they were, inclosed in fortifications and surrounded by their ample guards, they craved always the additional protection of a moving wall of human flesh and blood, the Army of the Potomac, to make assurance doubly sure, at any cost of life.

That is the text, to which this book is the sermon. It might be divided into three heads, and newly named: "The Second Corps; its Construction, its Fruition, and its Destruction." The first part, "Construction," begins with the touching picture of the almost spontaneous formation of that army—a body of men unrivalled in human annals.

"None who remember the first winter camps of the Army of the Potomac can have wholly forgotten the high resolve, the fervent enthusiasm, the intense susceptibility to patriotic appeals, the glad and joyous confidence in the speedy success of the Union cause, which animated officers and men. . . . From every camp a host of young fellows looked up in almost childlike readiness to follow, quickness to learn, and eagerness to imitate, as their appointed leaders swept by."

Next comes the placing of this corps, with scarce the loss of a handful of men, at the exact place where its work—the capture of Richmond—could be best done: that is, in the very suburbs of the city, with a secure base on navigable water close at hand. (The rebels of course fell back the moment we outflanked them.) Then follow its efforts, feeble and purposeless through no fault of its own, ending in needless withdrawal.

"Fruition" includes its battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg the ever-glorious, Bristoe Station, and Mine Run; not always successful, but never disgraced or disheartened. The turning-point at Gettysburg is described in words that glow with the light of battle.

"The time has come to advance the standards of the Second Corps. With loud cries and a sudden forward surge in which every semblance of formation is lost, the Union troops move upon the now faltering foe. Most of the surviving Confederates throw themselves on the ground; others seek to escape capture, and retreat hurriedly down the hill and across the plain . . . Then did the Second Corps go forward, 'gathering up battleflags in sheaves' and prisoners by thousands. Thirty-three standards and four thousand prisoners are the fruits of that victory."

Then follows "Destruction": the Wilderness campaign; the savage waste of the noble corps; its overtaking until not only its men but its very spirit perishes. For men and armies become "veteran" only by certain degrees of toil, suffering and fighting. Pushed beyond human endurance, they grow demoralized instead of fortified by their hard experience: they are like an athlete overtrained and so made weaker than before he began his exercise. In previous campaigns—

"Between the rapid, exhausting marches, and the desperate battles, had been intervals of rest and discipline, in winter and in summer camps, when the shattered regiments regained form and tone; the new men learned the ways of the old, and caught the spirit of the organization they had entered. The time had now come for a fierce change in the constituents, and by necessary consequence in the character, of the Second Corps. . . . The new body thus composed was to be thrown into one of the most furious campaigns of modern history; the strength of a regiment, the strength of a brigade to be shot down in a day, with as many more the next; a month to be one continuous battle, only interrupted by long and fatiguing marches . . . This, with no long, benign intervals for rest, for healing, for discipline, for mutual acquaintance, was to be the experience of the Second Corps in the months immediately following the period that has been reached in our story."

It is hard to see how anyone can read the narrative of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania battles, and finally the butchery at Cold Harbor, without tears of grief and anger. Here is the summing-up of the Cold Harbor carnage:

"At last, scarcely twenty-two minutes from the time the signal was given, the repulse of the corps was complete. Three thousand men had fallen."

Then follow pages of names (only including commissioned officers) all from one corps, in one charge, against one line of breastworks, which it could not take. A fruitless sacrifice: not till a year later did Richmond fall, and then only by being outflanked.

"The historian feels that, as he concludes the

story of Cold Harbor, he is, in a sense, writing the epitaph of the Second Corps."

Cold Harbor was the very spot which McClellan, by his flanking movement of 1862, reached and seized without a loss equal in all to the losses of this one corps in those twenty-two minutes.

After this battle, Grant proposed (page 518), as a mutual concession, a cessation of hostilities, to care for the dead and wounded of both sides, lying between the lines. Lee replied that he had no dead and wounded uncared for, but offered to concede the truce to Grant, if he desired it, to attend to his own. So no truce was had until five full days after the assault, and meanwhile the cries of our wounded for water, distinctly heard at first, grew faint and fainter until the last died away.

Then what? The army (June 12th) retired from that line, moved to the southeast (past the rear of Butler's force which had been safely posted on the James all through the campaign,) and attacked Petersburg on lines that it could have reached by sea without fighting the Wilderness campaign at all. And then it was nine months before Petersburg fell, and Richmond, outflanked at last, was ours.

May 3d to 6th. "The Wilderness." Losses of the Army 15,387; of the Second Corps alone, 5,092.

May 8th to 19th. "Spottsylvania." Losses of the Army 14,679; of the Second Corps alone, 5,457.

May 20th to 31st. "North Anna." Losses of the Army not given; of the Second Corps alone, 1,651.

June 2d to 12th. "Cold Harbor." Losses of the Army not given; of the Second Corps alone, 3,510.

In six weeks, during which the roster of the corps showed "present for duty" April 30th, 28,854; May 31st, 26,900; June 30th, 17,201; its losses had been, killed and wounded 13,695, missing 2,015.

General Grant himself says, in his autobiography: "I have always been sorry that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made!"

On the subject of these assaults General Walker says:

"The terrible experiences of May and June, in assaults on intrenched positions; assaults made, often, not at a carefully selected point, but 'all along the line;' assaults made as if it were a good thing to assault, and not a dire necessity; assaults made without adequate concentration of troops, often without examination of the ground—these bitter experiences had naturally brought about a reaction by which efforts to outflank the enemy were to become the order of the day . . . Unfortunately, this change of purpose did not take place until the numbers and *morals* of the troops had been so far reduced that the flanking movements became, in the main, ineffectual from want of vigor in attack,

at the critical moments when a little of the fire which had been exhibited in the great assaults of May would have sufficed to crown a well-conceived enterprise with a glorious victory. But that fire had burned itself out . . . . In the Second Corps more than twenty officers had already been killed or wounded in command of brigades; nearly one hundred in command of regiments. Nearly seventeen thousand men had fallen under the fire of the enemy, and among these was an undue proportion of the choicest spirits. It was the bravest captain, the bravest sergeant, the bravest private, who went farthest to the fore and stayed longest under fire. Had the men who fell at Cold Harbor, alone, been with their colors during the months of July and August, victory would on more than one occasion have been the lot of the Second Corps, instead of failure and even defeat.

"Nothing could so clearly show the disorganization brought about by the terrible losses of this campaign as that such language could be truthfully used about these troops . . . . It is evident that assaults 'all along the line' had left very little of the old material there.

"General Hancock was deeply stirred by the situation . . . . He could no longer conceal from himself that his once mighty corps retained but the shadow of its former strength and vigor. Riding up to one of his staff, in Werner's battery, covered with dust and begrimed with powder and smoke, he placed his hand upon the staff-officer's shoulder and said: 'Colonel, I do not care to die, but I pray to God I may never leave this field.'"

To cap the climax of the narrative of "assaults all along the line," read the story of the ruin of a single regiment of this corps a week later—June 18, 1864.

"The attack of Mott was especially memorable on account of the heroic bearing and monstrous losses of the 1st Maine heavy artillery, which that general, determined to try what virtue there might be in the enthusiasm of a new, fresh, strong regiment, not yet discouraged by repeated failures, had placed in the front line . . . . The charge was a most gallant one, though unsuccessful, the Maine men advancing over a space of 350 yards swept by musketry, and only retiring after more than 600 of their number had fallen; the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment of the Union armies in any battle of the war. Thus ended the last of the great series of assaults on intrenched positions."

In that one newly-arrived regiment, in that fruitless effort, there were killed or mortally wounded, Captains Howes, Daggett, and Jaquith, and Lieutenants Barry, Hall, Ruggles, Drummond, Abbott, Crowell, Forster, Spooner, and Clark. Follow, in thought, the news as it flies to those New England homes—the Howes, the Daggetts, the Abbotts, and the rest—if you have the heart to look upon war in its worst aspect: young life wasted in mis-directed self-devotion. The corps—the army—had been sacrificed to civil cowardice and unmilitary wrong. The final success has dimmed the public sense of the hideous holocaust; and the private regrets are dying out with the passing away of bereaved friends and relatives

and the oblivion which is enshrouding the martyrs; but the wrong is irreparable—immortal. True, each of the murderous affairs was known as "a flank movement;" but it was the flanking of mere tactics on the field of battle—not of strategy in the planning of a campaign. For all that appears in this book, General Grant went where he was sent and did the best thing open to him when he got there. We daily moved to our left; but as often as we moved we found new intrenchments facing us. Never did we meet the foe in fair fight on equal terms. It was "attrition," the slaying of one Rebel in exchange for the loss of perhaps five Union soldiers. It was a course which would have been justifiable—inevitable—if the Rebels had control of ocean and rivers, instead of our having it.

General Walker does not agree with the sentiment that these fruitless assaults were necessary to dispirit the foe and show the South that the North was in earnest. He thinks that a bloody repulse dispirits the repulsed and encourages the victors. He thinks that Lee was weakened by Gettysburg and strengthened by Cold Harbor.\* A bloody repulse suffered to-day is not remedied by another bloody repulse suffered to-morrow by the same army. "If thine enemy smite thee on one cheek turn to him the other also" is good Christianity, but poor war.

An old War Department officer (Charles F. Benjamin), writing in the March "Century," says of Secretary Stanton: "If I might venture to put into phrase his art of war as I have heard him variously expound it, it would read something like this: 'Get together all the men you can and move against the enemy; if he retreats, follow him and fight him till he breaks up or surrenders; if he resists, fight him till he retreats.'"

There is a naive cruelty about this "art of war" that suggests Sitting Bull. It proposes to do just what a civilized foe wants you to do. He chooses his position and intrenches his force—you get together all the men you can, and "move against him," and then (keeping yourself out of range) you push forward your young heroes to spatter their hearts' blood on impregnable breastworks. I hope the War Secretary is not truly quoted. It seems im-

\* "The enlisted men spent much time in comparing Grant with McClellan. The latter . . . only of all the men who had commanded the army of the Potomac was personally liked and admired by his troops. And still it was affection only; they did not as a rule concede to him military talent. The general opinion among them was—given Grant in command in 1862 and the rebellion would have been crushed that year. . . . Six weeks later—six weeks in which every day had seen an engagement, and every week a battle,—the same men said, 'No, we are not going to charge. We are going to run toward the Confederate earthworks and then run back. We have had enough of assaulting earthworks.'"—Wilkinson's "Recollections of a Private Soldier."

possible that in all his intercourse with soldiers, he never caught the idea that the "art of war" leads to striking at the weakest point instead of the strongest; that it recognizes the fact that an opposing force may be scattered like chaff by seizing its military base of supply, or its political base of government. Such "art of war" as is attributed to him would never have carried Grant around the flank of Vicksburg—would never have sent Sherman athwart the flank of the whole Confederacy, where there was no sign of any enemy to fight,—would never have inspired Farragut to steam grandly past Forts Jackson and St. Philip and place himself at New Orleans in utter indifference whether those strongholds ever capitulated or not. No; if Stanton ever talked such folly it must have been before the first Bull Run. He was a patriot, though a partisan—no soldier, yet also no fool.

But then, how account for the operations of May and June, 1864? Well here is what the soldiers thought and said: "Oh, there's going to be an election in fall, you know; and the country loves a big butcher's bill." Then they took the matter into their own hands and put a stop to it. Poor fellows—who can blame them? What General Scott called "the fury of the non-combatants" is most slow to learn that slaughter is not the object of war; it is only a means, and not the only means either, toward success,—Sitting Bull to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Walker, while a warm friend, is an outspoken critic. He speaks (page 18) of "the mischievous meddling of the Government at Washington." And, on the other hand, regarding "Fair Oaks" and "Seven Pines" he says (page 43):

"But there are not wanting grounds for complaint as to the way in which the functions of the commander of the Union army were exercised. With troops to many of whom it was to be their first battle, under corps commanders picked from colonels in the regular army, and staff officers almost absolutely raw and uninstructed, it will always seem strange that General McClellan did not feel that his place was with the half of his army that was to fight, rather than with that half that was not to fight."

This cuts cruelly close to the most sensitive spot in a soldier's heart. The only counter suggestion which can be made is this: a delicate consideration for the fame of the corps commander tends to keep his superior away from the field of actual conflict, in order that the latter shall have no personal share in the glory of a victory.

Here is another specimen of spicy criticism (page 404):

"A striking feature of the roster of the corps is the number of brigades (six out of eleven infantry brigades) commanded by officers below the rank of General . . . . The result is due, first, to the

parsimony with which the army was treated by Congress, and secondly, to the political trifling of the executive which could find a Brigadier's commission for the Hon. Dick Busted . . . but could not find one for men who had, in many a desperate battle, shown the highest qualities of generalship."

The writer of corps annals necessarily holds the position of an enthusiastic biographer, rather than that of a cold historiographer. He is writing the story of the life and death of his brothers: it would be unseemly to be cool, calm, judicial. His words properly come from the heart and not from the head. Every battle, every action, is a climax and a turning-point for somebody. Every individual man who, cherishing hope in a hopeless emergency and conquering fear in a fearful peril, faces musketry in line of battle, has come to a crisis in his life; and he who describes the occurrence without excitement must be one who stands outside his subject.

Suffice it to say that General Walker does not stand outside his subject, nor write otherwise than from the heart—his heart and the heart of the Second Corps. Every battle is a thrilling event by its own force. No climax of interest is reserved for dramatic effect. The narrative opens in courage and hope, it goes on in exultation, it enters the valley of the shadow of death, and takes on a tone of gloom that even the Nation's final victory fails to illuminate except with a cold and joyless gleam—sunrise coming over a landscape of nameless graves.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

#### MEDIAEVAL ART.\*

Mr. Clarke has done the American public a good service by following up his translation of Reber's "Ancient Art" with the "Mediaeval Art" of the same author, published in the same tasteful and appropriate style. He has placed in the hands of our students of art a manual which will be of the greatest service as a guide to their studies, by its completeness, compactness, and accuracy.

It will be a disappointment to many, who have been accustomed to reckon the fifteenth century as a part of the middle ages, to miss from this volume the great Italian sculptors of that century, and the præ-Raphaelite painters. The author's point of view is not that of the political historian: and, indeed, there are not wanting historians who regard the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as belonging to modern rather than to mediæval

\*HISTORY OF MEDIAEVAL ART. By Dr. Franz von Reber, Director of the Bavarian Royal and State Gallery of Paintings, Professor in the University and Polytechnic of Munich. Translated by Joseph Thacher Clarke. With 423 illustrations, and a Glossary of technical terms. New York: Harper & Brothers.

times. From the point of view of general history, the commonly accepted division seems most correct: the fall of Constantinople, the discovery of America, and the Reformation, make an historical break more complete than can be found at any other period since the Germanic migrations. But in the history of art no doubt the author is right, and the middle ages ended when the Renaissance began. But, of course, there is here no hard and fast rule, testing by dates. In Architecture, the controlling branch of art, the "Gothic period" lasted in England until late in the sixteenth century (p. 531); while in Italian painting it ended with Giovanni da Fiesole (Fra Angelico), of whom it is said (p. 673) that "when his tomb in S. Maria Sopra Minerva at Rome was closed in 1455, the new era in Italian painting had long since commenced."

The special merit of this treatise, as claimed by the author in the preface (p. xxxi), is that of arrangement, in respect to which it is hoped that "an improvement has been made upon earlier histories of art. If the reader find the arrangement to be simple and natural, the purpose of the author will have been attained; the works of his predecessors, following other systems, have seemed to him to lack these qualities. Should, however, this plan be found disadvantageous and defective, the chief claim of the book upon the attention of scholars will be lost." An examination of the work fully confirms the judgment of the author: nothing could be more simple and natural than the plan upon which it is constructed, and the historical principle of development followed in it. For "the logical sequence which it has been the endeavor of the author to follow," we are referred to the table of contents. Here it is well exhibited in detail; but we miss a systematic grouping of the chapters, as well as a clear and compendious statement of the principle of arrangement, whether in the introduction or the body of the work. The book consists of fourteen chapters besides introduction, and these fourteen chapters properly fall into five groups, which might be called "books"; but these groups are not indicated or distinguished typographically. Three of these divisions are properly introductory: the two first chapters treat of early Christian and Byzantine art; the next two of Asiatic art (Indian and Mohammedan); the chapter which follows is entitled "the Christian art of the North until the close of the Carolingian Epoch." These five chapters occupy rather more than a third of the volume, the rest of the volume being divided between the two great periods—the "Romanic" in four chapters, and the "Gothic" in five.

Although, as we have already seen, the epochs of the history of art do not necessarily correspond with those of political and

dynastic history, it is interesting to note that, as a matter of fact, these two great periods, the Romanic and the Gothic, coincide very nearly with the principal divisions in the political history of the middle ages. The introductory chapters carry us down to the close of the Carolingian period. At the disruption of the Carolingian empire, the political ascendancy and the lead in civilization passed to that section of this empire which was occupied by the young and aspiring German nationality. Under the kings of the Saxon house, particularly Otto the Great, Germany obtained the leadership in the empire, and especially a controlling position in relation to Italy. At this epoch began the Romanic period of architecture, the architectural activity first being "especially on the slopes of the Hartz Mountains—a district which had previously been without important buildings. This had been the home of the House of Saxony.

. . . The Hartz thus offered the greatest possible opportunities for the development of monumental architecture. The style of the buildings of the Carolingians was based as much upon that of Byzantium and Ravenna as upon that of Rome. In the German architecture of the tenth century, however, the former influence wholly disappears, the churches, almost without exception, being of the basilical type" (p. 254). The influence of this German style, we are told in the preface (p. xxvi), "was not of great extent. Western France, Northern Italy, and some districts of Eastern and Northern Europe adopted the principles of German architecture; but in the main the French and Italians followed an independent course of development." The details of this are given very fully, and with copious illustrations in the text.

"After the twelfth century, mediæval art found its most brilliant and important expression in the heart of Northern France. The advance was at first almost entirely limited to architecture, the methods of which, after a comparatively short period of development, were adopted by the neighboring countries. The centre of European culture was removed from Germany to France, becoming of a higher perfection and exercising a wider influence in the Gothic than in the Romanic epoch" (p. xxvii). It is just at this period—that of the Hohenstaufen—that Germany began to decline politically, reaching the extreme of weakness and disintegration in the middle of the thirteenth century, at just the time that France, under St. Louis, was rapidly advancing in unity and power. When, however, we reach the close of the Gothic period, the sceptre of art had been transferred to Italy, without, however, in this instance, being accompanied by a transfer of dynastic precedence; for France in the fifteenth century

retained its political ascendancy. "The pre-eminence of Italy, after the first decades of the fifteenth century, may be compared to that of France in the middle of the twelfth; it was, in artistic respects, more than fifty years in advance of the rest of Europe" (p. xxx).

In each of the principal divisions of the book, Architecture stands first, as having taken the lead in the artistic growth: the chapters upon Sculpture and Painting are devoted to showing the relation of these arts to the controlling art of Architecture. The Romanic and Gothic characteristics are not, however, clearly defined. We read that at the beginning of the fifteenth century "the art of Italy was still entirely Gothic," and that Fra Angelico was "truly Gothic in the conception and form of his work" (p. xxxi); and, of Giovanni Pisano, "the greatest sculptor" of his period, and his pupils: "these works have also the lively and pathetic action, the flowing lines, both of the nude parts and of the draperies, and the gentle, almost sentimental expression characteristic of Gothic art in general" (p. 636). But nowhere do we find this idea completely and definitely worked out.

We do not know whether von Reber has a history of Renaissance and Modern Art, a sequel to this, as this is a continuation of his Ancient Art. If so, it is to be hoped that Mr. Clarke will continue with his work of translation.

W. F. ALLEN.

#### RECENT FICTION.\*

Miss Hapgood has earned the thanks of all lovers of literature by her scholarly and faithful translation of Gogol, to which she has recently added the most important work of all—the famous masterpiece of "Dead Souls." With the possible exception of the two great works of Count Tolstoy, this is the most important of all the translations recently made

\* *TCHITCHIKOFF'S JOURNEYS; OR, DEAD SOULS.* By Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Two Volumes. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

*SPRINGHAVEN.* A Tale of the Great War. By E. D. Blackmore. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*JESS.* A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*A YEAR IN EDEN.* By Harriet Waters Preston. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

*SONS AND DAUGHTERS.* By the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent." Boston: Ticknor & Co.

*A ZEALOT IN TULLY.* By Mrs. Wildrick. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE MERRY MEN, AND OTHER TALES AND FABLES.* By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*IN THE WRONG PARADISE, AND OTHER STORIES.* By Andrew Lang. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*A MILLIONAIRE OF ROUGH-AND-READY, AND DEVIL'S FORD.* By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*THE SENTIMENTAL CALENDAR.* Being Twelve Funny Stories. By J. S. of Dale. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

from the Russian, and it is far the best, considered as a translation alone. "Dead Souls" is not a novel; it is a document in the history of civilization. It is the permanent record, in artistic form, of the life of a nation at an important period of its existence. It shares with Tourguéniéff's "Annals of a Sportsman" the distinction of preserving for future students the Russia of Nicholas and the period preceding the emancipation. The art of Gogol is less perfect than that of Tourguéniéff, but the two writers are equals in the power of minute observation and its interpretation, and they combine alike the closest attention to details with the utmost breadth of conception. Just as in the one book the sportsman who relates his experiences comes into contact with all sorts of people, so the rascally hero of the other, in his quest for dead souls, views all the typical phases of provincial life, and portrays them with marvellous accuracy. Dead souls, it should be understood, are souls, or serfs, legally existent and taxable after death, because their names are still on the census lists. Tchitchikoff purchases dead souls with the extremely discreditable design of mortgaging them as valuable property, and living in opulence upon the ill-gotten proceeds. His travels from government to government and the descriptions of the people whom he meets form the substance of Gogol's work; the story of Tchitchikoff and his rascalities is amusing enough, but it is only a pretext for introducing the reader to a great variety of people, so the fact that the work was left unfinished at Gogol's death does not greatly detract from its value. It afterwards found a continuator in the person of one Vastchenko Zakhartcherko, and Miss Hapgood rounds out her translation with this supplementary fragment, taken through the French version of M. Charrière, the original not being obtainable by her. This, however, the judicious reader will omit for two reasons: first, because all such attempts to complete the unfinished work of genius are absurdly inadequate, and, second, because M. Charrière was so very talented a gentleman in his own esteem that he never could refrain from improving upon the originals of works which he condescended to translate. Miss Hapgood would have done just as well not to reproduce this fragment at all; but we are too grateful for what she has given us to quarrel with her about so unimportant a point. And now that she has done with Gogol, may it not be suggested that she could do nothing better than to re-translate Tourguéniéff? With two or three exceptions, the existing English versions are taken from the French and are miserably inaccurate. We can think of few things as well worth doing as a new and literal translation of all the novels and short stories of the greatest of Russian writers.



The most important work among new novels is unquestionably the "Springhaven" of Mr. Blackmore, if a work may be called new which has been for a year past in process of filtration through the issues of a monthly periodical. Mr. Blackmore comes very near to being a great novelist; nearer, probably, than any of his English or American contemporaries. Some would-be great novelists have rashly assumed that the good stories are all told. Mr. Blackmore not only gives practical refutation of this by still having new ones to tell, but his manner of telling them is rather the genial manner of the old masters than the painstaking but ineffectual manner of the best of the new ones. He has much the same sense of humor that Dickens had, and more than that writer's insight, if not into individual character, at least into nature. If his work were more colloquial and less descriptive in form, his popularity would be much greater, but perhaps this increase of popularity would be dearly purchased, for the descriptive part of his work could be ill spared, nor would many of his readers like to see it abridged. His humor sometimes runs away with him, as the episode of Erle Twemlow's life among the African savages illustrates in the present story: it is an amusing bit of burlesque, but a little out of place. Then Mr. Blackmore is apt to crowd the closing chapters of his stories so that they are out of all proportion with what goes before. His motto appears to be *festina lente*—and a very good one it is, for him—until he is ready to wind up the affairs of his characters, when he abruptly changes his pace, and most indecorously rushes on to the conclusion. "Springhaven" is "a story of the great war," a period which he has made already familiar to his readers. It is concerned with Napoleon's attempted invasion of England, and both the emperor and England's national hero, Nelson, figure in its pages. The story must be reckoned among the most marked successes of the author. Mr. Blackmore sets his fellow-novelists an admirable example in writing little or no faster than he can write both freshly and well.

Another writer who is doing a good deal just now to prove that the stories have not all been told is Mr. Rider Haggard. No novelist has been better read during the past few months; his popular success may probably be attributed to the general reader's insatiable craving for novelty and partly also to a little judicious "log-rolling" on the part of some of Mr. Haggard's literary friends. His last story, monosyllabically entitled "Jess," shows a certain degree of power, and is, in its setting, to some extent valuable as a transcript of personal experience in Africa. In it the cheap wonders of "She" and "King Solomon's Mines" are eschewed, and its art is somewhat less slipshod than that of those extraordinary

productions. With the Transvaal country for its scene, "Jess" is a romance of love and jealousy, made both complicated and exciting by a Boer rebellion against the English government. It is certainly interesting; more than this can hardly be said of it. The author has but a rudimentary ability to delineate character, which is the chief function of the novelist. He makes up for this defect by a certain skill in the construction of plots, and considerable powers of picturesque description.

In the literature of to-day, all roads seem to lead to the novel. The historian and the biographer, the scientist and the essayist, are all likely to turn to fiction at some time or other, either for mental relaxation, or for the opportunity of addressing a larger circle of readers than mere research can hope to attract. Does the eminent mathematician find his work grow monotonous, forthwith he sets his pen to the composition of romances of thwarted love. Does the scholar erudite in classical lore and the myths of savage races become weary of his labors, he straightway invents tales of ingenious villainy, and his mind is refreshed. So Miss Preston, the graceful essayist and translator whose novel is before us, finds abundant precedent for what she has done in turning from fact to fiction and from reason to imagination. The chief defect of "A Year in Eden" results from those very qualities which make the author so excellent an essayist. There is too much of discussion and too little of characterization and its dramatic adjuncts. The story produces the general effect of an essay upon the decay of the old fashioned theology in New England. But it is a very faithful study of a kind of life with which Miss Preston is upon familiar terms. It is like one of the novels of Miss Jewett, with the superadded evidence of wide general culture on the part of the writer. Symmetrical in design and finished in workmanship, it is one of the most satisfactory productions of recent American fiction.

"Sons and Daughters" is a novel by the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent," a book which had some popular success a year or so ago. It is strictly a modern society novel, and its incidents are certain picnics and dinners and tennis-parties which are represented as taking place somewhere in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The author has brought to its composition a fair amount of cleverness in the management of conversations, and has spread over the whole work a varnish of culture whose thinness a good many readers may fail to perceive. The story is readable, but it is eminently forgettable. It contains nothing which takes hold of the reader and becomes a part of him. It is weak in characterization and incoherent in action. It is ingeniously monotonous, but its monotony is rendered tolerable and even

pleasant by occasional flashes of humor. An hour might be worse spent than in reading it—it might also be spent very much better.

"A Zealot in Tulle" is the somewhat forced title of a novel by Mrs. Wildrick, whose theme is the concealment and subsequent discovery of treasure in an old Spanish buccaneer stronghold on the Gulf of Mexico. Seventy years elapse between the chapters which relate to the concealment and those concerning the discovery. The fort passes into the hands of the United States Government, and becomes a military post. There is here material for a sufficiently romantic narrative, but it is handled in an unskilful manner. The writer has cultivated the allusive or suggestive manner of description, and it requires at times no little study to comprehend the situations invented by her. After the first few obscure and incoherent chapters, the narrative becomes more easily intelligible, but it grows commonplace at the same time, and the reader is at the end hardly rewarded for his perseverance.

Several volumes of short stories, by approved masters in the art of writing them, claim our attention this month. Mr. Stevenson's volume occupies the first place among them. The versatility of his art has never before as fully appeared in a single volume as it does in that called "The Merry Men." Here we have stories and sketches in a number of perfectly distinct manners, and each one of them is a masterpiece of its kind, both in style and treatment. At one time we are reminded of Hawthorne, at another of Poe; when we are reminded of lesser writers than these, we are generally made to feel that Mr. Stevenson has surpassed them. And even Poe and Hawthorne at their subtlest are now and then equalled by the genius of this writer. He depicts for us Scotchmen, Frenchmen, and Spaniards, in rapid succession, and it would be rash to say that he has drawn his own countrymen any more faithfully than the others. After "The Merry Men," the story of "Olalla" is the best; it seems to be, if anything, the more subtle of the two. "The Treasure of Franchard" comes in as a close third. It would be difficult to find in contemporary literature any finer examples than these three stories of the power of the imagination to deal with the palpable things of actual experience. Nor is that other form of imaginative exercise which handles the unreal and the grotesque without illustration in this connection, as the stories of "Markheim" and "Thrawn Janet" amply testify. These are also triumphs of their kind, that kind being, however, inferior to the other, and not lending itself to the use of those higher powers which the others demand.

Mr. Lang's collection has that happily combined flavor of scholarship and humor which gives a distinctive character to his lighter literary diversions. No one but a classical scholar could have written that delightful extravaganza called "The End of Phœacia," and what classical scholar but Mr. Lang could have infused into it the humor which constitutes its essential feature? The same query may be made, and with equal safety, concerning "The Romance of the First Radical," only in this case the word "anthropological" must be substituted for the word "classical." And who but Mr. Lang could have produced that delicious satire upon the comparative mythologists called "The Great Gladstone Myth"? The point of this question is not in the idea, which is anything but original, but in the incomparable cleverness of its execution. The popularity of such stories as these ought at least to dispel the illusion that Englishmen have no sense of humor.

Among living American writers of short stories, Mr. Bret Harte is easily the first. The amount of inspiration which he has drawn from the life of Western mining-camps is simply extraordinary. For a score of years he has been constantly writing stories about that contracted phase of existence, and the latest of them produce much the same impression of novelty as the earliest. One who has read the whole series, from "The Luck of Roaring Camp" on, can still read "A Millionaire of Rough-and-Ready" and "Devil's Ford," without once feeling that their author has overdone the thing. The general environment is familiar, but the situations are novel, and the stories are unquestionably new ones, not old ones in a new dress. Another attractive volume of short stories is the work of Mr. Stimson, better known as J. S. of Dale. It is called "The Sentimental Calendar," and is described as consisting of "twelve funny stories." There is a preface which pretends to explain "how these stories came to be called funny," but the only fun traceable in them is that which the writer takes in mystifying his readers. The stories make up a "calendar" because each one is fancifully associated with a particular month, and is accompanied by directions for reading it during that month. If we were to choose among them, it would be to express a slight preference for the story of "Mr. Pillian Wraye," and how he "raised the devil," but three or four others can fairly contest the claim of this one. A word of praise should be given to the beautiful and almost unique typography of the volume.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE EMPIRE STATE.\*

The historian of the State of New York has no mean office. He is called to chronicle the career of a commonwealth imperial in its extent, position, population, and resources; a commonwealth which is the gateway to our nation for commodities, immigrants, and ideas, and hence the dispensing centre for all these imports,—as well as the financial, journalistic, and even literary capital of the land. The history of this republic at any period cannot be understood with New York left out. The state was a large part of the battle-field of the Revolution; through the powerful writings of her sons, Hamilton and Jay, the new Constitution was safely launched; within her borders, National parties were born or organized or named—Anti-Masons, Whigs, Liberty men, Free Soil Democrats, Republicans. Her press, in the hands of William Cullen Bryant, James Watson Webb, Horace Greeley, C. A. Dana, Edward L. Godkin, has been a national power; for thirty years George Ripley was a mild literary dictator in her metropolitan city.

But with the grand position of New York, geographical, economical, political, go certain disadvantages for the historian. It cannot be said of the state that it is a land without romantic inspiration,—for here is the region of the Kaaterskill and Anthony's Nose, the home of the Knickerbockers and of Leatherstocking, the haunt of Rip Van Winkle and of the Culprit Fay. But it is inspiration for the poet, the painter, or the novelist merely, not for the historian. Here are no romances of history such as inspired Prescott or Motley. The land may be romantic—the life of the people has been prosaic. Says Mr. Roberts graphically: "New York never enjoyed the quiet or the repose of Arcadia. The charming creation of Rip Van Winkle is a portrait by contrast. Labor has kept romance in check. By the rhythm of the factory and the foundry the movements of life have been marked. The rush of production and of traffic has made changes rapid, continuous, pronounced." The very cosmopolitanism of New York's position on the continent has made provincialism impossible, and with provincialism, intensity, impulsiveness, enthusiasm for the ideal, and all that makes life picturesque and romantic. Hence the chronicle must almost necessarily have a prosaic grayness as contrasted with the vivid colors of life in New England. The historian appeals less to the imagination than to the judgment.

Yet the historian of the unpoetic has a choice left, and upon the use he makes thereof de-

pends the rank we give him. The greatest of American historians, John Lothrop Motley, and John Richard Green, the greatest save one of English historians, have introduced into historical writing a new method: the topical and constructive. Gathering out from the complex movement of society, which so bewilders the uneducated eye, the interwoven movements which make it up, this method presents us, instead of years or centuries or periods, groups of sequences. It traces for us the growth of a party, an institution, an idea; carries us by turns to the political, social, industrial, educational, literary, and religious life of the community. The other method open to the choice of the historian needs merely to be mentioned. It is the strictly chronological, and aims to "speak right on." The day has come for writing the history of the American Union and of the States of the Union as Green has written English history. Mr. McMaster is aiming to do this for the national history, and is partially failing because he fails to grasp the unity in variety; the reader is not able to see the town for the houses. No state in the union furnishes a better opportunity than New York for the same method. Mr. Roberts has essayed it in several chapters. He would have done well in applying it to the whole field of his subject. But with the exception of waterways, education, constitutions, literature, and land tenure, each of which has a chapter, one must seek for the great features and movements of social progress in the state in a narrative which by its steady consecutiveness and accumulation of detail loses sight of ideas and institutions. One would have been glad to see traced more fully the gradual growth of settlement to correspond to geographical boundaries, or the growth of the great metropolis similarly traced, in its topographical extension, in its municipal development, as an *entrepôt* of goods and of immigrants, as one of the world's greatest ports, as the great clearing-house of American banking. One looks in vain for a chronicle of the social changes from "Knickerbocker" days to the present era of "brown stone fronts"; for an account of journalistic life and influence; for the genesis and progress of Tammany; for a fuller treatment of the development of the administrative and judicial functions from earliest colonial to recent days. There are scattered allusions and statements, but no consecutive treatment which can give an inquirer an adequate conception as to any of these points. The chapter on "Land and Rent" does not begin far enough back, with an account of the patron system of holdings. The chapter on "Literary Activity" indicates no realization of the important position occupied by the city which saw in its midst the beginnings of American literature in the

\*NEW YORK. By Ellis H. Roberts, author of "Government Revenue." In two volumes. ("American Commonwealths" Series.) Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Essay and the Novel, which naturalized two of our typical poets, Bryant and Poe, and which has been the seat of some of our greatest publishing-houses. There should have been a clearer indication of the attitude of public opinion in the state, and of her representatives in Congress, toward the Missouri Compromise, the Tariff controversy, the Abolitionists, the Fugitive-Slave Laws, the Kansas struggle, Reconstruction. There is something about the mental condition of a people who could tolerate the Oneida Community, and among whom Mormonism arose, that is worth careful analysis.

Much space which is given to unimportant military details in the earlier portion of the book might have been spared for the more philosophical treatment we have indicated. Yet, despite what is not found in it, no one can read the book without interest and instruction. The writer is undoubtedly a politician first of all, and has sketched the political history within the state with a discerning eye. The relations of the state to the National government during the Civil War are treated with an impartial pen, although one readily perceives that the writer had earnest convictions at that time as to the duty of the citizen and of the state. The commanding situation of the state in politics, industry, and from a strategic point of view, is held continually before the reader's mind. The generally ignored promptness of her patriots during the troubles which preceded the Revolution is forcibly set forth; and in showing that the people of New York were as patriotic as their fellow colonists, in the face of unusual deterrents suggested by selfish interests, Mr. Roberts has done an important service. Again, the influences that might prevent a great commercial community from entering enthusiastically upon a civil war are well set in contrast with the noble contributions New York made to the recent War for the Union. The pen portraits of prominent men throughout the book are discriminating and forcible; the chapter on "The Press Made Free" is the work of a veteran and enthusiastic journalist.

The chapter on "Waterways and their Development" is an important contribution to the industrial history of the nation. The industrial survey given in the chapter entitled "Master in Manufactures" is graphic and suggestive; and the closing chapter, on "The Primacy of New York," is the best written in the book. The brief analysis of the cosmopolitan character of the New Yorker, and the briefer indication of the broad spirit which has animated him, are put in with a vigorous pen, which assures us that Mr. Roberts could have written a more philosophical history than this. He has chosen to give us a

mass of detail not hitherto gathered into compendious form, and to illustrate it occasionally with flashes of keen and penetrating criticism.

In a straightforward and lucid style we notice only three obscure sentences, and amid a great mass of facts but few errors of statement. The statement on page 615, that Bryant "began his career in Boston," would certainly mislead any one who did not already know that Bryant never lived in Boston. The date of Cooper's first novel, "Precaution," is given on page 609 as 1809 instead of 1820. The statement at the close of the second volume, that the action of the New York Assembly Oct. 18, 1764, was the first official act looking toward a union of the colonies, ignores the previous action of the Massachusetts Assembly June 13, 1864. Misprints are: latitude 44 instead of 40 as that of New York Bay, on page 2; 1624 for 1623 as the date of the first Dutch colony, on page 34; forty-third instead of forty-second parallel as the southern boundary of the state, on page 128.

J. J. HALSEY.

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#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THERE is probably no woman of our country who has a richer store of varied and interesting reminiscences than Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, the daughter of a former eminent statesman of Missouri, and the wife of a distinguished soldier and explorer. From her birth she has enjoyed the privileges of high social and official position, which have afforded her every opportunity for broad and refined culture. The best and foremost personages have been her companions from childhood, and she has watched with a keen, trained eye the march of national and personal events during a long life of unusual activity and vicissitude. Inheriting much of the vigor and grasp of her father's strong intellect, with a courage and independence which are characteristic of the masculine mind, she has made the impress of a positive force in every enterprise she has undertaken. As a writer she has shown uncommon vigor and vividness. Her books have not been pretentious; they have apparently been produced with no more effort than the writing of a letter; but they have a sprightliness which is unusually effective. "The Souvenirs of My Time" (D. Lothrop & Co.), contributed originally to a prominent juvenile magazine, is one of the most engaging. It contains retrospection of "men, women, and things" which have been specially noteworthy in Mrs. Fremont's experience. Kings and queens of the old world and the new, with scenes of pomp and circumstance, of quiet simplicity and of genuine beauty, are mingled together like the bits of color in the magical kaleidoscope. They make a remarkable story, as suggestive in what is omitted as in that which is told. An autobiography of the author, prepared with care and a little more attention to the requirements of a literary production than is customary with her, would be a valuable legacy to her countrymen.

MR. GRANT ALLEN's short essays entitled "Common-Sense Science" (Lothrop) are of the sort to be enjoyed by cultivated readers. They exhibit the learning and observation of a thoughtful and scholarly man, who has embraced many subjects in the field of his inquiry, and studied them in the best light of modern revelation and philosophy. The essays are by no means confined to scientific topics, as we find among them "Home Life," "Amusements," "Nuts and Nutting," "The English People," "Beauty," "Genius and Talent," and others of a like miscellaneous character. They are, however, treated in the manner of one accustomed to scientific methods, to searching, cautious, analytical and dispassionate scrutiny and reflection. The style is quiet and polished, making us feel immediately a sense of delight in the author's companionship. Mr. Allen is a native of America, and dates his book from Concord, Mass.; yet he writes as one bred to an Englishman's peculiar habitudes. He is of the few who, born on our soil, have spent their lives so largely in the mother-country that they are reckoned among her subjects, and their genius is set down to her credit. In his brief preface, Mr. Allen declares the modest hope that his book may reflect some of the inspiration of Thoreau. He has felt the same love for Nature, and is as faithful an interpreter of her mystic utterances, but he has an individuality too strong to be in any way imitative. We would not have him lose his identity in even so fresh and bright a genius as that of the hermit of Concord.

A WORLD of curious knowledge is packed into the Rev. J. G. Wood's treatise on "Man and His Handiwork" (Young & Co.). It deals with the tools of manifold sort which man has invented since the primitive ages, for his use and protection. Man may be described as the only tool-bearing animal. None other has devised any implement whatsoever to assist him in accomplishing his desires and purposes, nor does any other possess the physical means for wielding an implement to advantage were it provided. A monkey may be taught to use a club, and in its wild state it will hurl missiles with effect; but it naturally trusts to the weapons with which nature has furnished it, and develops no ingenuity in contriving mechanical agents to aid in its struggle for existence. After considering in the opening chapter the comparative structure of the hand and foot in man and the higher animals, Mr. Wood turns to an investigation of the simplest weapons and implements fashioned by prehistoric man, and in describing each he indicates the process of improvement by which it has been transformed into the complicated and perfected instrument employed in civilized ages. Thus treated, weapons of offense and defense occupy more than half of the volume. Then follows a history of the early art of navigation and the invention of watercraft, from the inflated skin by which the rude savage crosses deep streams or ventures on the ocean waves, to the construction of the canoe and the paddle. Primitive modes of producing fire and of working metal are afterward treated; and finally, the preparation of food and the manufacture of domestic utensils, of musical instruments, and of conveniences for soothing the senses by the smoke of tobacco, opium, and other narcotic drugs. Mr. Wood is well known as a writer of scientific books of a popular character, who has a treasury of

varied information from which to draw the material for his works, and equal skill in the disposition of it. The present treatise abounds in interesting incident, and is copiously illustrated.

THE biographical sketch by Captain S. Samuels, which describes his career "From the Forecastle to the Cabin" (Harper & Brothers), is a stirring tale of adventure. It is written in the homely, manly language which befits one who has earned distinction by deeds rather than words,—with but little boastfulness, although it relates the speedy promotion of the author in his career on the sea and the honors and fortune he gained through valor and integrity. His success was won by the hardest experience, by toil and peril and privation that are not paralleled outside of the sailor's vocation. He had the physical strength and moral courage to endure the worst sufferings, and the ambition to make each level on which his foot was set the stepping-stone to a higher plane. Captain Samuels ran away from a home over which a stepmother presided when a mere child of eleven, and, beguiled by the tales of Cooper and Marryat, engaged as a cabin-boy on a coast-trading vessel. His delusions regarding the charms of a seafaring life were quickly dispelled, and for years he was subject to the inhuman treatment which was then the common lot of the sailor on sea and land. A noble nature triumphed in the end, and at the age of twenty-one the mature young man was the nominal owner and actual commander of a full-rigged ship engaged in trade between European ports. Prompt and daring action, skill in navigation, and shrewdness in commercial transactions, were his sureties for future eminence and wealth. But the mariner's life is fraught with anxieties and dangers, and Captain Samuels had his full share. He bore them unflinchingly, he wrested success from the most threatening situations, and these are the secrets of his victorious career.

A BOOK of substantial value is that by Lawrence Oliphant on "Haifa; or, Life in Modern Palestine" (Harpers). Its contents are a surprise and a pleasure, so much do they present that is new and interesting concerning the development of the Holy Land by recent explorers, colonists and travellers. The chapters, or letters, cover a period of three years (beginning in November, 1862) which were spent by the author in a study of the noted places in Palestine, the sites of ancient cities, the spots sacred in Christian history, the colonies recently founded by emigrants from different nations and the astonishing improvements which are apparent in the conditions of the country and the people. Mr. Oliphant made his winter residence in Haifa, a city of six thousand inhabitants, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, where the first colony of the "Temple Society" is located, and where the influence of this sect, after fourteen years of severe struggle, is most widely felt. The history of the Temple Society, and of its efforts to reclaim Palestine from desolation and barbarism, forms an important chapter of Mr. Oliphant's volume. His account of the Jewish colonies, of the Druses, and of the results of the investigations of the Palestine Exploration Fund, are likewise replete with fresh information. The thorough knowledge of his subject evinced by the author, and the extent of his personal investigations, justify the con-

fidence of the reader; and this is further sustained by the words of Charles A. Dana, who, in a brief introduction, vouches for the sound judgment and accurate statement of one whom he honors both as a friend and a writer. By the completeness of its researches and their recent date, "Haifa" corrects many false impressions regarding Palestine and much injustice toward the Jew as a colonist.

Just sentiments, formed by careful consideration and temperately expressed, characterize Mr. Van Dyke's treatise on "The Principles of Art" (Fords, Howard, & Hulbert). The work is not large in dimensions, and yet it holds the results of a long and profound investigation of its subject. The first part embraces a review of the history of art, which reduces into a narrow compass the leading facts standing out in the development of sculpture and painting among the ancient and modern. The central principle which the author believes to be asserted in the entire progress of art is that it reflects the civilization in which it is produced, hence in the record of its changes we may read the autobiography of man. In his primitive stage, man does not rise above an instinct for imitation. In Egyptian art, wholly original and wonderful as it was, there was no attainment of the ideal; it remained imitative, decorative, and symbolic. In classic Greece, the only classic art that has existed finished its course with the decline of the genius of the nation. In modern times, art has assumed the character of different epochs, becoming emotional in the early Christian and mediæval centuries, intellectual in the period of the "high renaissance," and individual in these latter days. Thus, according to the author's opinion, art has corresponded in spirit and form with the civilization of its era and locality. In the second part of his work, Mr. Van Dyke considers, under the general term of "Art in Theory," the aim of art, pictorial ideas, pictorial subject and expression, and the artist's individuality. These several chapters are thickly set with points of interest, judiciously taken and intelligently sustained.

THE merit of the last volume of the "Famous Women Series" (Roberts Brothers) rests more in its sharp delineation of the reign of Francis I. than in any special significance in the portraiture of Margaret of Angoulême, sister of the king and queen of Navarre. Miss Robinson, the writer of the biography, has done her work with commendable thoroughness. She has not satisfied herself with a mere epitome of longer histories, but has made extended and original studies from which she has derived an independent version of the story she had to relate. She is, unfortunately, somewhat stiff and affected in manner; still, her vigor and her confident possession of her subject go far to atone for occasional eccentricities of expression. Margaret of Angoulême was a blind worshipper of her royal brother, and this declares the limitations of her nature. She had a fondness for culture, she cherished learning, and wrote endless amounts of poetry and fiction of the sort fashionable in her time. For many years she was a brilliant adjunct of her brother's court, assisting him in the cares of state, and figuring socially in the place of his neglected queen; yet she never exercised a controlling influence over his fickle spirit, from lack of strength in her own. With all the effort of her biographer to

elevate her into a personage of importance, to justify the place accorded her among famous women, she excites interest chiefly from the circumstances of her position. She was more amiable but less remarkable than many of her female contemporaries.

THE "Fall of Maximilian's Empire, as Seen from a United States Gunboat," by Seaton Schroeder, Lieutenant U. S. N., recalls one of the most tragic stories in history, and also one of the most pathetic, since with it is associated the sad fate of the Empress Carlotta. In his introductory chapter, Lieut. Schroeder briefly recounts the steps which led to French intervention in Mexico, and to the seating of the Archduke of Austria upon the throne as Emperor of that country, not by the grace of God, but by the force of forty thousand French bayonets. He then proceeds to relate, in a plain, straightforward narrative, the events which, from his point of observation on the U. S. Steamer Tacony, stationed for some months off Vera Cruz, came under his notice or were brought to his knowledge. Of the siege of Mexico and of its capture by the Liberal troops of the Juarez government, and of the siege of Queretaro where Maximilian was captured, tried, and shot, he presents no account. He confines himself to a description of the protracted siege and ultimate surrender of Vera Cruz, and of the worthy and magnanimous part which his commander, Capt. Roe of the Tacony, played as an arbitrator, and as one who sought, though vainly, to save the life of the fallen emperor. But of this he makes an interesting story, which is well worth reading. (Putnam.)

THE series of papers published in "Good Housekeeping" under the title of "Ten Dollars Enough," by Catherine Owen, possessed an enduring value which warranted their reproduction in a permanent form (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Their purpose was to show, in the popular guise of a story, that we may keep house well and provide a varied and even luxurious table for a small family on ten dollars a week. The heroine of the tale is an adept in the culinary art, having studied with enthusiasm in the cooking schools, and learned the great fact that work in every department of the home, when intelligently and efficiently managed, is as honorable and enjoyable as any in which a woman can engage. She has, moreover, the executive ability required to keep accounts, to market skilfully, and to restrain expenditures within prescribed limits. An illustration of the working of such rare talents in the vocation of a housekeeper cannot but be edifying to all who are appointed to duties falling within her sphere. The story is of so practical a nature as to include the formulas and recipes by which this accomplished caterer and cook provided for the daily needs of her family, and created an atmosphere of ease and comfort, of dignity and beauty, throughout her domain. "Ten Dollars Enough" suggests that in many cases half that amount a week might suffice, with frugal care, for the maintenance of a small family, and no stint be felt. It is for hints of this sort that the book is to be chiefly prized by the sagacious housekeeper.

THE "Diversions of a Book-Worm" is a companion volume to the "Pleasures of a Book-Worm," and both are the work of Mr. J. Rogers Rees. This gentleman appears to be an amiable bibliophile

who carries the sentiment of his calling to an extent likely to be pronounced absurd, if nothing worse, by readers of a more intellectually robust type. He is a declared lover of books as books, their literary aspect being of quite incidental importance. People of this sort are to be classed with those who make pilgrimages to the graves of the famous dead, and those whom a line of autograph somehow brings into communion with the soul of the writer. We are far from deriding this sort of sentiment; it is surely harmless, and seems to be productive of a great deal of mild enjoyment. Mr. Rees has followed no plan in writing these chapters. He has put down whatever has come into his head, or whatever has pleased him in his reading. His little book is very pleasant to peruse, and one can read it without being troubled by that feeling of responsibility which must accompany the reading of most books. Its incoherency is restful. It offers many quaint surprises. It does not need to be begun or finished. It is altogether the sort of book for the contemplative mood and the idle hour. (George J. Coombes.)

In the sprightly introduction to his "Microscopy for Beginners" (Harpers) Dr. Alfred C. Stokes says, in substance, that elementary books upon the microscope now in use are almost entirely of English origin, and consequently but ill-adapted for young American readers and students; that in spite of the lack of books for their guidance, our boys and girls are becoming more and more interested in the use of the microscope; and that the present handbook is designed "to help the beginner to ascertain the names of some of the common microscopic creatures, both animal and vegetable, with which the fresh waters of the land are filled." Says the writer further: "The botanist and zoölogist have weighty books that delight their souls, so why should not the beginner with a microscope have a book to help him?" We can think of no answer to this conundrum, being of the writer's opinion that the beginner should have such a book, and inclining to believe, moreover, that Dr. Stokes has prepared just the sort of book that is wanted. His descriptions are made as simple as is practicable, his illustrative cuts are well chosen, and his analytical keys to the commoner genera of diatoms, desmids, and other groups, will be particularly appreciated by the young microscopist. The writer brings to his work a considerable amount of enthusiasm, which those who make use of the book will probably find contagious.

We have had a good many popular books about electricity of late years, but still there was room for the one that Prof. T. C. Mendenhall has just prepared. In "A Century of Electricity" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) this well-known physicist has presented an outline history of the development of the science, and has explained the more important practical applications of its principles. The special value of the little book lies, principally, in its being the work of a man who speaks with authority upon his subject, and, secondly, in the admirable lucidity of its descriptions and explanations. It is exactly the book which the general reader, who has not time to become a student of physics, needs for his information upon a subject of which no one can now afford to remain ignorant. The historical treatment adopted by the author is very happy, and is, perhaps, what is necessary to make science "popular" in a desirable sense. The historical element

is too much neglected in science instruction, and a series of books similar to this of Prof. Mendenhall, and devoted to other branches of physics, would do considerable service to science.

MR. SKOTTS' "Short History of Parliament" (Harper) is an excellent sketch of parliamentary history in modern times. The author proceeds upon the correct view that the history of parliament, as parliament, begins properly with Edward I. The period before this reign, therefore, he passes over with only the most cursory notice. In this he perhaps exaggerates the correct view. It is true that parliament, both in form and in power, has been developed entirely since the time of Simon de Montfort. But what is true of its form and powers is not true of its intrinsic vitality. As an organized body, parliament stands in a direct genetic connection with the Great Council of the Norman time and the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot; it was not that its life began, but that its form and powers were wholly revolutionized in the last half of the thirteenth century. It would have been well, therefore, to give more than the space of five meagre pages to this early period.

THE present interest in folk-lore has set students and collectors to ransacking all lands and communities for contributions; and the Basques are too peculiar and interesting a people to be neglected. Collections have been made of the legends of these people, but we do not know of any popular presentation of them before Mad. Monteiro's "Legends and Popular Tales of the Basque People" (Armstrong). The stories contained in this handsome volume are weird and romantic in the extreme; their form is, however, manifestly literary. What is wanted is the presentation of the tales as they fall from the life of the people, not an artistic working-up, such as several if not all of them have evidently undergone. The English, too, ought to have been carefully corrected; it bears the marks of being either a crude translation by an unpracticed hand, or an attempt—very creditable at that—by a foreigner, to write in English. The illustrations are well in keeping with the general character of the stories.

A NEW field for juvenile literature is opened in the handsome volume called "Dame Heraldry," by F. S. W. This book treats of the interesting subject of heraldry in a manner which ought to make it attractive both to children and to those grown persons who know nothing of its principles. The writer has mingled with the somewhat dry details of the technical science a sufficiently large proportion of anecdote and historical gossip to make the whole rather pleasant reading. The elementary terminology of the science is illustrated point by point, and the reader of the book will find himself at the end possessed of a considerable store of information, the importance of which he will not be slow to discover if his subsequent reading lie in the direction of literature or modern history. In fact, it may be said that some knowledge of heraldry is essential to intelligent reading in either of these directions. The book has a number of colored plates and many woodcuts. (Lothrop.)

THE popular series of biographies of "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," edited by Brander Matthews and Lawrence Hutton,

and published by Cassell & Co., has been frequently noticed in these columns. The closing number of the series contains sketches of nineteen of the most eminent members of the histrionic profession of the present time, among them being Mary Anderson, Ellen Terry, Clara Morris, Mme. Modjeska, Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, and Joseph Jefferson. The portraiture is, as a rule, disappointing in their meagreness. In the case of some of the most notable artists, scarcely a personal detail is given beyond the date and place of birth. This may be discreet, but it is scarcely satisfying.

#### LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S new work on "The British Empire" is announced for early publication by Cassell & Co.

GEORGE EBERS'S romance of "The Bride of the Nile," translated by Clara Bell, is just issued by W. S. Gottsberger.

TICKNOR & Co. introduce their new series of the once popular "Round Robin" novels with "The Strike in the B— Mill."

A BIOGRAPHY of Sir Richard Burton, the well-known traveller and scholar, is to appear shortly, with the sanction of Lady Burton.

MR. HENRY C. LEA'S "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," upon which he has been engaged for many years, is at last ready for publication.

MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT will have another of her sketches of New England life in the May number of "The Atlantic," entitled "The Courting of Sister Wisby."

MR. D. P. LINDSLEY, of Philadelphia, has devised a new style of shorthand writing for non-experts, and will soon issue a text-book for school and general use.

MRS. HORACE MANN fifty years ago wrote a story of real life in Cuba, dealing especially with slavery. This story is now to be published for the first time. Its title will be "Juanita," and its publishers D. Lothrop & Co.

AN "Annual Index to Periodicals" for 1886, by Mr. Griswold, is published by Q. P. Index, Bangor, Maine. The arrangement is compact and ingenious, but perhaps too complicated for convenient reference. The Index gives both authors and subjects.

PROF. E. B. WARWICK, of Chicago, has prepared a treatise on Pronunciation, which is just published by W. H. Harrison. The work contains an appendix of over 5,000 words that are apt to be mispronounced, giving the correct pronunciation of each word and the authority for the same.

THE second edition of Mr. Wharton's "Sappho," announced some time ago, will be ready this month. It will contain forty additional pages, with several newly-discovered fragments of Sappho. The American edition is limited to 400 copies; A. C. McClurg & Co. are the publishers.

A NEW history of "The War of Secession" is to be published in the fall. It is written by Mr. Rossiter Johnson, much of whose matter has appeared in an excellent series of articles in the New York "Examiner" during the past year. It is understood that the volume will be illustrated.

A NEW fortnightly journal appears in Chicago, "devoted to the work of establishing ethics and religion upon a scientific basis." Its name is "The Epoch;" its editor is B. F. Underwood; and among its prospective contributors are Mr. Moncure Conway, Dr. F. L. Oswald, the Rev. M. J. Savage, and other well-known writers.

THE new "Library edition" of Scott's novels, published by J. B. Lippincott Co., has reached Volume VIII., "The Heart of Midlothian." Twenty-five volumes in all will form the series. It is printed by Clark of Edinburgh, with excellent print, paper, and illustrations, and is on the whole the best popular edition of Scott that we are acquainted with.

D. APPLETON & Co.'s latest publications include: "Dawn," a novel, by H. Rider Haggard; "Knight Errant," a novel, by Edna Lyall; "Lil Lorimer," a novel, by Theo. Gift; "In Paradise," a novel, from the German of Paul Heyse; "The Factors of Organic Evolution," by Herbert Spencer; and a life of George Canning, by Frank H. Hill, in the "English Worthies" series.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE has improved perceptibly with each number, and its April issue will compare favorably with other periodicals of its class—except in the matter of illustrations, in which there is still need of improvement. Its contents are varied and attractive, and in form and typography it has a charm of its own. Its price, \$3.00 a year, should of course be considered in comparing it with other periodicals.

LEE & SHEPARD have issued a number of tasteful publications for the Easter season, forming a uniform series of "Easter Hymns and Songs," all handsomely illustrated. The series includes "The Message of the Bluebird," by Miss Irene E. Jerome; "Arise My Soul, Arise," by the author of "Nearer My God to Thee;" "See the Land her Easter Keeping," by Charles Kingsley; and "Gladness of Easter," from the poets.

Two important new works are announced by Cassell & Co.—Prof. Henry Morley's extensive "History of English Literature," which has occupied him for twenty years and will fill as many volumes; and "Celebrities of the Century," a condensed biographical dictionary, in one large volume, which will include every man and woman who has won distinction during the years from 1800 to 1887, in any quarter of the globe.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT announce for early publication "A Summer in England with Henry Ward Beecher," by Maj. Pond, Mr. Beecher's agent and travelling companion during his visit abroad last year. The volume will contain also the sermons and addresses delivered by Mr. Beecher in England.—A new edition of Dr. Lyman Abbott's Life of Beecher, bringing the narrative down to the close, is about to be published by Funk & Wagnalls.

SCRIBNER'S SONS have just issued Mr. Robert Buchanan's volume of slashing criticism, "A Look Round Literature." They announce: "Agriculture in some of its Relations with Chemistry," in two volumes, by Prof. F. H. Storer of Harvard University; and a new volume in the series of "Epochs of Modern History"—"The Early Tudors," dealing with the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., by Rev. C. E. Moberly, late of Rugby School, England.



ROBERTS BROTHERS have just published "Cathedral Days," by Anna Bowman Dodd, a record of travel in southern England, with twenty-three illustrations; "Some Chinese Ghosts," by L. Hearn; "Sonnets in Shadow," by Arlo Bates; "The Egoist," by George Meredith, in the new edition of that author's novels; and "Franklin in France," by E. E. Hale, based upon original documents most of which are now published for the first time.

LEE & SHEPARD announce for early publication: "Natural Law in the Business World," a contribution to the discussion of the labor question, by Mr. Henry Wood; "Bridge Disasters in America, their Causes and Remedies," by Prof. George L. Vose, President of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; "The Hidden Way Across the Threshold," by Dr. J. C. Street; "Later Lyrics," by Julia Ward Howe; and new editions of Horace Mann's "Few Thoughts for a Young Man" and W. M. Baker's popular novel of "A Year Worth Living."

A NEW and attractive edition of Browning, in six volumes, to contain all the poetry which that poet has hitherto written, from the latest revised London edition, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The first two volumes will appear in April, and the rest will follow in rapid succession. The same publishers expect to issue soon the works of John Marston in their series of "English Dramatists" edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen. The plays of Christopher Marlowe in three volumes, and those of Middleton in eight, have already appeared in this series.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have just issued "An Analysis of the Inter-State Commerce Act," by John R. Dos Passos, author of "Dos Passos on Stock-brokers and Stock Exchanges," containing a full review and construction of the several sections of the law, and detailing the duties of common carriers thereunder, together with a legal dissertation upon the constitutionality of the important features of the Act, and an appendix with the Act in full. They announce as in press Prof. De Laveleye's work on the Balkan Peninsula; and "The American Electoral System," by Mr. C. A. O'Neil.

THE latest number of the excellent series of monographs issued by the American Economic Association is on "The Relation of the State to Industrial Action," by Prof. Henry C. Adams, professor of Political Economy in Cornell University and the University of Michigan. In it, Herbert Spencer's theory of the State is explained, the doctrine of *laissez-faire* is examined, the doctrines of the English School of Political Economy are criticised, the views of the New School are set forth, and the principles which the author thinks should control industrial legislation are given.

ESTES & LAURIAT announce for immediate issue: "The Early Tudors," by C. E. Moberly, being Vol. 17 "Epochs of History" series; "Latin Hymns" (Corolla Hymnorum Sacrorum), translated by the Hon. John Lord Hayes, LL.D.; "Social Customs," by Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; "Miss Parloa's Kitchen Companion," a new work of a thousand pages; an entirely new edition, called "The Sterling edition," of George Eliot's complete works, printed from new plates and with new illustrations, in twelve volumes; a reprint of "The White Hills," by T. Starr King, illustrated with new cuts and photo-gravures; and a new edition of Dr. Coues's "Key

to North American Birds," with revisions and additions.

THE April "Atlantic" is an unusually strong number. The prose of Holmes and the poetry of Whittier are peculiarly characteristic of each. Mr. W. H. Ray's paper on "Russia in Asia" is an admirably concise and well-digested statement of Russia's movement and policy toward the Indian frontier. One cannot wonder at the outburst of England's poet-laureate:

"Russia bursts our Indian barrier. Shall we fight her? shall we yield?"

Mr. J. R. Gilmore gives some interesting reminiscences of President Lincoln and the war, in an episode whose details are now for the first time made public. Among the unsigned articles are a capital review of Dowden's life of Shelley, and a greatly inferior one of McClellan's Memoirs.

THE third and fourth volumes of Mr. Creighton's scholarly "History of the Papacy During the Reformation," devoted to "The Italian Princes," are just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Other late publications by the same firm are: "The Feud of Oakfield Creek," a novel of California, by Josiah Royce, Ph.D., author of "California," in the American Commonwealths series; "His Star in the East," a study in the early Aryan religion, by Rev. Leighton Parks, of Boston; "Daffodils," a new volume of poems by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and a new edition of her "Pansies;" "A Club of One," the note-book of a man who might have been sociable; "The History of New York," by E. H. Roberts, in the "American Commonwealths" series; "A Century of Electricity," by T. C. Mendenhall; Longfellow's "Golden Legend," with notes by S. A. Bent, Part I., No. 25 of the Riverside Literature Series; and a revised edition for 1887 of the "Satchel Guide for Vacation Tourists in Europe."

LORD TENNYSON'S "Jubilee Ode," read in London March 29, at the celebration of the Queen's anniversary, is printed in full in "Macmillan's Magazine" for April. The poem is written in irregular measures, all unrhymed. Some of the passages have a curious resemblance to Walt Whitman, whose heart must fill with pride to find his elder English brother writing in a strain like this:

"You, the mighty, the fortunate,

You, the Lord territorial,

You, the Lord manufacturer,

You, the hardy, laborious, patient children of Albion,

You, Canadian, Indian, Australasian, African—

All your hearts be in harmony, all your voices in unison."

No one familiar with Whitman's characteristic poem "Salut au Monde" will fail to be reminded of such lines as—

"You, whoever you are!

You, daughter or son of England!

You, neighbor of the Danube!

You, Norwegian, Swede, Dane, Icelander, you Prussian!

You dwarf'd Kamtschatkan, Greenlander, Lapp!

You Austral negro, naked, red, sooty, with protrusive lip, grovelling, seeking your food!"

From the concluding lines of Tennyson's ode it would appear that the laureate has happily recovered from the pessimistic mood of his "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After."

"Are there thunders moaning in the distance?

Are there specters moving in the darkness?

Trust the Lord of light to guide her people

Till the thunders pass, the specters vanish,

And the light is victor, and the darkness

Dawns into the jubilee of ages."

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

APRIL, 1887.

Alaska, History of. Charles Hallcock. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Alleghenies, Southern Gateway of. E. Kirke. *Harper's*  
 Balloon, Practical Uses of. S. A. King. *Forum*  
 Beecher, Henry Ward. *Andover*  
 Beecher, Henry Ward. *Mag. Am. Hist.*  
 Bird-Migration. B. W. Evermann. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*  
 Books that have helped me. W. T. Harris. *Forum*  
 Brain-forcing in Childhood. W. A. Hammond. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Canterbury Cathedral. Mrs. Van Benschel. *Century*  
 Caucasus, The. Ralph Meeker. *Harper's*  
 Chickamauga. D. H. Hill. *Century*  
 Christian Consciousness. B. Clark. *Andover*  
 Christianity and Competitors. *Andover*  
 Comédie Française. Theodore Child. *Harper's*  
 Competition, Limits of. J. B. Clark. *Pol. Sci. Quarterly*  
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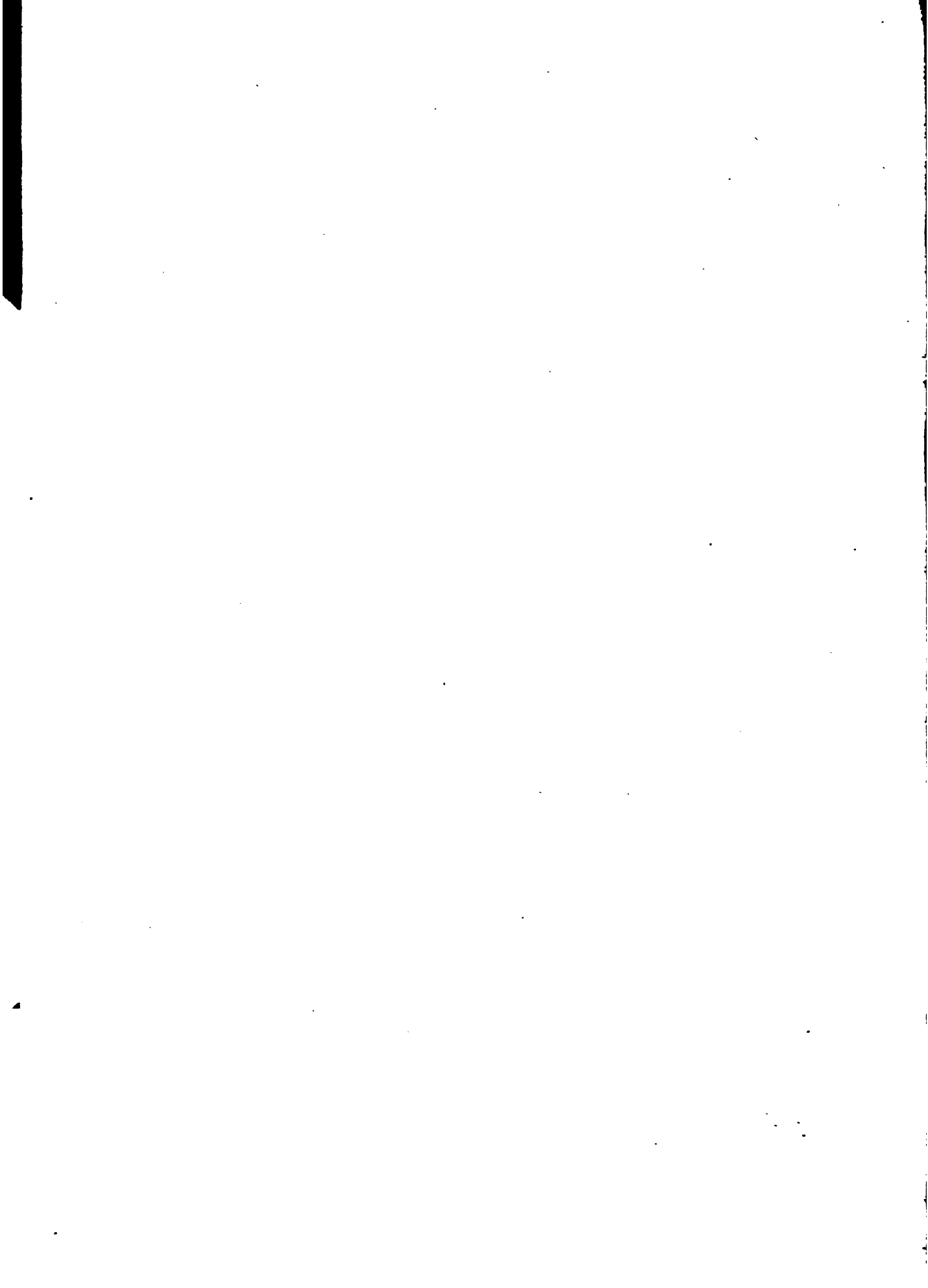
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